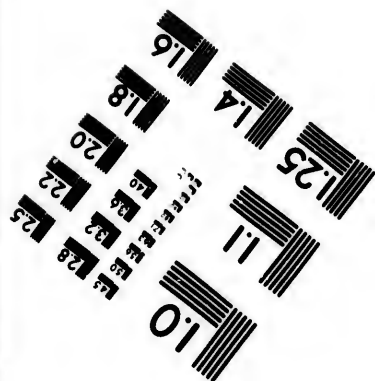
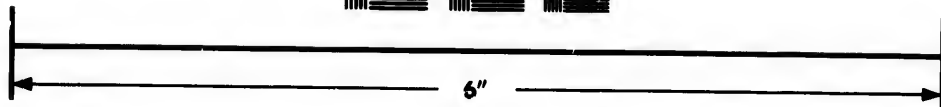
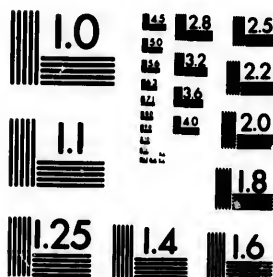


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic Sciences Corporation

**23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503**

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1982

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

- ☐ Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- ☐ Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- ☐ Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- ☐ Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- ☐ Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- ☐ Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- ☐ Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- ☐ Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- ☐ Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- ☐ Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.
- ☐ Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- ☐ Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- ☐ Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- ☐ Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- ☒ Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- ☐ Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- ☒ Showthrough/
Transparence
- ☐ Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- ☐ Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- ☐ Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- ☐ Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 10X | 12X | 14X | 16X | 18X | 20X | 22X | 24X | 26X | 28X | 30X | 32X |
| | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

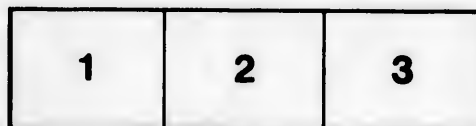
Library Division
Provincial Archives of British Columbia

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▼ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

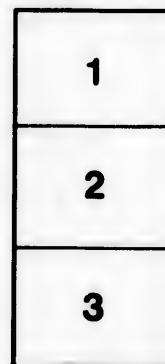
Library Division
Provincial Archives of British Columbia

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▼ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



Mr.
972
G 3

Mr. debate
said:—I
into a di
only can
the Hon
presume
future ti
mates w
ussion.
estimate
those
for so
matter
doubt it
the fisca
31st Dec
year ago
will not
some re
of the
and in t
able to
to addre
seven or
Now, si
withstan
hon. fri
ferring
House,
that I
time
further
be made
of the H
at excee
as I hav
day was
of Mani
House
question
open q
ers un
uniting
the inte

Mwp
972.132
G316

SPEECH

DELIVERED BY

THOMAS GREENWAY, M. P. P.

IN THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE,

APRIL 22nd, 1885.

MR. GREENWAY then continued the debate on the question of supply. He said:—I do not propose, sir, to enter into a discussion of the estimates which only came into my possession at the time the House adjourned, at 6 o'clock. I presume that will be better done at a future time, when the items of the estimates we have before us come up for discussion. I do not conceive that these estimates differ very materially from those we have had in possession for some days, except that as a matter of convenience — and no doubt it is a matter of convenience — the fiscal year is to be changed from the 31st December to the 30th June. One year ago to-morrow I rose to reply—I will not say to reply to, but to make some remarks following the hon. leader of the Government in the same strain and in the same spirit, as well as I was able to do, in which he had been pleased to address the House for two hours, some seven or eight days previous to that time. Now, sir, I say it in all sincerity, notwithstanding the strictures which my hon. friend has been pleased to use in referring to members upon this side of the House, that I regret exceedingly that I do not stand up at this time to follow and supplement further remarks such as those which he made on that occasion in the interests of the Province of Manitoba. I regret exceedingly, because I believed then, as I have stated previously, that a better day was about to dawn for the Province of Manitoba, when the two sides of the House which had divided on various questions, and perhaps in some instances upon questions which were outside matters under discussion in this House, were uniting. I thought it augured well for the interests of the Province of Mani-

toba, inasmuch as it was giving a practical illustration of those views which I had always entertained in discussing these matters, that we were about to unite upon something in common for the interests of our common country. I was pleased that it was the case at that time, and that is the reason, sir, because I was pleased on that occasion to see all the members of the House united on a common platform, that I feel grief to-night that I cannot follow in the same strain as on that occasion—a strain which was endorsed by gentlemen on the other side of the House. When the Premier in his remarks the other night took occasion to refer to members on this side of the House he said that they were only pleased when they had something that they could oppose; that they only lived, in fact, upon the dissatisfaction and discontent that existed throughout the Province; and they were always ready and sure to oppose everything the Government introduced. Now, sir, I have only to say that the honorable gentleman had not very far to go to know that the position he took at that time was not in accordance with the facts. If he had gone back to two years ago he would have found that at that time he had the best evidence he could possibly have that such was not the case; that when we found gentlemen opposite taking a position which agreed with our views of the subject we did not desire to make any political capital out of the fact, or to say to them "These were not the views you entertained in other days when we advocated them; you have changed your opinions"—we did not desire to take that position, but we congratulated them on taking a position which we did perhaps say they should have taken previously, and found no

fault if at the eleventh hour the gentlemen took a position which we claimed should have been taken long ago in the interests of the Province. These gentlemen had only to refer to different occasions when members of the Government and members on that side of the House introduced certain measures which we considered calculated to further the interests of the country, and we supported them. They have only to refer to matters which have transpired in this Legislature within the past few days to know that on every occasion when we felt that the Government were introducing measures calculated to promote the interests of the country, we were always ready and willing to assist them. (Hear hear.) I say that on no occasion since 1879, while I have had the honor to occupy a seat in the Legislature of Manitoba, have I only opposed any measure for the sake of opposition. I tell the honorable gentleman to-night that not only has that been my policy, and the policy of gentlemen I can denominate as my colleagues in the past, but that will be our policy in the future. (Hear hear.) I care not how little confidence we may have in gentlemen opposite, I will never take a position for the sake of mere party advantage, I say country first and party afterward. The Premier, in making what he was pleased to call his budget speech the other night took a little more than half of the time in the abuse of the Opposition. He reminded me of the story of a counsel who, standing up in court and having no case, undertook to spend the greater portion of his time in abusing the opposite counsel. That, I fancy, was the position the hon. gentleman took the other night. I heard of some one making an estimate how many times the hon. gentleman referred to "members of the Opposition," "my friends of the Opposition," "the Opposition," etc. According to the calculation if these had been taken out that speech of two hours and a quarter could have been delivered in an hour and a half. Now the hon. gentleman has complained that we did not give him credit for the particular date at which he made his speech last year. I am free to admit, sir, that if any gentleman on this side of the House, or on the other side of the House, or outside of the House, ever forgot to give the particular days, or particular hours, it was a most important omission. Why should we who know

the hon. gentleman say that he was, the bound on the 20th of May last by state and, have the honor of returning a compliment paid to me a little more than a week ago, and saying that I have known him for several years, and that we who know him so well would never think of doing him such an injustice. The hon. gentleman in moving the second reading of a most important bill, stood up and made a speech in its support, laboring long and loud in its interests. My friend who sits at his right followed him and he allowed another hon. gentleman to follow in the interests of that particular pet bill of his. The discussion went on for two or three hours, when he suddenly discovered that the Legislature, although it had followed him up to that time, was not prepared to follow him on that particular question. True, to his principle—the hon. gentleman and his colleagues on that side of the House, regarding it as a cardinal principle that they should keep their seats—he withdrew the bill. I recollect that on one occasion Grip, taking a view of the situation, and understanding the hon. gentleman thoroughly, represented the Premier lying on a couch, with a little cap on his head, and in trying to brighten up his ideas in the morning asking, "What was my policy yesterday?" Now, Sir, if I ever said in my life that you could bind the hon. gentleman by anything he enounced a few days ago, or a few hours ago, I am prepared this moment before the Legislature, and before you, Sir, to take it all back. Having known the hon. gentleman as I have so many years, and having known the different changes made on different questions involving the interests of Manitoba, I will never attempt anything of the kind. On the 16th of April last year, my hon. friend stood up in this Legislature and made one of the best speeches I ever heard him make—and he can make a good speech and in doing that he was advocating the claims of the Province of Manitoba. Now, sir, it appears to me we have not up to the present time, appreciated the qualities of this gentleman; we have not understood his position, or the peculiar traits of character of which he is possessed. A year ago, on the 16th of April, the hon. gentleman stood in this Legislature and advocated the interests of the Province of Manitoba. A week ago last night, I think it

at he was, the hon. gentleman stood up and, having taken a brief on the other side, undertook to advocate the claims of the Dominion of Canada against those of the Province of Manitoba. I am not judging the hon. gentleman too harshly, because I have said out of his own mouth. He says, "Do you propose to bind me by what I said last year in the little pamphlet which was circulated throughout the length and breadth of Manitoba? You should not do so; that speech was made as a lawyer would make it, for the purpose of making out a case."

The idea of confining a gentleman of the transcendent abilities of the Premier of the Province to the barren fields of facts is altogether absurd. The honorable gentleman was making out a case when he delivered that speech, labelled "budget speech," and he did not propose to be bound by anything, though it appeared that anything he could use—even the speech of that insignificant individual, the member for Mountain, whose utterances he characterized as "childishness, silliness, clap-trap and foolishness," was brought up and he was willing to avail himself of it, for what purpose? For the purpose of "making out a case." I submit, the honorable gentleman has entirely missed his provincial way. Can you conceive, sir, at this moment, what the bar of the Dominion of Canada has lost by my honorable friend not being called to it long ago? I submit that even now it would be well to step out of bounds, as we sometimes do, and pass a little short act admitting the honorable gentleman to the bar. Why, what might he not have accomplished? If the great Tichborne claimant had known that such a gentleman existed in the Dominion, what would he not have given for his services? If the honorable gentleman had only occupied his proper position he might have gone across the ocean recently and saved us the \$6,500 we paid to a celebrated gentleman for undertaking to make out a case which he did not make out. But we have this consolation. If he had won that case, it would have been to have lost, although there was a large amount of money spent. I have been reading this literature and the other literature since 1881 on this subject, which has principally emanated from the hon. gentleman, the Premier of this Province, and I have thought that the hon.

gentleman was arguing his case on facts and matters which could not be gainsaid. Now I understand thoroughly that was not the case. When he said in his pamphlet that it would take as much money some day to run the affairs of Manitoba, as of Ontario, he did not mean it, he was simply making out a case. When he said in 1880 that there were 22,000,000 acres of land in Manitoba which we had a right to claim and administer, he did not mean it at all; if he had meant it, he would have carried it out at that time to its legitimate result. He tells us that by the case made out in his budget speech, he actually made a little better than \$200,000; for, if it had not been for that speech the terms offered would not have been offered to the Province of Manitoba. I submit it is just a pity that we could not adjourn in a few days and give the hon. gentleman whatever fee he thinks he is entitled to—the question of fee is not a great deal—to go down again and make out another case. I have been figuring out a little in reference to these pamphlets and trips to Ottawa lately, and I find that making out that case and submitting it has cost the province something like \$10,000. Still, after all, that was a good investment! \$220,000 is the result of that speech! Now, if this Legislature and the people of this country could only induce my hon. friend, notwithstanding he is not a member of the bar, to accept a retainer, and induce him to go to work to make out another case, we might urge that we have 36,000,000 acres of land, for if we have not we can imagine we have; if we have not 22,000,000 acres we can imagine we have, it is for the laudable purpose of making out a case. I submit it is a pity that any influence could have been brought to bear, and that anything any body of men could offer, could have induced a gentleman of his ability to take a retainer on the other side, which he has evidently done. It appears to me, Mr. Speaker, that it would have been much better to have taken a practical view of the subject upon an occasion of this kind. I beg the pardon of the Legislature for saying that the hon. gentleman made a budget speech the other night; I would not think of insulting the Legislature with any such insinuation. I fancy making a budget speech would consist in taking the figures and undertaking to show the Legislature and the people of Manitoba now, in view of the

fact that a full settlement of the question has been closed, we were going to get along on that amount of money. That I fancy, would have been a practical view which would have interested the people of Manitoba very much, but the hon. gentlemen never undertook for a moment to consider that view of the question. I suggested some time ago that it would have been well if we had taken that view, and undertaken by figures from the past and the present, or by figures from other legislatures, or any figures we could secure, to show the people of this country that we would have a sufficient amount of money to get along on, sufficient for the Government to meet its wants, and provide Manitoba with such institutions as other provinces enjoyed. It appears to me that is the practical view and the practical argument that would interest the people of this country, who it does appear to me do not quite appreciate the efforts of the hon. gentleman notwithstanding some of his remarks. True, he discovered that there was one little meeting held in Manitou composed of I don't know how many individuals, and another little meeting in the city of Mowbray, away down near the international boundary, composed of a little log shanty, and these two meetings endorsed the better terms and declared them to be most liberal. There was another little meeting which I had mentioned on a previous occasion—I was not at the meeting—at which a resolution was passed, which I read, and which my hon. friend was careful not to read, which was put into my hands by a gentleman who attended, for the purpose that I might bring it here and press it upon the Government to induce them to reject the terms. I had a number of resolutions; and I have known of a number of large meetings that have been held, composed of gentlemen of both shades of politics, which did not endorse the terms, but I have yet to find a large gathering met for the purpose of discussing the terms that has said they were satisfactory to the Province of Manitoba. I said the other evening that, as a party man desiring party advantage, I could wish my Conservative friends no greater calamity than that they should ally themselves with those terms as a final settlement of the claims of Manitoba, and I repeat it now. As a further illustration of the incorrectness of my hon. friend's position the other night, I may say that we did not

wish to offer a factious opposition to the Government, but simply wanted the Government to affirm the principle which they should have said was contained in the report submitted to the House, that the settlement was not final; that was all the resolution asked, which the Speaker ruled out of order. Did that look anything like a factious opposition? The Government contended that their views and their supporters contended, that the principle was already embodied in the document; if that was true, why object to the amendment offered from this side of the House? There could possibly be no force in the objection made if the contention of the hon. gentlemen opposite was correct. Now it is not surprising, if the Conservative party as a united party, are satisfied with these terms, that we have not heard of some of those large associations which gather in the centres of the Province, meeting together and saying in unmistakable language "We approve of the course that the Government has taken in this matter?" But we do not find people with a reputation to lose undertaking to do anything of the kind. It would be too much, Mr. Speaker, to expect my hon. friend there, after having gone to Ottawa a number of times—he has actually gone so often that he thought he had instructions to go about the second time on his last mission—to fail about the end of every year to go down to discuss the question; consequently we find him taking a position which would enable him bye-and-bye to open the question, that the population of the Province should not be reckoned at 400,000 souls, but should continue to increase until it corresponded with the numbers of the larger provinces in confederation. We were complained of because we said that, in such a matter as this, it would have been right for the Government to have submitted the whole question to the people, inasmuch as the Government, and not only the Government but some of their supporters, were taking an entirely different position in reference to this question from what they took a few years ago. We cannot claim, and we do not claim, that there is so much fault to be found with the settlement that has just been made, except upon the item of the public lands. Now, it was for that reason I contended the other evening, and I contend now, that, on account of the change of front of my hon. friend and his supporters, this whole question should have been submitted to the people of the

to the Government of Manitoba. That, it appears to me, would have been the principle the Government which they should have acted upon if they wished to place themselves in the position of not making faith with the people. I referred some time ago to an address of the Premier when he went to the people in 1883. There was no misunderstanding of his views at that time—but I am forgetting that the hon. gentleman was only making out a case, he did not mean it. When he said Manitoba was entitled to the lands within her border for administration for her own purposes, he was only making out a case, that he might be retained in his position. The other night the Premier undertook to say that party as the more land a man had in Manitoba the worse off he was. Talk about anti-immigration resolutions and speeches made to injure the country, in comparison with the Premier standing up in the legislature and saying that the more land a man had in his native Province the worse off he was! I say the statement is not in accordance with facts; the more land a man has in the Province of Manitoba, land capable of producing such crops—

HON. MR. NORQUAY—I did not say so often that the more land a man has in Manitoba, the more the more lands he has for money—to fail, making purposes the worse off he is.

MR. GREENWAY—I have the revised version of the speech. The words I took which will down were just as I quoted them, but the new version gives them as my hon. friend now states. I say that is not correct. I find that loan companies are willing to advance on good, fertile lands in the Province of Manitoba, as high as \$5 an acre. It appears to me that if some hon. friends had lands on which they could get \$5 an acre they would be in a better position. I think a man is in a better position if he has land on which he can get \$2 an acre. I say the statement is not such as should be made, even for the purpose of making out a case, and every well-wisher of the Province should take a few stand up and repudiate such a statement.

Another gentleman who was engaged in making out a case with the electors of the constituency out west, that they should elect him to the Legislature to represent that constituency, if he wanted to keep faith with the people, should be governed by the principle of rights. According to the Premier and his friends, however, it was not a bill of rights, it was making out a case for getting people of a large amount of money to make the

seats of the hon. gentlemen a little softer. I have got a clause of the address here, which I propose to read, and I hope some gentleman in the House will recognize the wording of the clause: "There remains still a large amount of public land not disposed of, and I am prepared to maintain that these lands should be handed over to this Province." What? These lands that are not worth anything? Why hand them over, and for what purpose? This member in his speech in the Legislature made the other night, joined out and out with the leader of the Government in the idea that \$100,000 a year in lieu of the lands was a most liberal offer, and the whole strain of his speech was to show that we were getting entirely too much. But on the 1st of Jan., 1883, these were his views, that the lands should be handed over to the Province in order that the proceeds derived from the sales thereof might be applied for the general public use. He held that "the remaining unsold lands should be the property of the Province, the same as in the sister provinces." (Hear, hear). That was not compensation for the lands. It appears he does recognize what he said on that occasion. That was the question of handing over to this province the lands remaining unsold. Is this the question the hon. gentleman voted upon the other night? Is that what he was contending for, what he thought right upon that occasion? But then, of course, men must not be bound by what they say on these occasions, if we are to take the teaching of the Hon. Premier. In 1881, and ever since, down to the beginning of 1885. I was studying what I conceived to be the facts. We did not understand until we got the illustration of the hon. gentleman himself, that he did not propose to be bound by anything he said here. We did not understand that at all, we supposed the hon. gentleman was dealing in what he considered to be the facts of the case; and consequently we are to be excused if we thought that last year the hon. gentleman in making that speech was stating what he thought correct—we did not understand that he was merely making out a case. I submit that hereafter we must always remember this in anything he undertakes to show. We must not bind the hon. gentleman too closely; we must remember it is wrong to confine a gentleman of the transcendent ability of which he is possessed to such barren

fields as spoken of a little while ago. He must be allowed to roam everywhere and anywhere, taking even from his opponents what he can get, if he can make out a case for extracting a little more money from the Dominion Government. If the hon. gentleman had spent five minutes out of the two hours and a quarter in showing to the people of the country that the amount of money now at the disposal of the Government was sufficient to meet the requirements of the Province, it would have been satisfactory; but as he did not do so it will be well for that purpose to go into a few figures and try to find out, by the best means at our disposal, what it will take to run the affairs of the Province. The Premier thinks it safe to say there are 100,000 people in the Province of Manitoba; and I think that is nearly what is correct. The Dominion Government was willing to admit a population of 150,000; but after their policy had driven people out, they reduced the number proposed as the basis of capital account to 125,000. On the presumption that the population of the country is going to increase, as we hope it will, and believe it notwithstanding all the barriers that are being continually put in the way, it appears to me well to ask ourselves the question, if it takes, as it did last year, \$500,000 to provide for the wants of 100,000 people, what will it take to provide for the wants of 500,000? The hon. gentlemen said we should base our calculations upon the population of the Province, and I think to a very great extent he was correct, and that in making calculations upon a subject of this kind it would be well to consider the population of the country. It does appear to me that the position taken by the hon. gentleman the previous year was about right when he said that as our population continued to increase, so our wants would continue to increase, and the amount necessary would also continue to increase. We will require various institutions which we have not to-day. The Government have now a little experience in providing for an unfortunate class which exists in all the provinces, and are engaged in building a lunatic asylum; and there are other institutions which, as the wants of the country increase, we shall require. It appears to me an important matter to ask ourselves, before going it blind as some people desire us to do, and try to

understand if possible, how the means are going to be provided to meet the wants of the people. It was said on a former occasion that the Province of Manitoba, with the same population, would require just the same as Ontario, and I believe the proposition is correct, or that a western country, situated as ours is, Province of Manitoba, would require a little more than Ontario. Let us look for a moment at what we have been doing, and take that as an evidence of what we will require. In 1873, the expenditure was \$86,377.68. The next year, my hon. friend changed the fiscal year so as to make it end on the 30th of June instead of the 31st December, but was two-thirds of the expenditure for the year, eighteen months amounted to \$96,833.80; for 1877 the expenditure was \$91,273.70; for 1878 \$107,926.37; for 1879 \$146,271.91; for 1880 \$201,751.06; for 1881 \$231,347.84; for 1882 \$325,592.14; for 1883 \$495,612.23, and for 1884 \$501,709.48. Hence we see that the expenditure has gone on increasing in all these years. What right have we to expect that it is not going to continue to do so if our population increases as we hope it will? It must do so. Now, it would be well, perhaps, just for a moment to compare our position with that of other Provinces, as my hon. friend said the other night in discussion that it was well to base these matters on population, and see whether the position he took in other provinces was correct, when he said it would require as much money to run the affairs of Manitoba as to run the affairs of Ontario. Turn to Ontario, and we find, taking the only thing which is at my disposal, the estimates for 1884, that the people spend \$1.25 per head of population. Now let us come to the Province of Manitoba, and what do we find under the same head? That last year, over \$5 per head was spent, based upon a population of 100,000, which my hon. friend admits the Province contains the Province of Ontario. That is to say, our population, which is one-twentieth of that of Ontario requires four times the expenditure of that province. Now, does this go to show that we can get along here with less than the Province of Ontario? Let us take a couple of items of this expenditure and look at them for a moment. We shall find, if we take the legislation and civil government of the Province of Ontario, and compare it with the legislation and civil government of Manitoba, that in the case of

now the mean Ontario it takes 15 cents per head of the to meet the population and in the case of Manitoba was said on \$1.40 per head. Does that look as the Province though the people of Manitoba were gone population to get along on less money than the as Ontario people of Ontario, taking the same number is correct of population? It looks to situated as ours as though, unless we can get more economical gentlemen on that side of

Let us look at the House, our expenditure is going to have been done far in excess of that of the other Province evidence of this. At the same time we find Ontario

1873, the expenditure for the administration of

3. The next year \$24,000 a year, more than the engaged the fiscal amount I have named under the on the 30th of civil government and legislation. December, but was pleased to hear to-night a notice of expenditure for the year by the hon. member for Norfolk of to \$96,833.80, resolution saying that these gentlemen as \$91,273.76 should undertake to administer justice in as \$146,000 country. Well, judging by the

1.06; for 1884 figures given, if the estimates are correct,

25,592.14; some of the greatest burdens, one which

for 1884 \$501,000 the people are laboring under and com-

at the expenditure of almost every day by petitions

ing in all these the Legislature will be that of the

we to expect administration of justice. These gentlemen

continue to do so should be in a position to give the

as we hope to see the people of this Province some little bene-

fit, it would be from the grand terms they have made.

moment to commencing with the estimates submitted to

of other Provinces House a few days ago what do we

said the other? This grant to the Province of

it was well that Manitoba has raised her up to such a

population, and on a scale as compared with the other

to took in other provinces that she has just attained her

to said it would be prudence—has just come in from the kit-

run the affairs and is about to dine in the dining-

in the affairs of the Province! These are the beautiful words, the

Ontario, and the language of the hon. gentleman

only thing which he used in another way last year

for 1884 when he was making out his case. This

5 per head of the Province, hon. gentlemen opposite now

as come to the House, not only occupies as good a posi-

tion what do we see as the other Provinces! I do really

That last year, in the face of all that has trans-

acted, based upon that, and all that has been said, that

which my hon. gentleman could stand up anywhere

Province contains the Province, not to say in the Legis-

lation, which is, and make such a statement as

Ontario requires. But in any case we have got a

of that province more money, though I am at a loss

to show that we are what we have got it for. We find

less than the Province and civil government, and

to take a couple of things else for that matter, increas-

ing and looking and running from \$100,000 a few

years find, if we go to \$500,000. We find we have

in civil government a larger amount of money by over \$200,-

and compared to spend this year than we had last;

and civil government what benefit is the poor taxpayer to

in the case of all this? There are roads to be

constructed, bridges to be built, and drainage and other works of that character, always to be more or less undertaken by the Government, and these are sometimes important matters for some municipalities; but how does the gaining of that sum affect them? We find that when Manitoba was a poor, beggarly Province, when she was in a miserable position, going down annually to beg at Ottawa, \$86,457.15 was the amount received by the people to assist in public works; but now, when she has attained such a fine position, when so much has been accomplished by that celebrated speech, and when so much has been done to bring the Province up to such a proud position, we find that for the same purpose they are to get \$32,700. Now there is something that I hope the people of this country will make a note of, and then we shall find out where the money of the Province is going to. The honorable gentleman took great exception the other night to my saying that, rather than barter away the rights of the Province, as he has done, to receive only \$227,000, we had better remained in the position we occupied. The people of Manitoba are a practical people. The Premier never made a truer statement than he made the other night when he said that he had an eye to the substantial. Now, the people of the Province are in that respect peculiarly like him, I fancy. If anything is doing an injury to the Province of Manitoba at the present time it is excessive taxation in some localities. If you want to retard immigration, place upon the people heavier taxation than they feel they can reasonably bear. If we go on further we will find out how it all comes about. Such lavish, extravagant expenditure has been taking place in certain quarters that this amount of money was required to square matters up. The hon. gentleman made some allusion to the Province of Ontario, and said we were proud of it. If we have a right to be proud of Ontario, I suppose we shall not be condemned for taking some of its figures in order to illustrate the position we take. Take the estimates for printing and stationery for 1885 I find that in that old province, with 2,000,000 of people, with all her institutions, with asylums at London, Brantford, Hamilton, Toronto, Orillia and Kingston, and all the other institutions under Government control, a central prison at Toronto, etc., with printing and stationery expenses connected with

them, the estimates for these amount to \$43,450. What about this Province of Manitoba? Extracting all the items for 1884 from the public accounts, I find that they amount to \$40,999.21. Does that look like getting along with less money than the Province of Ontario, when it takes within a little more than \$2,000 of the same amount to pay for printing and stationery for Manitoba as for that old and large province? For this year \$31,185 is placed for this estimate; but if it is not exceeded it will be the first time in the history of Manitoba since I have known anything about it. I hope it may be very much less. These figures go to shew that it is not at all likely that the people of Manitoba in anything like a similar position, or with half the population, will be able to get along with less money than the people of Ontario. I think this will show the fallacy of the position taken, when with such undue haste the acceptance of these terms has been fastened upon the country. I would like to hear from some gentleman what might be termed a budget speech, in which he would undertake to show for future years that Manitoba will be placed in a position financially to undertake responsibilities and to assist the people, and to be on the same footing as the other provinces. Does any man believe that the position of Manitoba in Confederation to-day is as good as that of the other Provinces? Will any man hazard his reputation by making such a statement? Notwithstanding all that has been said, I do not think so. I undertook last year, after making a careful calculation, to say I believed the day was not far distant in the history of Manitoba when she would require for the purposes of the Government, if it assisted the people as it ought to do, at least \$1,000,000 per annum. I am of the same opinion now, and I think that at least half that amount should have been derived as compensation in lieu of the public lands. I have the figures the hon. gentleman gave, and which he took exception to the other night, in a little document which was sent out through the Province, showing that we were possessed of 22,000,000 acres of land after deducting the school lands and other lands already disposed of. I never heard anyone undertake to place a value on the lands of less than \$1 per acre. I undertook to say that the lands of Manitoba should not represent less than one dollar an

acre. My hon. friend was much annoyed the other night because I talked of capitalization. The author complained of the results of his own teaching, I believe that was the first place in which I heard it. I heard him one day in May, 1881, make one of his best speeches on that very question; and I obtained some information in reference to the land and in reference to the affairs of Manitoba generally. I am sorry to find the hon. gentleman get up and say, after had for so many years placed such implicit confidence in his teaching, paid so much attention, was willing to learn and learn from him, listened to his sweet voice, heard his arguments, and gained so much information, I believed valuable that he did not mean anything, that was only making out a case. You understand how it grieves me that I spent so many years in Manitoba listening and learning from the teaching of the hon. gentleman and believing it to be true, and stood on the stump and was eloquent with the arguments he used, and now to be told, after all these years have passed, that he did not mean a word of it, he was only making out a case. I say, Mr. Speaker, I stand in a deplorable position; I don't know how I am going to retrieve my lost hours and lost years spent in listening to the teaching of the hon. gentleman. I say, Mr. Speaker, all sincerity, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to stand up and endorse such a statement as the Premier gave utterance to the other night when he said Manitoba had attained such a position; that he was proud to be able to say that he had been laboring so long to bring her to that position, and had succeeded. Nothing would afford me greater pleasure than to stand up to-night and endorse that statement. I have always had faith in Manitoba. I have made it my home, and I would like to see it the banner Province; and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to endorse the statements of the hon. gentleman if I believed them to be correct. It would afford me the greatest pleasure to go into the country and the people, after their struggling years, that we have attained the position we were aspiring to and now we can be contented and happy. But it will require more ability than I have to make it a case, and to satisfy the people that they are getting a less amount for themselves in putting them in a better position. The

as much anno- something I don't believe the people will
 cause I tal- understand. I propose to deal for a few
 author compla- cements with the question of the lands.
 teaching, I think we have shown very clearly that
 place in which expenditure has been increasing very
 one day in Man- ally, and we have the evidence of the
 best speeches gentleman to show that the popu-
 I obtained so- tion has been decreasing. That is
 nee to the lan- something we should not lose sight of.
 affairs of Ma- three years the expenditure of
 sorry to find Manitoba has more than doubled;
 and say, after in those three years the popula-
 placed such im- of the Province has decreased
 teaching, paid at least twenty-five per cent. I draw it
 to learn and good deal milder than the hon. gentle-
 and to his sw- did. The Dominion Government
 ents, and gain- was willing to concede that Manitoba
 believed valu- had made such rapid progress in 1881
 anything, that for the purpose of a settlement the
 case. You population should be considered 150,000
 as me that I believe there were then that
 toba listening number. Now we have it first of all
 teaching of from the Premier—he was willing to ad-
 relieving it to- there were 25,000 less, and now he
 stump and wa- down 25,000 less than that. So we
 cuments he u- the facts, the expenditure increas-
 or all these y- and the population decreasing.
 not mean a w- on. MR. NORQUAY—I never said
 ing out a case. the population had decreased.
 and in a depl- MR. GREENWAY—It is pretty hard to
 now I am go- what the hon. gentleman means. He
 s and lost y- in his speech, referring to the popu-
 teaching of tion of Manitoba, that it was 100,000
 Mr. Speaker—it takes so and so to meet the
 would give needs of 100,000. He admitted upon
 to stand up another occasion, by his letter, that the
 at as the Pre- population was 125,000; of course I don't
 other night know whether he meant it or not; those
 stained to su- his remarks. In his figures he takes
 ould to be ab- 100 souls in the year 1881, when the
 boring so long Dominion Government were willing to
 on, and had come that we had 150,000 souls.
 would afford MR. MR. NORQUAY—I hate to correct
 to stand up the hon. gentleman so often, but I took
 that statement 45,000 souls as the last returned cen-
 in Manitoba. sus compared with the last returned
 and I would census of the other Provinces.
 ovince; and MR. GREENWAY—I quite understand
 der pleasure to make out a case to show the posi-
 ents of the Manitoba occupies to-day he should
 them to be o- back to the year 1881. It shows the
 me the gre- fairness of the hon. gentleman that
 country and he undertook to make out a case for
 ir struggling friends he was willing to back these
 ned the posi- ignore what the Dominion Govern-
 now we can- ment was willing to admit that we had
 but it will re- 100 souls the very year the census
 to make it taken. The question of the lands is
 people that ail the place where the fatal blun-
 themselves is- has been made. It is not necessary
 position. Th- ue to use illustrations, for any gentle-

man can figure out what a certain portion
 of the municipality in which he resides is
 worth, and this will show the absurdity
 of accepting \$100,000 in lieu of the lands.
 The hon. gentleman stated the other
 night that some one on this side of the
 House said 'Don't let go of the \$45,000.'
 Certainly not. I said the land was worth
 more than ten times that. Don't give
 that away, but get ten times more. In
 all the calculations ever made who ever
 thought that \$100,000 a year was going
 to be accepted in lieu of the lands? We
 have only to make comparisons to see the
 insignificant amount that has been re-
 ceived; it is there we should have
 received the amount we are now
 short, because when the Confederation
 scheme was brought about the
 fact that the other Provinces had lands
 was taken into consideration when the
 providing of revenue was taken up.
 Does any one believe that \$100,000 a
 year is sufficient compensation for the
 lands? If so he does not understand
 what they are worth. My hon. friend
 undertook to depreciate the value of the
 lands, he now proposes a scheme for a
 land department. He proposes to assist
 railways and to take their lands as some-
 thing of a valuable nature to advance
 money on. He told us it was not desir-
 able to have a land department, that
 there would be no revenue. I wonder if
 this bill is going to hand over the lands to
 be squandered. I believe the lands of the
 country are valuable, and in accepting
 the sum which these gentlemen accepted,
 they gave away, so far as they could do
 so, the only chance we had of receiving a
 sufficient amount to place us in a position
 to administer the affairs of the country
 properly. We can calculate now just
 what we are going to receive. When our
 population reaches 400,000 souls, in view
 of the facts before us, is it too much to
 assume that we will require twice the
 amount we require to-day? If we carry
 out the progressive statement shown a
 few minutes ago it will make \$2,000,000.
 I cannot see how we can get along with
 less than \$1,000,000, but where are
 we going to get it? We will get up
 to \$600,000, or a little over \$100,000
 more than we have to-day, when we have
 a population of 400,000. It is most im-
 portant that people should know how fu-
 ture governments are expected to get
 along with the amount of money at their
 disposal, and from what source our reve-
 nue is to come. These are practical ques-

tions which the people will very naturally ask. I know that the people of the country feel that the Government have not dealt with them as they ought to-day, have not given them the assistance they ought to give; and they will be more impressed when they see the estimates. I think it is quite clear to every one, in view of the value placed upon the lands by gentlemen opposite, and in view of the position they have taken in reference to them, that they ought to have submitted the whole question to the people before ratifying the terms. It is a question that concerns the people, and if affairs are to be administered properly, and they are to derive what they ought, the people are interested and should be consulted before an extensive change takes place. This little pamphlet (Hon. Mr. Norquay's speech) was circulated widely throughout the Province, and I intend circulating it some more. It is very good literature, with some very nice strains in it, and it led people to believe the hon. gentleman was taking up their case, and was to fight for them to the bitter end. His words then were: "Manitoba has been, in fact, the most profitable investment the Dominion ever made in her whole public existence. In point of fact, the revenues accruing in Manitoba and the Northwest have been the principal sources by which of late the credit of the Dominion has been placed on a firm basis in the money markets of the world, enabling the Federal authorities to pay interest on the large and heavy debt thrown on the Dominion by the Eastern Provinces on entering Confederation." Is that sentiment true if the position the hon. gentleman takes now is true, that as compared with other Provinces Manitoba is receiving more? \$20,000 has made all the difference.

HON. MR. NORQUAY.—It is over \$220,000. That speech was delivered before the terms of the 20th of May were offered.

MR. GREENWAY. The hon. gentleman said again that Manitoba was not in the position she ought to be, or why did he reject the terms? We take the little pamphlet here, prepared with very great trouble, which undertook to show how much more Manitoba paid into the Dominion Treasury than it ought to pay, and how much more the people were burdened than they ought to be; now, if we are to believe the hon. gentleman, these burdens have been taken away.

But it is all explained when we come to the statement that he was simply making out a case; he did not mean what he said, so there is no use in quoting from the tiny pamphlet. After circulating it among the people for the purpose of exciting them, creating discontent, and making them dissatisfied with their present position—for what else could the hon. gentleman do—now, because the honorable gentleman has succeeded in getting \$20,000 more; well, everything is lovely and the people should go home and rest in peace. I hope the people might. the country will contend for their rights. —I hope it as much as I did last session. I do not believe the people are going to be satisfied with the treatment they will now. I know they will not, and I hope they will not, as I want to see Manitoba prosper and become a great province. I want to see my children prosper; and I want to see Manitoba brought up to fill its position in Confederation; and no man take beggerly terms as were pressed upon the House the other day should be accepted as a final settlement. I am willing to go out and discuss that question with the people and submit it to them. If the honorable gentleman had the courage of his convictions and the manliness he ought to have, occupying the position he does, he would have been willing to submit the question to the people and ask their views. But if by any means an expression of the people can be got rid of, if two or three in a corner can be got together to show that the terms are all they ought to build, he takes advantage of the opportunity while the unanimous verdict of the people is that the hon. gentleman has changed his position since last year. He insults the intelligence of the people by telling them they are not judges of what he should issue in making out his case. I say this whole question, before it is finally disposed of, should have been submitted to the people of Manitoba; they would have been the best judges of it. I want and of the position they should occupy as members of the Confederation. These are the sentiments I uttered last year, and am I to change because the Government have at the disposal \$20,000 more? They were circulated by the Government themselves and were cheered to the echo by gentlemen opposite. I took even stronger ground then than to-night, because I said that unless we got fairer treatment you

When we come to the demands contained in our ultimatum simply making them considered, we would have a remedy, and go to work out our own destiny. I was congratulated by members of the House for the exciting nature of that speech. There was a gentleman, and a man who took exception, but so determined was the Premier that he stood up to defend his place and undertook the somewhat needless task of keeping that member in order. I believed I was enunciating the will, everything in the name of those I represented, should go home. I believe I am doing so for the people to-night. I believe these are the rights of the people of Manitoba. I did not believe they are less spirited people than those of the other Provinces, or that they will submit to a wrong sooner than I do, and I have people of other Provinces. I do not see Manitoba that they claim more than even that province needed justice, and I believe they will continue to contend for it until they get it up to fill it. Let us be in a position that we can take from the shoulders of the people the burdens they have to bear. If the Government had done its duty we would have been in a position to organize an immigration bureau, and secure for Manitoba a fair share of immigration; and we would have been in a position to undertake other things we have, must be undertaken in the future. We would have different institutions that must be organized if the Province is to be what it ought to be. We have been told in the expression of the liberal manner in which we have been treated by the Federal Government. We were pointed to the building as an illustration. True it was presented in an unfavorable way as a result of the past; but now the capital account is to be reduced by the price of this building, and all expenditure upon works of a local character are to be taken from the capital account. The liberality of the Government does not appear in the light as when these matters have been in consideration. I have undertaken to show the unfairness of the Government in charging the Opposition with dishonesty in regard to the terms, before the Confederation we desired to do no more than what we could not see contained in the document. All we had to offer a protest against the settlement being made final, in order to be in a position to claim what we ought to have by and-by to have enough to look after our necessities. You may talk about the bill of rights or any other similar treatment, you please, because back of this, if

we are to remain a member of Confederation, we are entitled to a living, and we must have a sufficient amount of money to meet our wants. Will any gentleman on that side of the House stand up and tell me how, if five years hence our population is found to be 400,000 souls, we are going to meet the wants of that population, and the different organizations and institutions of the country? That is the practical view of the question, and I hope that before we adopt the clauses of the estimates we shall have the opportunity of discussing them in that way, and have some opportunity of showing that the amount of money at our disposal is enough for this year and next year and next and the year after. I leave the subject with the utmost confidence that upon some future occasion we shall have the opportunity if my honorable friend does not disappoint us. I am afraid there must be something of that kind, that in his having taken the opposite side there is an indication that we are to lose the services of that honorable gentleman to his native province, and that he is going to wage war against us. That would be perfectly dreadful. But if we can judge from his arguments, if we are to call them that, if that speech is to be distributed as I understand it will be, it is certain to a very great extent to shut the mouth of the honorable gentleman when he goes down east, if he is to go, to look after not only the interests of the eastern people, but also those of the people of Manitoba. Now he may be able to persuade them as he has persuaded us, that he did not mean it, that he was only making out a case up here. I hope that something will let him out.

HON. MR. NORQUAY—I guess you would like to see me out.

MR. GREENWAY—At a meeting at which the so-called better terms were under discussion, exception was taken to the position the honorable gentleman had taken, and a gentleman said, discussing this little document (the Budget Speech), "I am afraid Mr. Norquay got himself into a hole he cannot easily get out of." That was the conclusion after reading that document. I hope that when he goes east we shall not lose his valuable services, but that he will contend for the rights of this Province, and will be able to impress upon the people that in his speech a week ago he did not mean exactly what he said, that Manitoba had attained her full majority,

and that she was liberally treated, but | will, before long, take another tack, and
 that there were other considerations | get on the side which contends for the
 which ought not to be forgotten. I hope | rights of the people of Manitoba. (Long
 that my hon. friend, wherever he goes, | and prolonged applause).

Elec
 nd vote
 local Le

Mr.
 aken,
 Mr.
 uestion
 And
 Delegate
 Federal
 Province
 ment of
 Legislat

It w
 ment, T
 n the R
 session,
 hat the
 cepted
 ot be co
 his Prov
 made in

And
 he grou
 already
 moving

Mr.
 uestion
 o any n
 mendm
 ccordan

The
 Debate o
 For the
 And
 aid adj
 And
 clock on

Mr.
 Tha
 rapid in
 Ho
 Legislat
 ms u

other tack, and
intends for the
Manitoba. (Low

ADDENDA.

Electors of Manitoba, read and consider the following motions and votes thereon as recorded in the Votes and Proceedings of the local Legislature.

SATURDAY, 28TH MARCH, 1885.

Mr. Bell rose to move an amendment, and objection having been taken,

Mr. Speaker ruled, That no amendment can be made until the question is proposed from the Chair.

And the question having been put, That the Report of the Delegates of the Manitoba Legislature appointed to press upon the Federal Government the favorable consideration of the claims of this Province be adopted, and that the offer contained therein of a settlement of the claims preferred by this Province, be accepted by this Legislature.

It was moved by Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. Conklin, in amendment, That while this Legislature re-affirms its position as presented in the Resolutions unanimously agreed to by this House at the last session, as recorded on page 98 of the Journals, it is of the opinion that the Terms now offered by the Dominion Government should be accepted as far they go; but on the condition that the settlement shall not be considered as a final and full settlement of our claims, and that this Province shall not be debarred from again pressing the just claims made in the "Bill of Rights."

And objection having been taken to the proposed amendment on the ground that the mover and seconder of the amendment having already taken part in the Debate, they were thereby precluded from moving an amendment,

Mr. Speaker ruled that no member who has already spoken to a question may rise again to move an amendment, though he may speak to any new question when proposed by other members, and that the amendment was therefore out of order, his decision being given in accordance with May's Parliamentary Practice, page 306.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22ND, 1885.

The order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate on the question, That Mr. Speaker do not leave the Chair. For the House in the Committee of Ways and Means.)

And the Question being again proposed, the House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the House having continued to sit till after twelve of the clock on Thursday morning,

THURSDAY, APRIL, 23RD, 1885.

Mr. Bell moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Hay,

That the Speaker do not now leave the Chair, but in view of the rapid increase of the Expenditure of the Province, it be resolved, that the House is of opinion that the terms recently accepted by this Legislature should not be considered a final and full settlement of our claims upon the Federal Government.

And the question being put on the amendment, the House divided and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow :—

YEAS:—Messieurs Bell, Conklin, Gigot, Greenway, Hay, Martin, Winram and Young,—8.

NAYS:—Messieurs Allan, Brown, Davidson, Hamilton, Harrison, LaRiviere, Lecompte, MacBeth, Mawhinney, Miller, Norquay, Prud'homme, Wagner, Wilson, Woodworth,—15.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24TH, 188

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Norquay, seconded by the Hon. Mr. LaRiviere,

Ordered, That the Resolutions reported from the Committee on Ways and Means be now read a Second time.

The Tenth Resolution being read a Second Time,

Mr. Martin moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Winram,

That the Resolution be not now concurred in, but that it be resolved, That this House is of opinion that owing to the existing depression and consequent reduction in salaries of employees generally a very material saving in expenditure could be effected in the respective Departmental offices of the Government.

And the question being put on the amendment, the House divided and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow :—

YEAS:—Messieurs Bell, Conklin, Greenway, Hay, Martin, Winram and Young,—7.

NAYS:—Messieurs Brown, Cyr, Davidson, Douglas, Hamilton, Harrison, LaRiviere, Lecompte, MacBeth, Mawhinney, Miller, Norquay, Prud'homme, Tennant, Wagner, Wilson, Woodworth,—17.

The Fourteenth Resolution, being read a Second time,

Mr. Bell moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Young,

That the Resolution be not now concurred in, but that it be resolved :

That this House is of opinion that the selection of the site for a Lunatic Asylum was a most injudicious one, and on account of the nature of the ground will cause a serious loss to the Province :

And be it further resolved :

That on account of the increased amount at the disposal of the Government, the sums placed in the Estimates for aid to Municipalities is entirely inadequate to meet the wants of the people.

And the question being put on the amendment, the House divided and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow :—

YEAS:—Messieurs Bell, Conklin, Cyr, Greenway, Hay, Martin, Tennant, Winram, Young,—9.

NAYS:—Messieurs Brown, Davidson, Douglas, Hamilton, Harrison, LaRiviere, Lecompte, MacBeth, Mawhinney, Miller, Norquay, Prud'homme, Wagner, Wilson, Woodworth,—15.

e House divid
as follow :—
ay, Hay, Ma

hilton, Harri
Norquay, Pr

IL 24TH, 188

by the H on.

e Committee

r. Winram,
but that i
to the exis
ployes gener
d in the res

e House divid
as follow :—
Martin, Winn

glas, Hami
Miller, Norq
-17.

ime,
Young,
but that i

f the site for
n account of
e Province;

disposal of
d to Municip
eople.

e House divid
as follow :—
y, Hay, Ma

hilton, Harri
Norquay, Pr

