

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1996

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.

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 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
distorsion 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:

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, tachées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

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
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

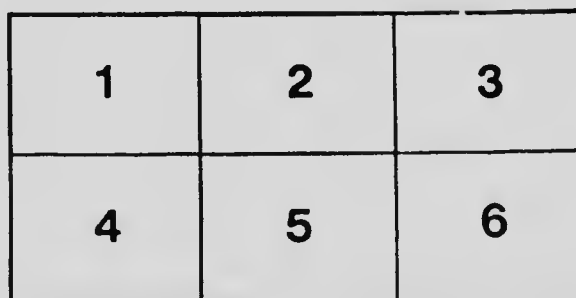
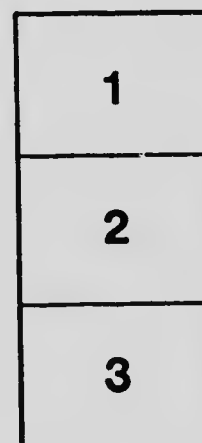
Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library,
University of Toronto Library

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 \rightarrow (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:

Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library,
University of Toronto Library

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 \rightarrow 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.

Pamph.
HC
W.

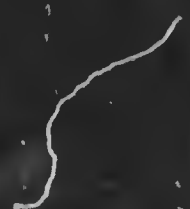
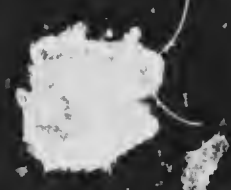
What the Government has
refused to do.



**The Votes for which the ministerial support-
ers have to render an account
before the electors.**

165954
17 11 121

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
1900



What the Government has refused to do

FIRSTLY

THE ABOLITION OF THE SEIGNEURIAL DUES.

Since 1909 the Opposition has demanded the abolition of seigneurial dues by means of an equitable arrangement, just alike to the Seigneurs or their representatives and the tenant.

This system of dues is antiquated and one of the last vestiges of feudality.

On the 28th of March, 1912, Mr. Sauvé, the member for Two Mountains, proposed the following amendment to the motion to form a Committee of Supply: (See Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, 1912, p. 154.) — "That all the words after 'that' to the end of the motion be struck out and the following substituted, "That while ready to vote the supplies of His Majesty this Assembly regrets that the Government has done nothing to settle the question of the abolition of the seigneurial dues." (On division this was lost.)

YEAS.—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Lafontaine (Maskinongé), Patenaude, Plante, Prévost, Sauvé, Sylvestre and Tellier—10.

NAYS:—Messrs. Allard, Benoit, Bissonnet, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (L'Islet), Daignault, D'Anjou, Décarie, Delisle, Desaulniers, Dion, Finnie, Francoeur, Gaboury, Gendron, Geoffrion, Godbout, Gosselin, Gouin, Lafontaine (Berthier), Langlois (Montreal, div. No. 3), Leclerc, Lévesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morisset, Mousseau, Neault, Pilon, Robert (Rouville), Robert (St. John), Robillard, Taschereau, Tessier, Thériault, Tourigny and Walker.—38.

The abolition of the seigneurial dues is a reform which affects the agricultural class, and the Government, in refusing to take action in the matter, has failed to do justice to the farmers.

SECONDLY

READJUSTMENT OF TAXES ON COMMERCIAL CORPORATIONS.

In the year 1897, the late Hon. F. Marchand condemned this tax in most severe terms. It then amounted to \$134,404.03 per annum. In 1910-1911 it amounted to the enormous sum of \$712,118.46. The Gov-

ernment endeavors to make it believed that this tax is paid only by the rich classes, but these make the consumer pay it and by consequence all classes of society, workmen and farmers. In spite of the importunities of the Opposition the Gouin Government refuses to readjust the tax in a manner which would give relief to the population at large and leaves a burden, already too heavy, to weigh upon the people.

On the 29th of March, 1912, Mr. Gault (Montreal proposed, in the Legislature, the following motion: (See Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly, 1912, p. 667.)

“Whereas, the revenue from taxes upon commercial corporations has increased from year to year, as may be seen in the following statement (Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly, 1912, page 59).”

1892-93..	\$138,925.71
1893-94..	142,854.50
1894-95..	160,756.16
1895-96..	148,643.86
1896-97..	134,404.03
1897-98..	194,312.36
1898-99..	172,626.04
1899-00..	186,598.39
1900-01..	214,157.63
1901-02..	231,695.13
1902-03..	226,338.23
1903-04..	260,545.88
1904-05..	303,882.43
1905-06..	314,930.13
1906-07..	464,362.29
1907-08..	565,591.33
1908-09..	653,341.75
1909-10..	688,152.30
1910-11..	712,118.46

“Whereas, this increase is due to the increase of business in this Province and also to the changes made, from time to time, to the law.

“Whereas, these taxes are not assessed, at the present time, with equity and justice and constitute, in any case, a burden too heavy for those that they affect.

“Whereas, complaints have been heard on the subject of these taxes on the part of a great number of those burdened by the tax, through delegations, or otherwise,

"This Chamber regrets that the Government has not felt it to be its duty to reduce or, at least, to readjust these taxes, as it has been prayed, with the end of removing and causing to disappear all legitimate cause of complaint"

This motion, in amendment, having been put to a vote, was rejected by the following division:

YEAS:—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Gault, Giard, Lafontaine (Maskinongé), Patenaude, Pennington, Plante, Prévost, Sylvestre and Tellier.—12.

NAYS:—Messrs. Allard, Bissonnet, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (Matane), Caron (L'Islet), Daignault, D'Anjou, Décarie, Delisle, Devlin, Dion, Finnie, Francœur, Gaboury, Galipeault, Gendron, Geoffrion, Gosselin, Gouin, Kaine, Lafontaine (Berthier), Leclerc, Létourneau, Lévesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morisset, Mousseau, Neault, Pilon, Reed, Robert (Rouville), Robillard, Roy, Séguin, Taschereau, Thériault, Thérien, Tourigny, Vilas and Walker.—42.

THIRDLY

ABOLITION OF THE TAX IMPOSED ON MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE INSANE.

It is generally known that the system which prevails of making the municipalities bear half the cost of maintaining the insane in the asylum is productive of abuses, disputes, flagrant injustice and numerous and costly litigations. During the year 1910-1911, the Government, on account of the Lunatic Asylum has bled the municipalities of a sum amounting to \$142,827.56. Why should the municipalities, and the families of the poor insane people be made to pay when at the same time the Government maintains and houses at the public cost, in a palace-like prison at Bordeaux, drunkards and thieves? On the 2nd of April, 1912, Hon. Mr. Prévost proposed the following motion in the Legislative Assembly (see Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly, 1912, page 702) as an addition to the motion then before the Chamber:

"That the system whereby municipalities are made to pay half the cost of maintaining, during their residence and treatment in the asylums for the insane confined as public patients is badly organized and does not give satisfaction by reason of its engendering abuses, injustice and numerous actions.

"That the system ought to be reorganized and modified and rendered more practicable and just.

"That it is the duty of the Government to propose to this Chamber modifications and ameliorations of the law existing on the subject with the object of rendering it more practicable and just and to relieve the municipalities from a burden which weighs too heavily upon them."

This motion, in amendment, was put to the vote and defeated on the following division:

YEAS:—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, D'Autouil, Gault, Giard, Langlois (Montreal, div. No. 3), Lavergne, Patenauds, Plante, Prévost, Sauvé, Sylvestre and Tellier.—13.

NAYS:—Messrs. Allard, Benoît, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (Matane), Caron (L'Islet), Daignault, Décarie, Delisle, Devlin, Dion, Dorris, Francoeur, Gaboury, Gendron, Geoffrion, Gosselin, Gouin, Hay, Kaine, Lafontaine (Berthier), Leclerc, Létourneau, Lévesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morisset, Mousseau, Neault, Perron, Petit, Pilon, Reed, Robert (St. John), Robillard, Roy, Séguin, Tanguay, Taschereau, Tessier, Thériault, Therrien, and Tourigny.—43.

Sir Lomer Gouin had preferred to repudiate and deny the policy of Mr. Mercier, his father in law, who had abolished this tax in 1890, and the promises of Mr. Marchand, who had promised to abolish it in 1897, and to maintain the title of "taxer."

Electors! who are your friends in this election?

FOURTH

ABOLITION OF SHERIFFS.

For ten years Sir Lomer Gouin and his friends have vaunted the prosperity of the Province and have advanced, as a principal argument in favor of their contention, the diminution in the sheriffs sale of lands.

These officers are absolutely useless and their functions should be exercised by the prothonotaries. This would have the effect of saving the Province enormous sums and costs, all of which are now pure loss.

On the 20th May, 1912, Mr. Lavergne proposed the following motion (see Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly, 1912, page 573):—

"That, while consenting to vote the subsidies this Chamber regrets that the Government has not thought fit, with the object of causing an immense saving to the Province, to propose the abolition of the office of the sheriffs, who have become useless and out of date, and whose functions should be exercised by the prothonotaries; and this Chamber invites the government to immediately present a bill to this effect."

This motion, in amendment, having been put to a vote was rejected on the following division:

YEAS:—Messrs. Bernard, Cousin, Gauthier, Lavergne, Patenaude, Pennington, Plante, Prévost, Sauvé and Sylvestre.—10.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allard, Benoit, Bissonnet, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (Matane), Caron (L'Islet), Daignault, D'Auteuil, Décarie, Deslisle, Devlin, Dion, Dorris, Finnie, Francoeur, Gaboury, Galipeault, Gault, Gendron, Geoffrion, Godbout, Gosselin, Gouin, Hay, Kaine, Kelly, Lafontaine (Berthier), Lafontaine (Maskinongé), Langlois (Montreal), Leclerc, Lévesque, Mackenzie, Morisset, Mousseau, Neault, Pilon, Robert (Rouville), Robert (St. John), Robillard, Roy, Séguin, Tanguay, Taschereau, Tessier, Thériault, Tourigny, Vilas, Walker and Walsh.—50.

Why not replace the sheriffs by the prothonotaries in such manner as will cause them to disappear?

But what are the costs of the Province to Sir L. Gouin, provided that he can surround his government with useless officers bearing sword and wearing ermine?

Better let us employ the money thus spent on the instruction of our children.

FIFTIETH

EXEMPTION FROM TAX OF THE ENTIRE PORTION OF AN INHERITANCE IN THE LINE DIRECT BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE, OF WHICH THE NET VALUE DOES NOT EXCEED \$3,000.

A farmer or a workman, leaves a family of several children. These last inherit only a part of an inheritance which does not exceed \$3,000. The Opposition has demanded that each heir be exempt from the tax Sir Lomer Gouin imposes on his portion of the inheritance.

Sir Lomer Gouin who regards himself as the father of the people, squarely refuses to remove this iniquitous tax imposed while, at the same time, boasting of his enormous surpluses.

On the 12th March, 1912, Mr. Bernard proposed the following motion in the Legislative Assembly (see Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly, 1912, page 479).

That the following words be added to the main motion:

“That while consenting to the third reading of this bill, this Chamber believes it to be its duty to call upon the Government to amend the measure, or to present another exempting equally from taxation all parts of an inheritance in the direct line, or between man and wife of which the net value does not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the estate valued at more than \$15,000.”

This amendment on being put to the vote was defeated on the following division:

YEAS:—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Giard, Lafontaine (Maskinongé), Lavergne, Patenaude, Plante, Sauvé and Sylvestre.—10.

NAYS:—Messrs. Allard, Benoit, Bissonnet, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (Matane), Caron (L'Islet), Delisle, Devlin, Dupuis, Finnie, Franceur, Gaboury, Galipeault, Gendron, Geoffrion, Godbout, Gosselin, Gouin, Hay, Kaine, Lafontaine (Berthier), Langlois (Montreal), Langlois (St. Sauveur), Leclerc, Létourneau, Lévesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morisset, Mousseau, Neault, Pennington, Perron, Petit, Pilon, Reed, Robert (Rouville), Robert (St. John), Roy, Séguin, Tanguay, Taschereau, Tessier, Thériault, Therrien, Vilas, Walker and Walsh.—51.

SIXTHLY

TO APPLY THE LIMITATION OF WORKING HOURS IN FAVOR OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN ALL FACTORIES.

On the 8th of February, 1912, Mr. Gault, member for Montreal (St. Antoine), presented the following amendment. (See Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly, 1912, page 243.)

In amendment to the motion that the report of the Committee of the Whole House which had considered the bill be received, Mr. Gault moved:—"That the report of the Committee of the Whole be not now received, but that the bill be sent back to the Committee, with instructions to amend it as to the limitation of the hours for the benefit of women and children and to extend its application to all factories."

This motion, on being put to the vote was defeated on the following division:

YEAS:—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Gault, Giard, Lafontaine (Maskinongé), Patenaude, Plante, Sauvé, Sylvestre and Tellier.—11.

NAYS:—Messrs. Allard, Benoit, Bissonnet, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (L'Islet), Daignault, D'Anjou, Décarie, Desaulniers, Dion, Finnie, Franceur, Gaboury, Gendron, Geoffrion, Godbout, Gosselin, Gouin, Hay, Kelly, Lafontaine (Berthier), Langlois (St. Sauveur), Leclerc, Létourneau, Lévesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morisset, Mousseau, Neault, Onellette, Pennington, Petit, Pilon, Reed, Robert (St. John), Roy, Tanguay, Taschereau, Tessier, Thériault, Therrien, Tourigny, Vilas and Walker.—46.

SEVENTHLY

THE AMOUNT VOTED FOR COLONIZATION ROADS SHOULD BE EXPENDED IN THE INTEREST OF THE SETTLERS, BUT THE GOVERNMENT PERSISTS IN SQUANDERING IT IN THE INTEREST OF THE PARTY IN POWER.

On the 22nd March, 1912, Mr. Prévost made the following motion (see Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly, 1912, page 601):

“That all the words after ‘that’ to the end of the main motion be struck out and replaced by the following:—‘While ready to vote the subsidies to His Majesty this House regrets to find that moneys voted for colonization roads under the present Government have been distributed in different localities in the interest of the party in power, to the detriment of the settlers of this province.’”

This amendment being put to the vote was defeated on the following division:

YEAS:—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, D’Auteuil, Giard, Lafontaine (Maskinongé), Lavergne, Patenaude, Prévost and Sylvestre.—9.

NAYS:—Messrs. Allard, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (L’Islet), Décarie, Delisle, Devlin, Dorris, Francoeur, Gaboury, Gendron, Geofrion, Godbout, Gosselin, Gouin, Kaine, Lafontaine (Berthier), Langlois (St. Sauveur), Leclerc, Létourneau, Lèvesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morisset, Mousseau, Petit, Pilon, Robert (St. John), Roy, Tanguay, Taschereau, Tessier, Thériault, Therrien, Tourigny and Walsh.
—36.

EIGHTHLY

GENERAL ELECTIONS AT A FIXED DATE.

It is dangerous for any government to trifle with the confidence of the people. It is still more dangerous for any government to profit by circumstances which prevent the expression of the public will through an appeal to the electors. Have we not a very striking example in the present elections?

Sir L. Gouin, who is afraid of being judged by the electorate, with a knowledge of the situation, precipitates the elections by taking advantage of bad roads and seeding time with the evident intent of juggling with the confidence of the people.

Why not have the elections held on a fixed date? Business men require it to be so as the want of an understood, of a fixed period, for the elections paralyzed trade. Voters want it because they wish to be in a position to judge after having been sufficiently enlightened.

Sir L. Gouin, who puts the party before the country, refused to listen to the true friends of the people.

On the 20th March, 1912, Mr. Lavergne presented the following motion in the Legislative Assembly (see Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly, 1912, page 559):

(1) "That the general elections ought not to be held save at a date fixed by law as is already the practice in municipal elections, saving the prerogative of the Crown in the case of dismissal from office.

(2) "That all by-elections be held after a term fixed by law after a vacancy occurs."

This motion, on being put to vote, was defeated on the following division:

YEAS:—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Giard, Langlois (Montreal, div. No. 3), Lavergne, Patenaude, Plante, Prévost, Sauvé and Sylvestre.—11.

NAYS:—Messrs. Allard, Benoit, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (Matane), Caron (L'Islet), Daignault, D'Anjou, Décarie, Delisle, Desaulniers, Devlin, Dion, Dorris, Dupuis, Finnie, Franceur, Gaboury, Gendron, Godbout, Gosselin, Gouin, Hay, Kaine, Kelly, Lafontaine (Berthier), Leclerc, Létourneau, Lévesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morisset, Mousseau, Neault, Ouellette, Perron, Pilon, Robert (Rouville), Robert (St. John), Robillard, Séguin, Taschereau, Tessier, Thériault, Therrien, Tourigny, Vilas, Walker and Walsh.—50.



