

should have fallen on such a man. The member for Algoma next proceeded to defend the Premier who, it had been alleged had damaged the Reform party by the establishment of that Government over which he presided. Now he (Mr. Cumberland) believed that if Mr. Baldwin, the leader of the great Reform party, were alive, he would tread precisely in the same steps taken by the present leader of the Government. There was an era in provincial history when Mr. Draper on one hand, and Mr. Baldwin on the other, joined together for the conducting of public affairs, under circumstances similar to those which Mr. Baldwin now alive and in political life he would have guided and governed as the hon. the Premier was now doing. He (Mr. Cumberland) believed in party government, and believed it would quickly arise in the house. But it was not for hon. gentlemen to try and force it on before its time. As to his own position, he would take leave to say that he would not be pledged, then or at any other time, to a blind party adhesion. He had a bitter, unmeasured contempt for such a course. Mr. Cumberland, in commenting on the Address, regretted exceedingly that there had been no mention in it of dual representation. That was a subject on which he was sure the house was unanimous; and hon. gentlemen occupying seats in both houses would be forced to elect at an early date for one or other Legislature. The promise that a Homestead Law should be brought down, was one which would give general satisfaction. The hon. gentleman

next alluded to the great importance of a good system of Crown Land management—something the Province had not enjoyed—but would be hoped before long. It was said that free grants of agricultural lands were to be made to actual settlers. It would, he thought, be a great mistake if Government hesitated to adopt the same liberal policy with respect to the mineral lands of the Province. He sketched the bad results of the Crown land policy in leaving the vast mineral wealth of the North Shore untouched; while the United States had long since developed the Southern shore. He thought, too, that the Government should at once establish municipal institutions in the great region of Algoma; and the omission of any reference to the matter in the Speech was, he considered, a very grave one. (Cheers).

Mr. FRASER, of Wentworth, thought that, with regard to the Address, there was a good deal of reason for congratulation among hon. gentlemen on his side of the house; and as long as they held to the sentiments expressed in the Address, he, for one, was willing to give them all the aid in his power. He felt Reformers had every reason for congratulation, because the sentiments expressed in the Address were such as they had long upheld and battled for. (Hear, hear). Undoubtedly, the fact that they had but one solitary Chamber, was a reason why their legislation should be characterized by great carefulness. A gentleman who had just addressed the house, had taken occasion to refer to an incident in past Canadian history, alluding to a gentleman well and favourably known, the late Hon. R. Baldwin. Now, it was a very noticeable fact that since the death of that gentleman, he had been elevated into a position of fame by those who, if not his maligners, had at all events been his consistent opponents. It was said that if he (Baldwin) had still lived, he would have done the very things which hon. gentlemen on the treasury benches now proposed to do. It could hardly be said what Mr. Baldwin would have done; but this much was certain, that though Robert Baldwin was dead, his party still lived—and the gentlemen still retaining the confidence of that party were as well entitled to be called its exponents as was Robert Baldwin himself. (Hear and applause). He (Mr.