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made known that the hon. gentleman had grave doubts as to whether the award would stand, and whether it was just and right between the two Provinces. (Hear.) This was one way in which the hon. gentleman sought to serve his country. Looking from the high eminence on which he stood, with his morality so pure and his sense of equity and justice so lofty and independent, he was ready, if there is a mistake of but fifty dollars, to have a readjustment of the whole question. (Hear.) Such conduct would not receive the approval either of the people of Ontario nor of the thinking men of Quebec. With regard to the argument that their surplus had been obtained from Confederation, he said it was not so. They were told by the very advocates of confederation, by one who claimed to be the very founder of confederation, that the calculations we were making from time to time never could be realized. Confederation had not given to the Province one copper that she was not entitled to. On the contrary, confederation took from the late Province of Upper Canada more than a million dollars to which she was entitled.

Mr. BOYD—How?

Mr. WOOD said it was in the settlement of the public debt to which she was entitled, and when she was drawing only \$25, instead of \$27 per head of our population. Confederation did not do justice to the Province of Ontario in any way. It was always contended that Ontario paid two-thirds of the public revenue of the old Province; but under confederation, while every man, woman, and child in the Province of Quebec drew 80 cents out of the public treasury, the people of Ontario were only entitled to draw out on the population of 1861. It would be seen that while the leader of the Opposition in Ontario paid \$2 into the revenue, the leader of the Opposition in Quebec paid only \$1; and yet there was an equal division. The population of Quebec in 1861 was 1,110,000, and of Ontario 1,396,000; and now in Ontario it was probably 2,000,000, while it had not increased over 200,000 or 300,000 in Quebec, and yet they would only receive their allowance calculated on the population of Quebec; and they might increase 30,000,000, and the Province of Quebec but 500,000, and the same rule would hold good. It was because the Provincial Government had looked after their money, and the economy in their public service, that they possessed their present surplus. Reference had been made to the estimates, and the hon. gentleman said he hoped to have them down in ten days after the opening of the session. Well, he would like to bring them down the day the session commenced, but the practice of Parliament would not permit it. There were notices of expenditure on the paper, and it was impossible to bring in the estimates until some idea had been gained of the action of the House upon these matters. The sum of \$60,000 was paid annually by the Government to support the criminals for whose detention the proposed prisons were intended, and a similar sum was contributed by the counties. This would be avoided, and a great boon conferred, when means were afforded of these men being usefully employed. With regard to the paragraph in the address concerning schools, he believed that if an establishment similar to the Cornell University was established, it would have within its walls 200 students within the course of two years. (Hear.) There were about 1,500 or 2,000 lunatics and idiots in the Province, and an institution was urgently needed. As to his supposed conversion to the principles of the Controverted Elections Bill proposed last session by the hon. leader of the Opposition, he had always been of the opinion that preachers of the Gospel were delighted to see others converted to the right belief (laughter), and that there was more joy over the one lost sheep when found than there was over the ninety-nine who had never gone astray. But he claimed to have always been a Reformer. He had supported responsible Government, representation by population, and confederation even.

Mr. McKELLAR—And your colleagues? (Laughter.)

Mr. WOOD said unfortunately there were men on both sides of the House who did not do so; but if his colleagues had come to his opinion now, was he to keep them doing penance for ever? He denied the necessity of there being parties in every free country. The same doctrine applied to politics in this respect would apply equally in the case of churches, schools, and families. He admitted that for centuries past there had been parties in England (hear), but parties necessarily existed owing to the great struggles there were then in progress. Among the many names that were said to adorn the banquet chamber last night were the names of men who voted nobly for responsible

government, and among those who voted for it, when to be a Reformer was to jeopardise not only peace of mind but even life, was the man who now led the Government of the Province of Ontario. (Cheers.) After a reference to the "double shuffle," Mr. Wood said they could see the effect of carrying out the idea of parties in the blackmailing carried on in the States. For his part he acted, and had always acted, on the principle of voting for what is right. They had no objection on that side of the House to the formation of parties. (Hear, hear.) But if the hon. leader of the Opposition mean that to a party is simply to be made, and leaders selected, and that men were to vote as they were bid, he would only say that he never belonged to such a party, and never would. It was said that he was a Tory; but could a leopard change his spots, or an Ethiopian his skin? It would be easier to change the universe than to make him change to a Tory. (Ironical cheers.) If they were endeavouring to build up this great empire, why should they not have the support of all parties? It was said that corruption was at the bottom of everything. It was said that the Attorney-General was a corruptionist. If this was so, he had to answer his own conscience for it. Of course it was very wrong of him to do it (hear); but so far as the public funds were concerned, he has not bribed anyone out of them. If he had used his personal eloquence to gain supporters, had not the leader of the Opposition done the same? (Hear.) This cry of corruption, raised so persistently by THE GLOBE, had done more to lower the tone of the moral sense of our politicians than all other causes. With regard to the bill for the trial of controverted elections being an adoption by the Government of an idea from the Opposition, the Attorney-General promised last year that he would introduce it. He would make a proposal to the Opposition that they should furnish the Government with a schedule of what they wanted and what they would undertake to carry out, and giving THE GLOBE as security, then take the place of the Government. (Laughter.) Tell us what you want and you shall have it.

Mr. McKELLAR.—So long as you are allowed to keep your seats on those benches, I suppose. (Cheers and laughter.)

Hon. Mr. WOOD said the Government did the best they could, and were deserving of some encouragement. The country was in a high state prosperity, but parties were only necessary in order to carry matters of great public interest. (Hear.) He would say that so far as the arbitration business was concerned, the Government intended to hold the award as unalterably settled. If the Province of Quebec intended to take an objection, it could only do so before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. They had a right to do this, and he would be sorry to deprive them of this right. The Government were obliged to take the course they had taken; and if the question was at all disputed it must be left in the hands of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

His conviction was that the Ottawa Government had nothing on earth to do with the matter, but before carrying out the award they might afford time for Quebec to consider whether she would appeal or not. (Hear.)

Mr. McDUGALL said, with reference to the allusion of the Hon. Treasurer to the blackmailing carried on in the States, that the Hon. Treasurer need not look so far. He could find it even among the members of that Parliament. The axe-grinding and blackmailing qualities of the Premier were noted, and the officials in the departments were known to have said to members that it was unfortunate for them that they opposed the Government, since their districts could not therefore be selected for the location of public institutions. (Hear.) The Hon. Treasurer asserted that he always voted for the right and never for the wrong; but how could he have done this in the case of the Controverted Elections Bill? He voted against it last session, and now belonged to a Government which proposed to introduce it. The same course was taken by the hon. gentleman with regard to the Nova Scotia Subsidy. He even changed his opinions on that in the course of two minutes. (Laughter.)

Mr. SEXTON asserted that there had always been a Reform party and always would be. (Hear.) Party was a combination of men acting together on general principles, and unless the Government of one party had the support of a majority of the members of the House they should resign their seats. When parties became evenly balanced, there arose the necessity for a coalition, and he therefore believed that there were occasio-

on occasions was that of the year 1864. ("Six o'clock.")

The House then adjourned for recess.

AFTER RECESS,

Mr. SEXTON continued the debate. He referred to the events immediately following the Confederation of the Provinces. Though he justified the coalition of 1864, he did not think the principle should have been applied to this Province. In Ontario the Reformers were largely in the majority, and there was no balance of parties. It was all very well to use the Hon. Mr. Brown as a "raw head and bloody bones" to hold before the Reform party; but there was no analogy, he repeated, between the coalition of 1864 and the Patent Combination of Ontario. There were just two Tories in the Cabinet, with a following of say thirty members. But where was the following of the so-called Reform element in the Cabinet? It consisted of the "nine martyrs." (Laughter.) He referred to the axe-grinding policy of the Premier, who seemed to have but one object in view—to continue in office at any cost.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—Spare me!

Mr. SEXTON—Spare you! Why, you're spare enough now! (Laughter.) The Opposition had been frequently asked what was their policy? Well, he would refer to one matter in which they shaped the policy of the Administration. The policy of the Government on the question of sectarian grants was moulded by the Opposition.

Hon. Mr. WOOD—That's not so.

Mr. BLAKE—It was.

Mr. SEXTON—There was no doubt of it. It was the same with the Central Prisons Act. Now, his policy was this, to support the Government (though he disapproved of a coalition administration) in all measures calculated to benefit this country. (Applause.)

Mr. WILLIAMS (Hamilton) said he believed, when the Premier stated that if the Deaf and Dumb Asylum had been placed in it there would not have been a word about it. He (Mr. Williams) was sure there would have been no objections raised in the country, or in this House if the Asylum had been given to Hamilton, as it should have been. Hamilton had been unjustly cheated out of it, and he could tell the Premier that he need never show his face there. The day of this narrow, contracted, corrupt Government, he hoped, would soon come to an end. (Applause.)

Mr. SINCLAIR said it was refreshing to hear the Premier denounce THE GLOBE for corrupting the public mind. It was rather unfair, however, to charge THE GLOBE with giving unfair reports. The Premier's speeches at Hamilton, Brooklin and other places throughout the country had been reported fairly, not only by THE GLOBE, but by the press generally, and if the Premier had not made statements which plainly showed his corrupt policy, there could have been no possibility of corrupting the public mind. Some of his (Mr. Sinclair's) constituents had begun to think that there would be no improvements made in his district, because he was a member of the Opposition.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. SINCLAIR said it would be much better for the hon. gentleman to give his attention to the general wants of the country instead of patronizing those places which had returned his (Sandfield Macdonald's) supporters. He (Mr. Sinclair) had heard that the Attorney-General had told the Warden of the county that there would be no harbour improvements there till the county returned men who supported the Government. (Hear, hear.) As far as he (Mr. Sinclair) was concerned, he would not consent to occupy a seat in this House if he were to be compelled to support the Government for the sake of local improvements. (Hear, hear.) He was surprised to hear the Treasurer say that there should be no party Government. It was not to be expected that government could be carried on if there were no parties. If we wanted to have responsible government we must have party government; if not, we would be placed in the position of the people of the United States, who could not change their government. (Hear, hear.) It could not be denied that the influence of the Opposition was most beneficial to the interests of the country. He hoped at the next election the people would have the good sense to elect their representatives with special reference to party government, for a good Opposition was necessary at all times—no matter who was in power. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SMITH (Leeds) observed that the last speaker might find out at the next election the effects of opposing an honest Government.