

now thought that he had erred on a former occasion, in endeavouring to have Her Majesty's name erased from our statutes. He feared the effects of that gentleman's remarks upon the public mind of Quebec would be to still further complicate the matter and delay the acceptance of the award by that Province. With reference to personal allusions in the House, he objected to them just as strongly as the member for Lambton; but he believed that the Opposition side of the House was as much to blame in that matter as the other. A great deal had been said with regard to members being improperly influenced by the Government. The member for South Bruce had stated in the Music Hall the other night that he (Mr. Lauder) had been influenced in his votes by his appointment to the trusteeship of certain railway bonds, although that gentleman had last session assured him that he did not regard that office as one of emolument, and that in his former remarks on the subject he did not refer to him. Now, all he had to say to that was, that he had supported the Government in the first session on several occasions before he had ever spoken to the Attorney-General, and before any trusteeship or any favour whatever was mentioned to him. And he would tell that honourable gentleman that if he thought he was influenced in the House by that trumpety appointment, he was prepared to sign any bond that gentleman might choose to draw up that he would give the whole of the emolument, if there should be any, to some charitable institution.

Mr. BLAKE—I don't believe the hon. gentleman's word is worth anything.

Mr. LAUDER said that one of the hon. gentleman's partners was placed in the Court of Chancery, and he (Mr. Lauder) might turn round and say that the leader of the Opposition was likely to be influenced by that appointment. The hon. member for North Bruce (Mr. Sinclair), judging from his remarks last night, had begun to find out that his constituents are not satisfied with his conduct. He then referred to the remarks made by Mr. Blake at the London meeting and criticized the objections made there to the Government. He had only referred to the Dower Bill, Lady Smith's Bill, and the Tax Titles Bill, which were surely poor arguments. The hon. gentleman had great eloquence, but he regretted to say that he sometimes was willing to mislead people. He regretted to see the attempt made to introduce the system of the States here, namely, that it was not possible to support a Government here because it was not possible to support it at Ottawa. The only objection that had been brought against the present Government was its constitution; but he considered that they ought only to consider the measures they introduced. He did not care to enquire into the previous position of any of the members of the Government. (Hear.) The leader of the Opposition had not attempted to find fault with any of the departments. It could not be done, inasmuch as they were excellently managed.

Mr. FRASER had not the happiness to hear the speeches of the mover and seconder of the address, but he heard the speech of the hon. Treasurer. He heard him say—"Tell us what you want and we will give it you, so long as you allow us to keep our seats."

Mr. WOOD rose excitedly to interrupt the speaker, amid loud cries of "Order." Persisting,

Mr. BLAKE called the attention of the Speaker to the breach of rule by the hon. Treasurer.

Mr. WOOD said he rose to a point of order. The hon. gentleman had stated what was not correct.

Mr. FRASER then proceeded. The speech from the Throne contained a reference to the evil results of dissension, and he agreed that dissension was injurious and prejudicial. But he believed that there was one thing more to be desired than union, and that was purity. He thought they should first look for purity, and then, if possible, have peace. (Cheers.) He could understand the objections of the hon. member for South Grey (Lauder), to go back to the former position of the members of the Cabinet. The objection was very well understood. (Hear.) With regard to the cry of "Measures, not men!" he believed that it was the duty of all men to support good measures, but he could not consider that they were, when introduced by those who did not fully believe in them, of equal value with those introduced by men who honestly introduced them and supported them. (Cheers.) The question of arbitration was referred to in the

address, and he fully believed in the finality of the award so far as the authority of the arbitration court went, but he agreed with the hon. leader of the Opposition that if any injustice had been done to Quebec, in any way whatever, that it should be remedied. (Hear.)

Mr. COYNE said that the hon. gentleman would not say that the coalition into which Hon. George Brown entered was an "unholy alliance," but the present Provincial Government followed in the natural wake of the other Government. It was desirable that all parties should be represented in the first Government of this Province, and the only charge brought against the leader of it was that he had introduced into it two gentlemen who were of an opposite side of politics. No objection was made to his previous record. He believed that the hon. member for Leeds (Smith) was justified in his remarks, made last night, in consequence of the attacks made upon him by the hon. member for Bothwell (McKellar). The action of the Government, in appointing parties from both sides, was worthy of approval. He believed the country was tired of party, and that they only wanted a Government which would do them justice. With regard to the surplus, it was a story they had long been familiar with; he believed its distribution by the Government would be satisfactory to the people. The scheme of central prisons was recommended by the Judges and those best qualified to give an opinion on the subject. He believed that a great deal more remained to be done by the Government in the matter of immigration, and that the preference would be given to persons who would devote themselves to the pursuit of agriculture. Mr. Coyne concluded with a short reference to the action of the leader of the Opposition on the arbitration.

Mr. CHRISTIE thought it advisable that the personal positions of members of the House, as well as of the members of the Government, should be well defined. He would be sorry to see that the position of parties as exponents of principles should not exist in the House; but that position did not seem to be agreed to by some members of the House. The members for Welland and South Grey were of this class. For his part he did not believe that it was possible for a middle course to be consistently carried out. He therefore thought that it would be a bad thing for the country when the principles of party government were departed from.

Mr. HAYS could not support the fifth clause of the address, which foreshadowed the intention of the Government to give aid to railways. He was a friend of the Government, and had at once stated his views frankly on this point.

Mr. SMITH (South Grey) said he occupied a similar position to that of his hon. friend, the member for North Bruce (Sinclair), although he was a supporter of the Government. His district was wanting in public works as any. There was no logic in saying that because members belonged to the Opposition they did not receive public works in their district, for he, as a supporter of the Government, had not received any. If he had belonged to the Opposition, he might have got something. (Laughter.) And with regard to the expenditure of the Land Improvement Fund, thought it should be expended in the counties that had contributed to it. He looked upon it as a matter of right.

Mr. BLAKE—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. SMITH hoped that consideration would be given by the Minister of Crown Lands to settlers who had not been able to pay their land taxes. He was in favour of land grants to railways, but thought the grants should be applied as well to other districts as to the free grant districts. Their harbours were in need of repair, but the Attorney-General referred them to Ottawa; when they got to Ottawa, they were sent back here. He hoped, before the close of the session, that the Attorney-General would clearly define this matter. (Hear.) He had given the Government an honest support, but if they were turned out, he confessed that it would be very hard to go into opposition against the hon. member for Bothwell, since he respected him so highly as a man and statesman. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He hoped they would not have a change of Government. It would be necessary, however, in order to ensure their continuance in office, that hon. gentlemen on the Treasury benches should do their duty, especially the Minister for Crown Lands. (Hear.)

Mr. McCALL (Norfolk) said he had not interded to address the House during this debate, but being one of the few independent members in the House (laughter), he wished to say a few words about the attempt to restore party government. He felt clear

to speak on this subject, for he had not given a single political vote on any measure in this House. The policy of the Opposition was simply a question whether they were to stay out or to get in. (Laughter.) He referred to the proposed scheme of immigration, and said he thought the settlement of the country had been obstructed by the way in which the public domain had been managed. Some steps had been taken by the Government to remove these obstructions, but he hoped to see still greater improvements in this matter in the future. He was pleased to see the policy enunciated by the Government in the proposed education scheme. He should offer the most decided opposition to the Government in its proposal to grant aid to railways. This would lead to direct taxation, which he reprobated.

Mr. MONTEITH thought that reference should have been made in the address to the time when the money collected under the Land Improvement Fund should be paid over to the municipalities. It was also desirable that some conclusion should be arrived at as to the reduction on clergy lands, which had been paid for by the settlers on them at higher rates than that paid for other lands which were equally good. Something should be done as well for settlers in the elder districts as for those who had settled in the free grant lands. It was said that the Government had not the power to deal as he proposed with the clergy lands; but he thought that a government which had the confidence of the country possessed sufficient power to bring down a measure to give them the necessary power. He was pleased to see that there was a prospect of the establishment of asylums for the care of idiots.

Mr. ANDERSON said he came here as a new member, totally unbiassed in his views, and not responsible for the past acts of the government. As far as regarded the speech from the Throne, he could accept it with a few exceptions. He believed that the efforts to attract immigration should be redoubled, and that the projected railways should be constructed in those parts of the country, capable of receiving these immigrants. As to that part of the address which referred to education, he thought, as an agriculturist, that that portion of the population should have greater facilities for education. He would support the Government in this object, and also in the education of the mechanical portion of our population. The Speaker went on to comment on the necessity for providing for scientific education in the matter of mining; and said he would support the Government in this object. He would be prepared to support the measures the Government might bring down, if they would be—as he was certain they would be—for the benefit of the country.

Mr. TROW referred to the observation made by the member for Lambton (Mr. Pardee) and the omission from the speech of anything with respect to the amendment of the Municipal Laws. He might inform that hon. member that the law officers had been engaged during the recess in reviving those laws. (Hear, hear, from Government benches.) He said he would accept the address as a whole if properly carried out.

It now being six o'clock the House rose for recess.

After recess,

Mr. TROW resumed his remarks. He advocated the reduction of the prices on settlers' lands. He was aware that many settlers were quite discouraged in consequence of the sums they had to pay on their lands, and were selling out and removing to the Western States. Referring to the Acts already passed by this House, he said that the Government should give credit to the Opposition for assistance in many of them, and more especially to the hon. member for South Bruce (Mr. Blake). (Hear, hear.) As regarded coalitions, he could not see why the coalition of 1863 was justifiable, and the present one condemned. He must say that the moral tone of the Government was not as creditable as he could wish it to be. (Hear, hear, from Opposition benches.) He had every respect for the Attorney-General, but he thought the conduct of some of the members of the Ministry was a little indiscreet in their after-dinner speeches. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) It would be better for these gentlemen if they were a little more on their guard. People fancied there should be some change, and had come to that conclusion in consequence of the moral impression that had been caused in the country on account of these unguarded statements. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. EVANS would be sorry to give the Province of Quebec any reason for believing that this House regarded the decision of the arbitrators as not being final. He did not