

measures, if he did not support them on the question before the House, he would not return at next election. The hon. member's opinion on that subject certainly did not trouble him much. (Laughter.) The hon. gentleman had spoken of the utterances of the Windsor Record as if he were responsible for them. That appeared to him to be a strange way of discussing the business of the House, but he would tell that hon. gentleman that he never wrote a line for any newspaper. He had no organ. (Laughter.) That gentleman had certainly taken a good deal upon himself when he ventured to tell him that he had gone contrary to the wishes and feelings of his constituents. (Hear, hear.) He supposed it must be because the member for Lincoln knew, in his own conscience that he had been entirely free from any tergiversation of any kind; (hear)—that he had never broken any pledge; it must be because of this, that he of all others had the right to charge him (Mr. Prince) with having said what his constituents did not wish him to say. Referring to the question before the House, he remarked upon the absurdity of supposing that an Act of Parliament could not be repealed; and yet that was the objection taken to the amendment of the member for South Bruce. The absurdity of such an objection was manifest. (Cheers.)

Mr. MACDONALD (Leeds) moved, seconded by Mr. FITZSIMMONS, the adjournment of the House.

The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned at five minutes after one.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Blake—That this House do forthwith resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the following resolutions:—

1. That for many years prior to Confederation the people of Upper Canada (now Ontario) had been demanding representation according to population.
 2. That the justice of this demand was recognized in the negotiations which resulted in Confederation, and it was agreed between the several Provinces that the principle of representation according to population should be applied to the House of Commons of Canada.
 3. That the said principle was so applied by the British North America Act (1867) whereby also it was declared that on any increase of the number of members of the House of Commons, the proportionate representation of the Provinces by that Act prescribed should not be disturbed, and that the terms and conditions of the admission of new Provinces should be subject to the provisions of that Act.
 4. That the said principle is an essential element of the federal system, and a fundamental part of the contract between the several Provinces, and ought not to be violated without the assent of the Provinces.
 5. That the Parliament of Canada has passed an Act assuming to establish the Province of Manitoba, and to provide for its representation in the House of Commons of Canada by four members, while its population was under 12,000, a representation vastly in excess of the just proportion.
 6. That the Parliament of Canada, during its last session, presented an address to the Queen, praying that she would unite British Columbia with Canada on terms which provide for its representation in the House of Commons by six members, while its population is about 10,000, a representation still further in excess of the just proportion.
 7. That the Parliament of Canada contemplates the establishment of additional Provinces in the North-West Territories.
 8. That this House feels bound to record its protest against the breaches of the Constitution and the violation of Provincial rights above mentioned, and its conviction that precaution should be taken to prevent their recurrence.
- Also, that this House do forthwith resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the following resolution:—
- That it is expedient further to secure the independence of this House, by rendering ineligible as members thereof, all persons holding employments of profit at the nomination of the Government, whether such profit be or be not payable out of the public funds; saving, however, the rights of Justices of the peace, and Notaries Public, and of the other office-holders specially excepted by the Act to secure the independence of this House.

Also, resolution, that this House feels bound to express its regret that no effectual steps have been taken to bring to justice the murderers of Thomas Scott, and its opinion that something should be done to that end.

Mr. McDonald (Leeds) — A resolution that this House embraces the earliest opportunity of expressing its extreme regret that the efforts made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba in issuing warrants for the arrest of Riel and his company of murderers, which were cause of rejoicing to certain of the members of the first Parliament of Ontario, have proved perfectly fruitless, and of expressing its earnest hope that vigorous and effectual efforts will be made to bring to speedy justice the murderers of our loyal and deeply lamented fellow-countryman, Thomas Scott.

Hon. J. G. Currie—A Bill to amend the act entitled an act respecting registrars and registry offices, and the registration of instruments relating to lands in Ontario.

Also—A Bill respecting municipal elections.

Also—A Bill to amend the assessment act of 1869.

Mr. McKellar—An address for a return giving the name of each township in which contracts have been let under the drainage act, the name of the contractor or contractors, the amount of contract, the length of ditch in each case, and the rate per rod or cubic yard. Also the names of the engineers who made the preliminary surveys, and also the names of the engineers who superintended or now superintend such drainage. Also, the amount paid out of the consolidated revenue of the Province, to defray the expenses of preliminary surveys and superintendence in each case.

defray the expenses of preliminary surveys and superintendence in each case.

Mr. Boulton—A bill to provide for the separation of the city of Toronto from the county of York for certain judicial purposes, and to prevent the trial in the county of York of any suits in which the cause of action arose in any other county.

Mr. Mackenzie—An address for statement of expenses in connection with the elections of this House in the respective electoral divisions, distinguishing the services for which the payments were made; also, the names of the several returning officers and other officials to whom the payments were made.

Parliament of Ontario

SECOND PARLIAMENT—FIRST SESSION

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD, from the committee appointed to strike the select standing committees for the session, reported the names of the committee on standing orders.

RESUMPTION OF THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Hon. M. C. CAMERON resumed the debate on the address. He began by informing the House that the Government would not support the amendment offered by the member for South Victoria (Mr. Wood); because the resolution would have the same effect as the one put forward by Mr. Blake. He contended that, as no aid to any railway could under any circumstances be given without the consent of the Government according to the arguments of gentlemen opposite, there would be two fields for log-rolling—the Government and the Legislature. The amendment of the leader of the Opposition did not propose, to withhold aid from railways, and therefore the member for Essex would see that by voting for that amendment he would not accomplish what he desired, namely, the preventing of aid being given to railways at all. He argued that Essex would suffer no injustice by public aid being given to new railways, as the section of the country to be benefited by these railways would return to the treasury as much in the way of revenue as they took out for their railways. He went on to criticise some remarks of the leader of the Opposition respecting the members for Halton and South Norfolk. If the latter gentleman was returned on his parliamentary record, so was the former, and as he (the member for Halton) had voluntarily done the Government some service last term he should continue to serve them by his support. In the view of gentlemen opposite, if a member left the Government side and supported the Opposition it was all right; but if a member on the Opposition side supported the Government he was charged with being bought. The member for Kingston had been elected to support the railway policy of the Government and yet the first thing he did on coming to the House was to support the leader of the Opposition in an attack upon that policy. That certainly was a strange course for an independent member to take. He contended that under the Railway Aid Act the interests of the country were better protected than if the grant to each road was to be left to the Legislature, because in the former case a certain amount of work must be done on the road before it could get any aid, while in the latter case money might be granted to a road before any work was done, and might never be done. Nor would the proposal of the leader of the Opposition be so advantageous to the railways, because they could never be certain of the vote of the Legislature, whereas as the Act now stood, they would always be certain of aid whenever they fulfilled the conditions prescribed by the Act. Under the Act a railway company could always get aid the moment they fulfilled the conditions; but under the scheme of the Opposition they could get no aid till the Legislature met, and might therefore have to wait a year. He went on to denounce the course taken by the Opposition on this occasion as immoral, because the House would not vote want of confidence in the Government, and yet the motion now before the House would be represented by the organs of the Opposition as a motion of want of confidence. He approved of the principle of representation by population, and argued that principle would be violated by considering and voting upon the proposition of the member for South Bruce while 170,000 of the population were entirely unrepresented in the House.

Mr. BLAKE rose to a point of order. The hon. gentleman was discussing the amendment proposed by the member for South Norfolk, which had been disposed of, and therefore it was out of order to debate it further.

Mr. MACKENZIE said his honourable friend had evidently mistaken the point that the honourable Commissioner of Crown Lands was driving at. That honourable gentleman was endeavouring to prove that his colleague, the Secretary, was not entitled to a full vote, as he only represented 3,000 people. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. CAMERON said he was dissenting the question whether it was right to decide upon which side of the House should hold the reins of Government, while eight seats were unrepresented. He charged the member for South Bruce with misrepresenting the policy of the Government, and referred particularly to a speech of that gentleman on the surplus last session, February 8th. He returned to the fact that the speech of the member for South Bruce occupied four columns, said his reply and the reply of the Treasurer to that speech was disposed of in a few lines. That was the one-sided way the facts of the case were sent out to the country.

Mr. BLAKE—If the hon. gentleman will turn to the paper of the next day, he will find a full report of both the speech of himself and the hon. Treasurer. (Loud cheers and laughter.)

Hon. Mr. CAMERON, dropping the point, went on to say that all the Opposition wanted was to get over to the Government benches. Although they had not a majority in a full House, they wished to take advantage of the absence of eight members, and get into power, knowing that many of the supporters of the Government were pledged to their constituents to give any Government that might be in power a fair trial—(hear, hear),—and that if they only once got into power they would get the support of these gentlemen. He went on to say that the Government would not be so easily driven from power, and that in a full House they would have a majority.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Kingston, said that the Commissioner of Crown Lands had attacked him twice within the last twenty-four hours, and this fact showed that that gentleman must have lost his memory. (Laughter.) The Commissioner of Crown Lands charged him with having changed his mind as to the manner in which the railway aid should be voted. But had not the Treasurer, the night before last, said that if the Railway Act of last session were defective, it could be amended. If the Ministry changed their minds, why could not he (Mr. R.) change his mind. (Applause and laughter.) The Commissioner of Crown Lands reminded him of a local paper in the city of Kingston. In that paper the editor attacked Mr. Brown and the GLOBE ten times in one week. The GLOBE never took notice of it. And one day a subscriber came to the editor and said—"If you don't get the 'Thunderer' to notice you I'll give up your paper." (Roars of laughter.) The Commissioner of Crown Lands, like the editor of that paper, made attacks on him (Mr. R.) in order that he should be noticed. (Cheers and laughter.) (The Attorney-General here entered the House.) Mr. Robinson said that now since that gentleman had come into the House, he would remark that he had threatened him (Mr. Robinson) last night, before he (Mr. Robinson) had entered the House. (Hear, hear.) The Attorney-General had told him that he (Mr. R.) would not hear the last of it. But no matter. He (Mr. R.) had a broad back and would never be driven from what was right. (Cheers.) If he had said that he would give the Government a fair trial, and if, when he came here, he had found that in nine months they had only brought forward a bantam, he would be ashamed of himself. (Applause.) Mr. Robinson having adverted to the various modes in which the local papers in Kingston had chosen to describe his politics said he felt it an honour to represent the good old city of Kingston. (Applause.) There was no city in Canada with a better reputation; no city more loyal, or more respected. (Hear, hear.) That city had sent statesmen to Parliament, it had sent John A. Macdonald, a gentleman that ruled not only the Government at Ottawa, but the Government of Ontario. (Cheers and laughter.) He (Mr. R.) did not blame Sir John A. Macdonald, for ruling in Ottawa, but he did not want him to rule here while he (Mr. R.) was here. (Cheers and laughter.) He believed in the policy of aiding railways.

Mr. BLAKE—Hear, hear.

Mr. ROBINSON—Claimed a share of the railway fund for the Kingston and Pembroke railway. (Hear, hear.) It ran through a firmer timber tract than any other line in the Province. He asked for a share of this fund as a matter of right. There was no man in Kingston who had worked harder for this road than he had done. But at the same time he would never sell his principles for a railway grant. (Loud applause.) He had been subject to a good deal of harsh language from gentlemen opposite, especially from the member for Lincoln, and private language had been retailed in the House. If he was disposed to take that course he could tell something not very flattering to the Attorney-General.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said he hoped the honourable gentleman would not withhold anything on his account. Mr. Robinson proceeded to say that Sir John A. Macdonald had stated in Kingston that he had a conference in January with the Premier of this House, settling how the elections were to be run. He stated that they had agreed to run the elections on the railway scheme, with the aid of the million and-a-half vote. The people of Kingston were told that if they elected him (Mr. Robinson), they would get no aid from the Attorney-General for their railway. Some gentlemen in the House appeared not to understand his politics, and the reason of that, perhaps, was, that many of his supporters were Conservatives; but he would tell those gentlemen that he was a staunch Reformer, and he would tell them one reason why he was so. Shortly after he came to this country a friend took him to a meeting of a Conservative league, and then to his surprise he heard every gentleman there except one advocate annexation, and that exception was Mr. Ogle R. Gowan. Adverting to the question before the House he repeated his statement that he would vote to leave the question of granting aid to railways to the Legislature and not to the Executive.

Mr. BOULTON objected to the use of offensive language in the House. He repudiated the imputation that he was not an independent member. He appealed to the House to put down that sort of language. With regard to the question before the House, he was inclined to favour the amendment of the member for South Victoria. When he entered the House he thought the proper course to deal with aid to railways was the way provided by the Act of last session; but he must confess his views on the subject had considerably changed after hearing the able arguments of the leader of the Opposition—the more so as he thought the wish of the country was expressed by the House; and the House he regarded, as a correct exponent of the country, was in favour of the views on this subject of that hon. gentleman. It appeared to him, however, that the proposition of the member for South Victoria was a proper one and he would support it. Had he been in the House last session he would have voted against the scheme proposed by the member for South Bruce for the distribution of the surplus.

Mr. OLIVER said he would support the amendment of the member for South Bruce,

as it embodied a sound constitutional principle, and one which it would be dangerous to violate. The late Commissioner of Crown Lands had come up to his constituency, and although he was a member of the Government, although he had all the patronage of the Government at his disposal, and the Southern Railway to help him, and although his opponent was simply a mechanic he was defeated by a majority of 496 votes. One of the causes of that overwhelming defeat was the course of the Government upon this very question before the House. He would just refer to one kind of influence used by the late Commissioner, and he thought that would furnish one reason why the Government had hurried on the elections. The census was about to be taken and that gave a certain amount of patronage, which though in the hands of the Dominion Government was of course used to help the Local Government. (Hear, hear.) It was so used in his constituency. The Enumerator appointed was the beam friend of the Commissioner; they travelled together throughout the riding, slept together, went through mud and mire together night and day. The sub-enumerators too had to use their influence on behalf of the Commissioner. One of them promised to vote for him (Mr. Oliver), and he was dismissed the next day, and another man appointed in his place. In other counties the same kind of influence was used, but without avail, for the Government had no longer the confidence of the House or the country. The Opposition had been charged with attempting unduly to influence members, but they could not if they would bring these influences to bear which the Government controlled. It was not only members of the Government that were attempting to influence members; outside pressure was brought to bear upon them. A certain politician who at one time very near got to the position of Governor, who had caught a glimpse of the Promised Land, but was not allowed to enter, had been very busy in the lobbies of the House trying to help the Government; he was watching by the bedside of the dying Ministry—(laughter),—and endeavouring to afford them some consolation. Mr. Oliver went on to say that the country expected some policy from the Government on the subject of a settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund. The excuse was that the award was not settled, but, if the Government were not so subservient to the Ottawa Government, that matter might have been settled before this time.

Mr. DEROCHE replied to some remarks of the member for Kingston, who, he said, had come to this House on a platform similar to that on which he (Mr. Deroche) had come. His (Mr. Deroche's) ideas of independence were, however, different from those of the hon. member for Kingston. The latter gentleman had come here and attached himself to a party, but he (Mr. Deroche), although he was from a Liberal did not think that he would be doing his duty to his constituents if, after what he had seen coming to this House, he did not give the Government of Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald a fair and manly support. He (Mr. Deroche) came here from a county largely interested in railways, and he approved of the railway policy of the Government. His county was a poor county, but one nevertheless, from which the Government derived a large amount of revenue. He would have pleasure in voting for the amendment of the member for South Victoria.

Mr. SINCLAIR was rather surprised to find young members opposite continually lecturing gentlemen on his side of the House upon how they ought to conduct the debate. This was an implication that Mr. Speaker was not doing his duty, and, he thought, it would be more becoming in these young members to leave the question of propriety to the Speaker.

Mr. CUMBERLAND proceeded to attack the member for South Bruce, when, there being cries of order,

Mr. SPEAKER said there had been a deal of personalities uttered during the good debate; but he had not inter-course of the members were ferred because many of the members were new to the House; but he would older members would avoid these personalities.

Mr. CUMBERLAND bowed to the decision of the chair, and went on to deprecate the introduction of personalities into the debates. He reviewed the charges that had been made against the Government. In reference to the Scott case, he said Mr. Blake, when he brought up his motion, knew that the Government was muzzled by the limitations of responsibility, and could not act. He argued that Mr. Blake had shown inconsistency in the course he had pursued in reference to the Bill dealing with the will of Sir Henry Smith, as compared with the course he had taken on the Goodhue Bill of last year. He charged Mr. Blake, in the scheme he proposed last session with reference to the distribution of the surplus amongst the municipalities, with having appealed to cupidity.

SPEAKER—Order.

Mr. CUMBERLAND said that he was not addressing himself to any member of the House, but to human nature. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

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

After recess, Mr. CUMBERLAND continued. He adverted to the position of the members for Halton and Essex, and the relations they held with the Opposition.

Mr. WOOD (South Victoria) wished to say a few words before his amendment was put to the vote. He regretted that so much personality had been introduced into the debate. He had not intended to attempt to direct legislation in the House, but after the amendment of the leader of the Opposition he felt it his duty to place before the House the proposition contained in his amendment.

Mr. T. B. GUEST (South Perth) said he would oppose the amendment of the leader of the Opposition if it was made for the purpose of censuring the late Legislature, and declaring want of confidence in the Government—the more so, as one-tenth of the constituencies of the province were unrepresented in the House. But if the amendment was intended merely to affirm a principle he would support it, as he approved of the