

that the Reform party were not capable of governing or appointing their own leader, here or elsewhere; and he had vested the leadership in a gentleman who held a very distinguished position in the country, from his ability, from his power in controlling the chief newspaper of the country, and from his former position as leader of the Liberal party. It was quite right that Mr. Cameron should endeavour to make it appear that he was not the mere automaton of the power in Ottawa, and that was the reason why he interested himself so much about the leadership of the Reform party. But what kind of a leader of the Conservative party was the member for East Toronto? Why, the other day his leader had come to town to instruct him politically how to act. (A laugh.) The leader from Ottawa, apprehending coming destruction in a larger sphere from the turn affairs had taken in this smaller body, had come to Toronto to give gentlemen opposite a proper drilling. The insinuation which Mr. Cameron threw across the House would not have the slightest tendency to cause any division in the ranks of the Reform party. The question was, whether it were desirable to remove all cause of temptation from members, no matter what Government were in power. In reference to the illustration of Mr. Wood he (Mr. Mackenzie) might observe that there was a great difference between a House composed of 82 members and a House of 650 members.

Mr. RICHARDS—What about the appointments made by the Baldwin-Lafontaine Administration?

Mr. MACKENZIE said that that Government was fallible, like every other one. The hon. gentleman thought the Baldwin-Lafontaine Government did right, because they appointed lawyers; he (Mr. Mackenzie) did not believe that lawyers, as a class, were more honest than any other class. Mr. Mackenzie then referred to the cases of Mr. Lauder, and Mr. Smith, of Middlesex, as instances illustrative of passing a measure of the nature of the present one.

Mr. LAUDER denied that he had ever promised to support the Reform party.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that he had evidence to the contrary, and it was over the signatures of Mr. Lauder's committee.

Mr. LAUDER again denied the fact.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the statement would go to the gentlemen composing Mr. Lauder's committee.

Mr. LAUDER—I rise to say—

The SPEAKER—Order.

Mr. MACKENZIE—Don't expect order from the gentleman. He is not aware what Parliamentary order means.

Mr. LAUDER (in a low voice)—And won't be, while— (The rest of the sentence was lost.)

Mr. MACKENZIE went on to say that hon. gentlemen opposite thought the measure unnecessary, though they admitted that the principle was one which had been previously admitted in legislation, only they considered that the Government were carrying the principle to too great an extent. They were, however, only carrying it to its legitimate conclusion. In the English House of Commons every member of a committee on a private bill had to sign a declaration that he had no interest whatever in the bill. Hon. gentlemen opposite had said the Premier had no right to advise the Lieut.-Governor until his Government was formed. But the very first thing the Premier had to do when called on to form an Administration was to advise his Excellency as to the members who were to compose it. If he could give no advice until a Government was formed, no Government ever could be formed. The whole thing was a palpable absurdity. Since the passing of the Reform Act of 1832 the Queen had in ten or twelve instances appointed a Minister in the British Cabinet without a portfolio, and the Lieut.-Governor was only following the example of her Majesty in the appointment he made. The Opposition had a right to say, if they pleased, that the step his honourable friend the Premier took was detrimental to the public interest, but they had no right to say it was unconstitutional. In reference to the appointment of thirteen Ministers at Ottawa, what his honourable friend and he were arguing against was the necessity for thirteen departments. The Finance Department was split into four, and they had two Secretaries of State. But here there had been no increase in the Government offices; the President of the Council had no staff, no portfolio, no salary; and therefore there was no analogy whatever. The member for East Toronto had referred to the practice in England, when allusion was made to his taking fees to defend a criminal whom he was prosecuting as an officer of the Crown. The practice in England might be so, but, if it were, neither the Attorney-General nor the Solicitor General was a member of the Cabinet. They had not to advise Her Majesty at all. He had found throughout the country, at the last March elections, a general condemnation of the system practiced here and at Ottawa of appointing members of Parliament to offices for which they received emolument. He believed a very considerable improvement would be effected in the public tone of the country by their passing such measures as this, preventing any member of that House from being influenced by improper motives.

Mr. BLAKE replied; and after a few remarks from Mr. Fitzsimmons in support of the Bill, the motion was put, and carried without dissent.

The House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

#### NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Hon. Attorney General Crooks—On Thursday—Bill entitled: An Act respecting the Law Society of Ontario.

Mr. Ardagh—On Thursday—Address for a return of all the surveyed lands in the County of Simcoe belonging to this Province, the fee of which is still in the Crown, showing the township, town or village, number and concession of each lot, or part lot.

Also—Stating in respect to each lot or part lot the following particulars:—If sold, or agreed to be sold, and in such case the name of the purchaser or intending purchaser, the date of sale or agreement for sale, the price for which sold, the amount paid thereon, and the amount remaining due at date of return. Also, the conditions of payment in cases of sale, and as to settlement, or otherwise, (if

any.) Also, the fact of any lot or part lot being occupied or improved within the knowledge of the Crown Lands Department, and the time when such improvement made or such occupancy commenced, so far as known. Also, if any timber license granted for any lot or part lot, and if so, the date and terms of such license.