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On the 6th paragraph, respecting emigration,

Mr. CAMERON called for explanations.

Hon. ATTORNEY-GENERAL said it was not usual on an occasion of this kind to go into details.

Mr. CAMERON said the Address referred to what had been done during the recess, and the House should know what had been done.

Hon. Mr. McKELLAR said full explanations would be given when the estimates were brought down.

Mr. CAMERON said it was rumoured that the Government had followed the plan of the late Government, and appointed a number of agents, Mr. White among the number.

Hon. ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he was glad his Lon. friend approved of what he had learned of their plans. He should remember that there was a Reformer, or a Reformer-and-a-half, or two Reformers in the late Government, and there could not be a Reformer in an Administration without doing some good. (Laughter).

The paragraph passed.

On the 7th paragraph,

Mr. RYKERT called upon the Commissioner of Public Works for explanations respecting some statements that he had made to the electors of Monck in reference to himself. He did not know whether to call this Government Patent Combination No. 2 or No. 3. He thought the Attorney-General was mistaken as to the date when he was first approached with reference to taking the Premiership, at any rate if rumour spoke correctly. He objected, as unconstitutional, to any one except the Lieutenant Governor proposing a man and a king him if he would undertake to form a Government. He wanted to know if Mr. McKellar was asked to form a Government, and said the Reformers would not submit to having the Commissioner of Crown Lands take the position of Premier. He would be pleased to see that gentleman at the head of the Government. He would, doubtless, have faults to find with some of his actions, but he must say that as far as the internal management of his department was concerned, that no former Commissioner had ever managed it with more skill and energy. He went on to affirm that the present Government paid no more deference to the opinion of the House, and consulted it as little as the first Administration had done; and instanced the sale of timber-lands and the establishment of the Central Prison. He charged the members of the Government with running round the country instead of attending to their duties; with having supported their supporters to a much greater extent than any other government had done; with encouraging Government officials to electioneer for their friends, and threatening them with dismissal when they took the opposite course; with delay and mismanagement in regard to the Agricultural Farm. He stated his belief that the Government had said nothing of the Income Franchise Bill, because it had found out that there was very little demand for that pet scheme. There were, he said, only 400 young men in the country who would be enfranchised by that proposal. He said that a grave omission had been made in the absence of any promise of a new Assessment Law. Something should have been said about the Law Commission. He wanted to see the abolition of the Court of Chancery, and as this Commission had cost a good deal of money, something should have been said of it. He accused the hon. gentlemen of violating the principle which they had so loudly cried out for, when they passed an Order in Council respecting the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, and then, without waiting for the approval of the House thereon, modified it by a subsequent order. The Educational measure which was adopted two years ago should, he considered, be allowed a fair trial before any change was made in it as was proposed in the Speech. He contended that the action of the Government in educational affairs was prompted by ill-feeling towards the Council of Public Instruction.

Mr. SEXTON paid a high compliment to the gentlemen composing the present Government. Speaking of the Sandfield-Macdonald Ministry, he said that although he had differed frequently from its leader, and had opposed him, he believed that that gentleman did to the best of his belief act for the benefit of the country. Respecting the School Law, he said that a consolidation of all the laws on the subject was absolutely necessary; as even in the legal profession there was great difference of opinion as to the meaning of some of the provisions.

Hon. Mr. WOOD spoke of the great im-

portance of a settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund question and of the question of the disposal of the remaining surplus. He believed that when Mr. Blake and his colleagues came to occupy the Treasury benches, such were the exigencies with respect to the Railway Aid that they were justified in dealing with that question without at the same time dealing with the other great question of the Municipal Fund, promising and pledging that at the next session this question would be dealt with. The Speech from the Throne would indicate that this Government proposed to plant themselves upon that issue; and therefore all that had been said in the past as to bad faith, all the ink spilled and all the words written and all the time consumed in trying to convince the country that nothing of the kind was intended, received a point-blank refutation. He had no doubt that the combined intellect of those upon the Treasury benches would be bestowed upon this question, and that even then the measure would be brought down not as a cast-iron model but subject to change. Some municipalities from a sense of honour had paid up their indebtedness, while others equally as well able to pay up had allowed it to increase. Some municipalities had never borrowed from the fund at all; and, therefore, he said that, compared with the interest that was felt in this most important question, all other matters spoken of by the hon. member of Lincoln sank into utter insignificance. Another matter which he thought was of the greatest importance was the agricultural question, and therefore he thought that this Agricultural College and the drainage question should receive every attention. Respecting the Nova Scotia subsidy, he said that he felt bound on this occasion, reference having been made to the subject, to once and for all make it be understood that the Ontario representatives had, in the Ottawa Chamber, protested against the increased grant to Nova Scotia; and he then read from the journals of the House the record of the amendments proposed by Mr. Blake, himself and others, to the Nova Scotia resolutions. He contended that Nova Scotia was not unjustly dealt with by Confederation, and defended the Reform party against the charge of sectionalism. He entered at some length into the Nova Scotia subsidy question, and pointed out the evil results of the course followed by the Dominion Government on that question. He denied that he or any intelligent member of the Liberal party desired anything more than even handed justice to all parts of the Dominion. They were not open to the charge of sectionalism. Within the last five years Ontario had paid into the Dominion Treasury fifty millions, and he defied the Finance Minister to show that one million had been spent in this Province on capital account. Where had it gone? Squandered in Manitoba, and in the enormous increase in the ordinary expenditure of the country. With reference to the disposal of the surplus, he thought it should not all be spent. Enough should be kept so that the annual income would be not less than two millions. That would be enough to meet all the demands for railways; it would give \$6,000 or \$7,000 to spend annually on capital account, and all that was required for the ordinary services of the country. If the present Government would continue to faithfully and honestly discharge their duties he was confident the people would at all times generously support them. As to the Premier, he had very satisfactorily discharged his duty as judge, and he believed he would give equal satisfaction as the leader of the Government. In England it was not uncommon for the Chief Justice to be made Lord Chancellor, of course by a political party. It would not be said that the Chief Justice was swayed in the discharge of his duties by any consideration that he might receive the Lord Chancellorship. He might refer to one or two instances in England in which judges had gone from the Bench into political life. Lord Mansfield, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, became Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Hardwick was a judge but took a seat in Pitt's Cabinet in 1757. He also alluded to several other instances in which eminent judges had accepted political positions; and afterwards proceeded to question whether or not there was anything unconstitutional in the Premier assuming office without the other members of the Cabinet resigning, and in proof of the correctness of the opinion he had formed he referred to several accessions to office without resignations taking place. He went on to say that he fully believed the money expended by the Government had been expended on constitutional grounds and in harmony with their professed principles. A good deal had been said about the management of the Crown Lands, but everywhere he had heard it spoken of with satis-