

see how much Mr. Dickey had received and the other gentlemen who had been working for the Prison, without competition or without having given tenders. He was satisfied they would see the bungling of the Commissioner in this work. He did not think the Commissioner of Public Works had sufficient experience to fit him to manage these large works, and perhaps he had been brought into these difficulties more from want of experience than wilful error. He concluded by hoping the Government would bring down these papers as speedily as possible.

Hon. Mr. McKELLAR said he thought it would have been much more satisfactory to the House if the hon. gentleman had reserved a good deal he had said until the papers were brought down. It was utterly impossible for the hon. gentleman, or any other member of the House, to discuss this subject intelligently until all the documents were laid before them; and, therefore, he (Mr. McKellar) did not deem it necessary to attempt to go into any lengthened discussion upon many of the points to which the hon. gentleman referred. The remarks of the hon. member had been directed chiefly against himself (Mr. McKellar). It was quite proper that the hon. gentleman should criticize his actions as a public man, but in doing so he had wandered away from the subject in hand, and had discussed not only what he (Mr. McKellar) had done in the past, and what he was doing now, but also what he was going to do in the future. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman had adverted to the subject of the Proton outrage again. Well, he had hoped that there was an end of that matter (hear, hear)—that it was pretty well worn out. (Hear, hear.) The members of the Committee in this House had stated again and again that the report was not such a report as they agreed to, and that it was falsified by the Chairman.

Mr. LAUDER called the hon. gentleman to order. The hon. gentleman had stated that the Chairman of the Committee had falsified the report made to this House upon the Proton outrage.

Hon. Mr. McKELLAR said he had stated that two members of that Committee had repeatedly said that the report was not such a report as they had agreed to.

Mr. LAUDER said the hon. gentleman had made a statement, and he wished it taken down. The hon. gentleman had stated that the Chairman of the Select Committee had falsified the report.

An HON. MEMBER sitting behind Mr. Lauder seconded the motion that the words be taken down.

Hon. Mr. FRASER said the words used by the Minister of Public Works were not those repeated by the hon. member for South Grey. The Minister of Public Works had said that the report was falsified by the Chairman.

Hon. Mr. MOWAT said the hon. gentleman had said that two members of the Committee had said that the report had been falsified by the Chairman.

Mr. LAUDER said the Provincial Secretary had corrected his statement, and he was perfectly willing that they should be put down in that form.

Hon. Mr. PARDEE said that only such words could be taken down as the hon. gentleman himself dictated as having been made use of by him.

Hon. Mr. McKELLAR said his hon. friend on his right and his hon. friend from Essex both said that the report presented to this House was not the report they had agreed to. How did certain words pointed out by these gentlemen get into the report? They were not in it when they agreed to it, as they alleged, and if the report was not what they had agreed to, then it must have been falsified.

Mr. LAUDER called for the ruling of Mr. Speaker upon the point he had raised.

Mr. SPEAKER said he was not listening particularly to the remarks of the hon. gentlemen when he made his statement, and, therefore, was unable to say positively what words he had made use of. If the hon. member desired the words taken down, he thought they should be such words as the Minister of Public Works dictated.

Hon. Mr. McKELLAR repeated that two members of the Committee, now in the House, said that the report was not the report they agreed to; and, besides that, no intelligent man could read the evidence given before the Committee and come to any other conclusion than that which this House had come to on the subject—that the report was

in strict opposition to the evidence. (Cheers.) He rejoiced to know that that was the only thing which the hon. gentleman had to bring up against him. He had expected that he would have gone into the Elgin frauds this time, but the hon. gentleman had thought better of it. He (Mr. McKellar) had given them twelve months to rake up evidence against him on that subject, and now they were willing to pass it over without allusion. As to Mr. Stephenson, the member for Kent in the House of Commons, who had scurried up these vile slanders, he had been able to convict him of carrying away timber which was not his own, and of perjuring himself afterwards to clear himself of the charge. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LAUDER again called the hon. gentleman to order. He insisted that he had no right to make any charge against a gentleman outside of this House. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. McKELLAR repeated that he was rejoiced that the Proton outrage was the only thing which the hon. gentleman had been able to bring up, and he was quite willing to discuss that question with him either in the House or out of it. (Cheers.) He would now proceed to answer some of the accusations which the hon. gentleman had brought against him. The charge that the Government had bound themselves to furnish 215 prisoners to the Canada Car Company for fourteen years was one which he had heard in South Simcoe, and which, as a matter of fact, was not true. He was sorry to say, however, that the condition of this country was such that they would be able to provide a larger number of convicts than 215. When the hon. gentleman had made the statement that the Government were bound to supply that number for fourteen years, he had stated what was not the fact, and had withheld, as he had also done in this House, the section of the contract which had so provided. The hon. member had told the directors of South Simcoe that the engines to be used in the Central Prison would cost some ten thousand dollars apiece; but when the papers came down—and he would prefer to discuss this whole question with the hon. gentleman then—members would see that the statement was quite incorrect, and that, instead of one costing \$10,000, the two together would not cost that sum. The hon. gentleman had also stated that the Government had been letting the work without tenders being asked for. Even if what the hon. member had stated had been correct, he thought they would be able to show that they had a precedent for so doing, which the member for South Grey would not dispute. The Hon. Mr. Carling, when Commissioner of Public Works, had given Mr. Dickie, the contractor whom the hon. member had particularly pointed out, a large amount of work, without anybody tendering for it or hearing of it. Mr. Carling had just called Mr. Dickie into the office, and gave him the work at \$23,000, more than all the work which he had got from this Government was worth. Besides, although he (Mr. McKellar) had not advertised, he had yet received tenders for the work, which his predecessor had not done.

Mr. LAUDER enquired what work was referred to as having been so given by Mr. Carling.

Hon. Mr. McKELLAR said it was the Provincial Asylum. He knew this was something new to the honourable gentleman, who was no doubt displeased that the Government had done only the same thing that his own friends had done. The Government were willing to submit every item expended or contracted for in connection with the Central Prison to the scrutiny of the House and the country, and to show that they had got the best work for the lowest figures at which the work could be performed. The hon. member had told them that when Mr. Elliot had ceased to carry out the work, the Government should have advertised for tenders, and re-let the work. Mr. Elliot had fallen behind with it many months; it was evident that it would be impossible for him to complete it by the first of January, or by one year from the first of January; and as the Government had the power by the contract to take it into their own hands under such circumstances, they had done so. In order to keep faith with the Canada Car Company, it was necessary that it should be proceeded with with speed, and accordingly as many men as possible were put upon the work, which was now being carried on as cheaply and economically as it was possible that such a work could be conducted. The statement of the