

the progress of the present debate to notice the whining tone in which hon. gentlemen opposite had spoken of the introduction of personalities into the discussion. Last session he had heard the leader of the Opposition make a speech at a time when there was no opportunity for a reply, and in which he had made an unwarranted attack, an attack personal in the very worst sense of that expression, yet not a word of complaint was uttered against its tone by those who were whining so piteously about personalities and vituperation to-night. (Hear, hear.) What was very wrong and much to be deprecated in a member or supporter of the Government, was all right, was undeserving of censure in the leader of the Opposition. It having been the leader of a party of gentlemen who had so spoken there was not a word to be found fault with, and yet, forsooth, because the Commissioner of Public Works chose to explain the political inconsistencies of the hon. member for South Simcoe he was to be met with homilies about personalities. There had been no personal attack in the matter, for the hon. member for South Simcoe was a public man, and must expect to have his public career criticised. He (Mr. Fraser) had stated that though now acting as one of the leaders of hon. gentlemen opposite, not more than eight or nine months ago the hon. member for South Simcoe had stated publicly that the Opposition was unworthy of support.

Mr. LAUDER—Where was that?

Mr. FRASER said that, of course, no one expected accuracy of information or statement from the hon. member for East Grey, however luminous his speeches to the House might be. (Laughter.)

Mr. LAUDER—I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. gentleman is not in order.

Mr. FRASER said he only stated that the hon. member was not very accurate in his statements, though, of course, it might be because he was not in possession of the facts. (Loud laughter.) He read from the *Mail's* report of Mr. Macdougall's speech to the electors of Markham, according to which that gentleman had stated that he would not enter Parliament as the representative or in the special interests of any party; that he would not go into the House as a member of the Conservative party as at present organized; that if he had had a seat in the last Parliament he would not have supported a vote of want of confidence in Mr. Mowat's Administration. Yet, although not a single Act had been passed in the interim, not a single thing had been done to make him change his opinion, the member for South Simcoe was now in the House as a strong opponent of the Government. He (Mr. Macdougall) had further stated that he didn't think he could find a sufficient justification for helping to turn out the Government and putting in the so-called leader of the Opposition, yet he was now found doing his best to secure that end. He had further on in his speech stated that before thinking of turning out the Government they should show that there were men of administrative ability to take their places. He proceeded to quote from the other reported utterances of Mr. Macdougall, in which he claimed at some places to be a Liberal Conservative, at others to be Conservative Liberal, and that he would support a vote of want of confidence in the present Government. He (Mr. Fraser) had made mention of the fact that the hon. member for East Toronto had made use of some rather curious expressions with regard to the member for South Simcoe.

Mr. CAMERON—I entertained very much the same opinion of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald before 1867, though not quite so bad. (Loud laughter and cheers.)

Mr. FRASER went on to quote a speech delivered by Mr. Cameron, in which he had spoken of Mr. Macdougall as having boxed the political compass, and had stated that if changes were to be made in our Constitution they should be made by some one more reliable than Mr. Macdougall. Mr. Fraser then denied that he had ever introduced religious questions in South Victoria or elsewhere unless he was obliged to do so by the previous misrepresentations of members of the Opposition. He referred to the manner in which Mr. Cameron had sought to introduce religious matters into his political speeches, and said that though he (Mr. Fraser) was not, and had never been, a member of the Catholic League, he gave that body credit for having obtained that political recognition which they had never been able to get from the Conservative party. He ridiculed the statement that the League was a body dangerous to Protestant interests,

when even now there were less than one-ninth of the members of the House Roman Catholics.

Mr. SCOTT confessed that he had always held the opinion that the Minister of Public Works had proceeded to several sections in order to raise sectarian issues. The fly-sheet complained of as being circulated in South Victoria contained nothing but extracts from the *Irish Canadian*, and the occasion was the visit of prominent members of the Catholic League. In the contest between Mr. Dumble and himself (Mr. Scott), the Hon. Minister had called upon his co-religionists to support Mr. Dumble because he was a Roman Catholic. At the last contest in West Peterborough that Minister visited the constituency, not to explain his views on public questions, but to influence his co-religionists in a small township. In moving the Address the member for North York hoped that the amenities of debate would be preserved, however strong were their party views, and he must have been astonished at the contest provoked by the Minister of Public Works. The cause of the attack was that the members for East Toronto and South Simcoe agreed that it would be for the interests of the Province that the present Administration should be ejected from office, while at some previous time those hon. members held diverse opinions. If the position of the member for South Simcoe was so extraordinary, the Minister of Public Works should look round the Council Board, and he would find the Provincial Secretary, who was formerly a strong supporter of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, while the member for Addington was also a faithful supporter of Mr. Macdonald's Administration. The Government railway policy demanded the most careful and important consideration of the House. He understood that the principles on which that policy was to be based were that the enterprises to be aided should be—first, new lines tending to develop the back country, and second, old lines of Provincial importance. But the Government should consider how these principles had been acted upon in the past, for he was satisfied that only one-eighth of the Railway Aid Fund had been given to the first named class of enterprises, while seven-eighths had been given to old undertakings. It would be exceedingly difficult to frame a measure for giving additional aid to any railways, and the very announcement of such proposal carried with it the proof that the Government had not been sufficiently careful in carrying out the provisions of the Act, otherwise the grants would have been sufficient to have effected their completion.

The remaining clauses were then adopted. A committee was elected to prepare the Address founded on the resolutions, and reported the Address, which was ordered to be presented to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor by such members as belonged to the Executive Council.

ASYLUMS.

Mr. WOOD presented the report of the Inspector of Asylums for Ontario.

SUPPLY AND WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. CROOKS moved that the House on Wednesday resolve itself into Committee of Supply and also of Ways and Means. Carried.

Mr. MOWAT moved the adjournment of the House.

The House adjourned.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. Hardy—On Wednesday next—Bill respecting railway traffic.

Also—Bill to amend the Registry Act.

Also—Bill to amend the Division Courts Act.

Mr. Wigle—On Wednesday—Address for a return of all correspondence between the Government and the Clerk of the Peace or the officers of the county of Essex, relating to the county printing and the publishing of the list of convictions for the county.

Mr. Ross—On Monday next—Address for a return showing the number of cases tried by jury in the several counties and cities in this Province in the year 1874, and the number tried by judges without the intervention of a jury, distinguishing criminal from civil. The amount of expenditure for jury purposes in the several counties and cities for the same year, giving separately the amounts paid to clerks of the peace, amounts paid to selectors, amounts paid to sheriffs for summoning, and amounts paid to grand and