

the dam took legal opinion on the matter, and, in consequence, tore down the dam and floated down their timber. The owner of the dam attempted to get a lawyer to take up his case and he could not, and it was a matter of surprise to him that that one lumberman could stop up a stream and keep the owners of timber from getting their timber to market. It was said that the Streams Bill was a measure of spoliation, but he said that even in the matter of appointing arbitrators it was more equitable than the regulation on the same subject made by the Dominion Government. It had been charged that the License Act was administered for political purposes, and as a consequence it was argued that the Dominion Government was justified in taking out of the hands of the Province the whole matter. The Dominion Act made the Warden a Commissioner, and he could remember the time when it had been in the hands of the Municipal Council, who elected the inspector and gave him \$2 for the duty. Under the operations of that system the land was filled with grogeries and illicit places for selling drink. Requisitions and petitions were sent to the Government to take the matter in their hands, and they, in consequence, passed the Crooks Act. This Act he considered one of the greatest blessings that the people of Ontario ever had conferred upon them. The class of men keeping the hotels was improved, and the places had become more respectable. The veto power, he contended, was a direct attack on the rights of this Legislature, and the burning question was, how to get rid of the veto power. There were only two or three more attacks to be successfully made, and the legislative autonomy of the Province would cease. The Dominion might, if they succeeded in the License Act, take away the educational matters under their control with just as much reason and show of justice. It has been said that the Province was to blame for the Dominion Railway Act in that the Ontario Legislature had not taken precautions to prevent railways from amalgamating, and this was to him a strange statement in justification of the Act. Concerning the standing charge that Division Court clerks and bailiffs have engaged in politics—well, he could subscribe to this heartily, for in his riding they were two-thirds of them Conservatives, and these had held meetings, and were amongst the most active canvassers against him. In the town of Collingwood, for instance, the Mayor was a Division Court Clerk, and he was under the impression that the member for East Grey was in his company holding meetings for the Conservative candidate. (Laughter.) Dominion influence had been referred to, and he showed how it had been exercised at Barrie. In the Dominion election they had exhibited the plans for a new Postoffice, and it was said that the building was to be commenced at once. The elections were over, and the Postoffice went down. Then the local elections came on, and up went the plans. He was elected, and down went the postoffice. Then a petition was entered, and up went the plans, and continued up for a long time, and they ever went so far as to dig a hole. He was re-elected, and down went the postoffice, and they had heard nothing of it since.

Mr. NEELON did not intend to say anything to offend any individual in the House, but to conduct his part of the debate in a fair manner. He proceeded to recite the steps which had been taken to obtain a settlement of the Award, and regretted the fact that the Dominion Government had not seen fit to ratify it. If justice had been done to Ontario it would have been settled years ago. At the nomination day last February, before he was elected, he stated that he had all confidence in the Mowat Government on the Boundary Award, the Streams Bill, and the veto power. His riding had sent him to the House after he had supported the Government for three years on that subject, and though he was an independent member, yet he took it that the constituency was in favour of the course he had taken. He thought that after all the years of contention for the ratification of the Award the Government ought to have stood manfully by it, and not consented to a reference to the Privy Council. If they had done this, they need not have been afraid of blood being shed. Reviewing the stand he had taken and the course of the Government, he contended that they had left him quite alone in the House and had to some extent gone over to the views expressed by the Opposition, while he could not do so. He dwelt on this subject a considerable length of time, and asserted the complete isolation of his position in reference to this matter. With reference to the N. P. he was quite positive that, though it was one of the measures which ought not to be discussed in the House here, it had filled the country with prosperity and put money in the people's pockets. Even the statements made by the member for North Wentworth went to prove this. This member had shown that a man once getting \$4.50 a week was now getting only \$3.00, and this proved that the man had work at some price when he could get it nowhere else. The N. P. had benefitted farmers also, and in proof of this he cited the case of a four-acre farm for which he received \$200 a year rent, and the man who paid it took \$1,200 worth of produce from it. Generally, he contended, that the prices obtained by farmers now were better than those obtained before the N. P. was established. He illustrated his freedom from bias in this matter by stating that the only manufacturing industry carried on by him was a flouring mill, and the N. P. discriminated

against this by charging 50 cents duty on a barrel of flour, and 70 cents on the wheat necessary to produce it, and the Ontario members of the Commons had refused to accede to a change to be made to equalize the two. The Streams Bill received considerable attention, and he heartily agreed with the course of the Government on it. He considered it a good and fair measure, and should not have been disallowed. Passing to the question of the Agricultural College, he should like to know the real amount of benefit it did for the country before he expressed his opinion decidedly with reference to it. If it really was of benefit to Ontario farmers directly or indirectly he would sustain it, but otherwise he would not. With reference to the License Act, he could say that they had experienced no difficulty in his riding, which he attributed to the fact that he had always got one Conservative on the Board of Commissioners, and this had taken away all cause of friction or uneasiness. Concluding, he made an earnest appeal for unity. When the Boundary Award, the question of the veto power, and the License Act were settled he hoped there would be less of politics in the House and more unity in the one desire to pass laws for the benefit of Ontario.

Mr. MCKAY was pleased with the last speech. He felt that he represented the purest constituency in the Province—South Simcoe. He referred to the erection of the postoffice in Barrie. He believed the National Policy should be discussed in the Legislature, and referred to the duty on wheat, which he held was of great value to the farmers. He hoped the debates in the House would be carried out in an amicable manner. He thought the Government would be somewhat generous, knowing that they had such a majority. He thought that if the Government were so sincere in regard to the farmers as they pretended to be, they would have given a farmer a seat in the Cabinet. He thought that the proposal to establish creameries by the Government was made to influence the elections. He thought they should show that they meant business with regard to the matter, and extend the number of creameries. He agreed with the Speech from the Throne as far as it related to the appointment of the new Governor-General. With reference to the Model Farm, he thought the Government should show how the students prospered, and what avocations they followed after leaving that institution. He was sure that any improvements made in the Model Farm would meet with the approval of the Opposition. He thought the figures given by the Bureau of Statistics should be given to all the farmers. He also referred to the Boundary Award, the License question, and educational affairs.

Mr. RAYSIDE, after claiming the indulgence of the House, said he did not claim that there had not been corrupt practices in Glengarry, but he wished to say that he came from a constituency where the yeomen would not be bought. (Hear, hear.) He had not been sent to the House to discuss the National Policy, but he had found other members had alluded to it. He was sorry that the county of Glengarry had not yet seen the good effects of the National Policy, of which so much had been said. Their sons and daughters were leaving for other places. When the factories had shut down the operatives who had not saved any money were too proud to go back to their paternal homes, and they left for another country. It had been said by the Opposition that the Minister of Public Works controlled the Catholic vote, and had it not been for that vote the Government would not have been in the position they were to-day. With reference to this statement he could say that he had never known a Catholic priest in the County of Glengarry to interfere with the elections directly or indirectly. (Hear, hear.) Some of these men were Conservatives and some were Reformers. In his constituency the Opposition had issued a pamphlet, calling upon the Irish Catholics of the county to revenge themselves for the deeds done by the Reform party, and which they were likely to do in the future. They also made an appeal to the Orangemen. He (Mr. Rayside) had been handicapped on both sides. The Orangemen had been told to keep their eyes open, and look out for the Reformers. He had a Minister of the Dominion Government to oppose him in his constituency, and another who had gone there was the patriotic gentleman from the East, who had championed the cause of the French Bleus in this House. His (Mr. Robillard's) friends had come there in numbers. Three of them and two members of the Dominion Parliament had assisted his opponent on election day. Had these gentlemen gone to his constituency in the interests of the Province? No; they were working for their masters at Ottawa. (Hear, hear.) "The little tyrant has no longer to reign" was their cry. (Laughter.) These men had never uttered a word regarding the financial standing of their Province. (Cheers.) They said that if this Government were re-elected it would be the death-blow to the National Policy. (Laughter.) They had appealed to the electors from a Dominion point of view. (Hear, hear.) They had gone to his constituency to work upon the prejudices of the people, but the people had turned round and voted for what they believed was in the best interests of the Province. (Hear, hear.) He stated that the Liberal principles were gaining ground among the French Canadians in Glengarry. (Cheers.)

Mr. MEREDITH—Which principles?
Mr. PARDEE—The just principles. (Hear,