

tory to the extent of 100,000 square miles—then they might talk about our attacks on the Dominion. Why all these talks about attacks on the Dominion and where are our foes? We have taken every railway the Dominion has constructed since; we have absorbed all their powers of legislation; vetoed their bills, and that is the manner we have treated them do they say? and then they talk as if we had attacked the Dominion. Where are the aggressors? While the hon. member for London talked about attacking the Dominion, and talks about partisanship because we have supported our rights, Sir John might do all he pleased without question. He claimed that the decision in the Hodges case settled two questions—one that Ontario had the right to deal with the license question, and, secondly, that the Province has exclusive rights, and if they have exclusive right then there could not be two exclusive authorities, and there could not be concurrent authority by the Dominion Government. (Cheers.)

#### PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT ATTACKED.

Because the Government had stood boldly out for their rights, because they would not submit quietly, and because they had used constitutional arguments, the Opposition said they had attacked the Dominion Government. The attack had been levelled against the Provincial Government. (Hear, hear.) The Dominion Government had defied the Province, and they had taken the stand that the Province could not govern its own affairs. They had been compelled to back down in regard to the acts and principles of federation, and let each Province govern its own local affairs. (Cheers.) The Opposition had said that there had been a great deal of irritation and excitement. He did not know that there was any such irritation and excitement. There was always a certain amount of excitement at elections and during election time. He heard of no riot except in Muskoka. Perhaps no questions had ever been submitted to the people of this Province, which have been listened to with more interest than these constitutional questions which have been discussed in this Province within the past two years. (Hear, hear.) They had been great educators for the people. The doctrine laid down by the gentlemen opposite was that the Dominion Government should make a claim, and the Provincial Government must not resist it. (Hear, hear.) The Provincial Government must bring its neck to the yoke, and haul down its flag. The Dominion Government would deface the Provincial Government, but the latter must not resist. They must be silent, and submit. They should not assert their rights. This had been the argument of the hon. gentlemen opposite for the past week. They intended to dethrone his hon. friend the Attorney-General. He had been attacked by his hon. friend from North Essex, who had spoken for an hour and a half in a generally patriotic way, telling his hon. friends how they should move. He was a great specimen of peace. He (Mr. Hardy) had also listened to the soft, melow words of his hon. friend from West Toronto, which put him in mind of a church reunion. (Laughter.) To say that on the Government side of the House there should be nothing but peace and good-will to all mankind, was all nonsense. (Applause.) He then referred to the speech of the hon. member for Lennox. He was surprised to hear that this hon. gentleman intended to follow his leader closely. He (Mr. Roe) had started out by telling the House what he believed regarding the gerrymander bill, and after he had spoken about the Boundary Award, he took up the question of the Streams Bill. He said:—"I wish there was no treating." He (Mr. Hardy) said that, after what had been disclosed at the election trial in Lennox, he was sure his hon. friend wished there was no treating. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Roe) had then said he wished there was no bribery. His history did not show it. (Hear, hear.) Even the cats on the housetops were on the look out for the hon. member for Lennox. (Laughter.) The hon. gentleman had visited the Mississippi to look for the "veto." (Laughter.) He then struck on the colonization roads. He had been there and examined a blanket. (Laughter.) This was the first solid ground which the hon. gentleman had really struck. (Renewed laughter.)

#### WHERE IS CONSERVATIVE PURITY?

The hon. gentleman (Mr. Roe) posed as the spokesman of his party, and asserted that the Conservative party was not a party of purity or honesty, and did not pretend to be so. The Opposition had cheered these statements to the echo, and thus showed that they agreed with the speaker, who only took credit for not being a hypocrite in the matter. He had heard a good many expressions fall from the lips of Opposition members with which he could not agree, but with those he could agree. Mr. Roe seemed to speak like an oracle, but he (Mr. Hardy) contended that it was one of the most humiliating confessions which had ever been made in the House. However, the hon. member for Lennox told the truth, and only gave his party what was due them. The records of the trials showed that the statements were true, and that money had been spent by wholesale. While he spoke from memory yet he was under the impression that in no constituency had it been proved that \$100 had been illegally, to say nothing of corruptly, spent by Reformers.

Mr. MEREDITH—What about Muskoka?

Mr. HARDY said that would perhaps be brought to light through the Section B arbitrators now sitting with closed doors at Ottawa deliberating between Manning, Shields, & Co. and the people, dealing with thousands of the people's money, some of which it had been charged had been spent in corrupt practices in Muskoka. Why was this made a Star Chamber affair if they were not afraid to allow it to be shown that the money had been spent? In the West Middlesex case it was shown that \$6,000 or \$7,000 had been spent and only the outskirts of the corruption touched; while in East Middlesex only \$156 had been spent, and that perfectly openly and legally, every cent being advertised, and vouchers produced, and yet there had been a great cry, and statements made that there must have been great corruption to have admitted of such a large amount of money being spent. (Laughter and cheers.) As he had said, in no case was it proved that \$100 had been spent by Reformers illegally; contrast this with the state of things on the other side, and try to understand how the leader of the Opposition could say there had been no corrupt practices and the elections carried on purely. It was money the Tories fought their battle with. Just before the dissolution of Parliament last session the Opposition looked very blue, and they did not like this impending dissolution. However certain ghosts began to flit to and fro between the Conservative party at Ottawa and that in this House. All at once the leader of the Opposition seemed to get great assurance, and it seemed that the arrangements were completed. Then certain hon. gentleman became very merry, for the money which was to come from the pockets of the contractors should be sent down, and thus the sinews of war were provided. The leader of the Opposition had in spite of this help come back a beaten man, though he talked as if he had gained a glorious victory, and he could not have talked in a strain of greater glorification if he had come back with not a majority only but a unanimous verdict and without an opponent. (Cheers.) They were in a minority, however, and they had not dared to take a vote to show their weakness. What did the hon. member for London produce? A scrap of paper, a single word? That was their charge. They had heard of it from the columns of their organ. He believed it had been stated more vigorously in that paper than his hon. friend had stated it, especially when they cried, "It is out now; it has all come to light to-day." The mountain had laboured, and brought forth a mouse. (Great laughter.) Had his hon. friend the leader of the Opposition produced the answers to these telegrams? The same thief who had stolen the message, had stolen the answer, if there was an answer. (Loud cheers.) These telegrams were stolen, and not from a private office. They were stolen, if stolen at all, from the postoffice of the land or the telegraph office of the land, and by an operator. (Hear, hear.) The telegram being produced made some person guilty of perjury, and also made some one responsible as well, and showed that he had a knowledge of the fact. (Loud cheers.) No person had stated that he knew that Mr. Pattullo did not interest himself when he was in the North-West on behalf of Mr. Lyon. His proceedings were public. They were open. A thousand voices had proclaimed what he did so far as he did interfere with the election. Mr. Aubrey White was there in connection with timber affairs. He was looking after timber which had been taken away by the very men who had

#### STOLEN THE TELEGRAM

which the hon. gentleman had produced. (Hear, hear.) Millions of feet of lumber worth millions of dollars belonging to this Province had been plundered during the past years by the colleagues and allies of the hon. gentleman. (Loud applause.) The money was put in their pockets, and it was afterwards turned against the hon. members of the Government and his hon. friend from Algoma in his contest. (Hear, hear.) There were Shields and Mr. Bailey, nephew of the Hon. J. H. Pope, the man who held the money bags for his hon. friend, and who went to Ottawa frequently. This would be brought to light some day. Money subscribed came from contractors of the Dominion Government. There was also a Mr. Short, a Conservative from Woodstock. The Canadian Pacific Railway had pretended to claim twenty miles on either side of the railway, and they allowed the timber to be cut. Mr. White had been sent up to make enquiries and to see whether it was possible to seize the timber and do what the law would enable him to do in the matter so far as he could carry it out. He had very little to do with the elections. His hon. friend the leader of the Opposition had said that he had evidence that this affair took place about the first of August. The whole arrangements had been perfected under the guidance of the Attorney-General before he left for England on the 6th of June last. Arrangements had been made and orders had been given. Orders had been issued to his deputy to send up policemen. Five men were sent up, and three returned shortly after, and but two remained there, besides Messrs. Pattullo, White, Burton, and Lynn. That was the force which had been taking the place and producing such strife; which had been characterized as a rebellion. (Laughter.) Here was a magnificent army. There were Brigadier Pattullo, Mr. White, and the Ser-