

section.

Hon. A. M. ROSS said he was sure the hon. gentleman had not moved the amendment in the expectation that it would be carried. If all the counties having the right of nomination would avail themselves of the privilege they would fill up the College. If the proposition in the hon. gentleman's amendment was carried out they would have to ask the House for an appropriation to increase the accommodation of the College. He called attention to the fact that hon. gentlemen on the other side who were criticizing the action of the Government when they proposed to admit one student from each county, were now proposing to have two students admitted free of charge from each electoral district. The experiment they had introduced might be extended in the future if it were found desirable.

After considerable discussion the amendment was lost and the clause relating to the free students was adopted.

At this stage

Hon. O. MOWAT introduced a clause relating to the Orders in Council.

The committee rose and reported progress.

SUPPLY.

The House in Committee of Supply. The following was considered:—

Item legislation, \$127,850.

When the committee rose the discussion which this called forth had not concluded.

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

AFTER RECESS.

The House again went into Committee of Supply on the item \$127,850 for legislation.

Mr. WHITE said that one Gaspard Pacaud was in the employment of the Government, and that he had been agitating the County of Essex on the subject of the execution of Louis Riel; also that in his newspaper, Le Progres, he had condemned the execution of Louis Riel and denounced the Dominion Government, and had made charges against the Volunteers.

Messrs. Balfour and Robillard continued the debate, the latter personally addressing in French Mr. Pacaud, who was sitting in the reporters' gallery at the time.

Mr. MEREDITH said that after what had been said and proved, he thought the House was entitled to a Ministerial statement as to whether Mr. Gaspard Pacaud would be retained in the service of the Government.

Hon. T. B. PARDEE—One is inclined to ask What is all this fuss about? What means all this noise, this lifting of the right arm? All because we have got a French Canadian in our employ as sessional writer. What had been proved of the gentleman? That he had said in his paper that the Riel matter was a most improper thing to have been brought here. Well, the majority of the House had said that it was a most improper thing to have been brought here. Is the man who questions the propriety of bringing the Riel matter up in this House to be utterly denounced as unworthy to be employed by the Government? We don't employ our sessional writers on political grounds. If we find a man is fit for the place we don't enquire as to whether he is a

SUPPORTER OF THE REFORM PARTY

or not. But the great objection which the hon. gentleman from North Essex has to Mr. Pacaud is that he opposed him politically. He did not go round to the church doors in favour of the member for North Essex, and therefore he must be denounced. If Mr. Pacaud had supported the member from North Essex then he would have been employed by the Government at Ottawa, but because he is a French Canadian in the employ of this Government he is attacked personally in the gallery. It is the most outrageous attack ever made upon an innocent man by hon. gentlemen opposite. Because he happens to be earning his bread at the rate of \$2 a day as sessional writer he is attacked by hon. gentlemen opposite.

Messrs. Gray, White, Robillard, and Mr. Kearns spoke against the retention of Mr. Pacaud.

Hon. O. MOWAT—Hon. gentlemen opposite speak as if the Volunteers of Ontario were all Conservatives. (Applause.) They speak of the rebellion in the North-west as though it had been put down altogether by Conservative Volunteers. This I utterly deny. (Applause.) There are quite as many Liberals among the Volunteers as there are Conservatives, and there were just as many Reformers among the Volunteers who bravely put down the rebellion, as Conservatives. They attempt to charge the Reformers with having no sympathy with Volunteers, or with the successful effort made to put down the rebellion, nor with regard to

THIS PARTICULAR INDIVIDUAL

who has been the cause of all this discussion here. I find that he was employed last session, and that he received \$157 for his services. It is very plain that the hon. gentleman's motives in bringing the matter to our

attention, are not such as he professes to have. If he really wished Mr. Pacaud dismissed from the service, he would have told me before, instead of having brought up the matter as he has to-night. It is very plain that his whole object is to make a little political capital. Now I know nothing at all about Mr. Pacaud, unless that he is the editor of Le Progres, a paper which I receive, but which I do not often read, though occasionally I have dipped into it. We don't profess to be responsible for all the political opinions of

THOSE SESSIONAL WRITERS

whom we employ as clerks. I would be very sorry to be responsible in that manner. I should be afraid to employ any one as clerk. But when I have read Mr. Pacaud's paper I have seen some things which I agree with. He is very correct in regard to the statement that the Dominion Government is a bad Government. It is just as bad as Mr. Pacaud has said it is. (Applause.) He is also correct in regard to my hon. friend from North Essex. I quite agree with the opinion that he ought not to be the representative of North Essex. If he really holds the opinions about the Volunteers, which have been attributed to him, then I say he holds some opinions which are incorrect, and I am sorry that he has fallen into such errors. In this respect he is the same as Sir Adolphe Caron as regards the first Riel affair, yet the Minister of Militia is in the Cabinet and apparently repentant. I hope Mr. Pacaud will also repent.

The item passed.

Administration of justice, \$370,332.

Mr. MEREDITH asked an explanation of the item of \$12,000 for litigation of constitutional questions.

Hon. O. MOWAT said that he could not tell how much of the vote would be expended. There were a number of questions, such as the Factory Act, the right of the Province to escheats, etc.

Mr. ERMATINGER asked what action the Government intended to take as to several Bills for the introduction of the Torrens system of land transfer in various localities.

Hon. O. MOWAT said that it was intended to extend the operation of the Act during the present session, but that it was intended to make some alterations in the law for quieting titles in places where the Land Titles Act was not in force.

The Committee rose and reported.

The House adjourned at 9:20.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Murray—Whether it is the intention of the Government, before the close of this session, to introduce legislation giving the people of the Nipissing District Parliamentary representation.

Mr. Ferris—On Monday—An Act to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. O'Connor—Bill to incorporate the Ontario Creameries Association.

Mr. French—Resolution—That the committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in charge of the library, be instructed to enquire into and report to this House upon the desirability of procuring from the library of the Dominion at Ottawa copies of the journals of the Parliament of Upper Canada, from 1792 to 1825, and such other records thereof as may seem proper.

Mr. McLaughlin—Bill respecting contracts restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors and opium.

Mr. O'Connor—Bill to amend the Municipal Institutions Act of 1833.