

his connection with his private business would have an influence in the slightest degree detrimental to the interests of the Province, he was prepared to hand his resignation in. He had looked at the act to which Mr. Whitney had drawn attention, and was glad to find that, as a lawyer, he recognized that even technically he was not disqualified from sitting in the House, and he would venture the assertion, though a layman, that he would be found to be in no way disqualified. So long as he possessed the confidence of the people of Ottawa, he thought the reason that he was a lumberman would neither debar him from sitting in the House, nor so long as the Government honored him with a place on the Executive, from filling that position. (Loud Ministerial applause.)

Mr. Clancy concluded the debate. He contended that Mr. Bronson had not answered the point at issue. As a member of the Executive, he had a very important voice in settling matters in relation to the timber, in which he was so largely interested. It was a matter affecting not Ottawa only, but the whole Province. No matter how honest a man might be, it was a bad principle. Then Mr. Clancy took up and discussed the general question of the timber policy of the Government, in which he supported Mr. Miscampbell's resolution and his arguments. He put forward the new point in this connection that the department was in the habit of spending the sum of \$32,000 annually for surveys, regardless of their being wanted or not, and to a very large extent in regions where they were not of any advantage to the country.

Mr. Tait remarked that the issue which Mr. Miscampbell had raised was not new, even if great. Even Mr. Miscampbell's speech was not new, but was the same annual old speech to which he had treated the House ever since the speaker had entered the House. He recalled Mr. Meredith's declaration that the Province should have borrowed money to erect the public buildings and left the timber standing, and pointed out that all the timber is not of the same age, that it has at some time or other to be cut, and that it would deteriorate and be wasted if left standing, while there was always the danger of fire. Mr. Tait then referred to Mr. Whitney's contention, and asked who, according to that view, would have a right to sit in the House? The farmers were, according to Mr. Whitney's theory, doing an immoral act in seeking to go to Parliament to try to lighten the burden of their taxation. Mr. Tait then touched upon Mr. Stewart's case, and showed how different his case was from that of Mr. Bronson's. But why was this elaborate argument brought in in connection with an amendment regarding the Provincial assets? Why did he not bring it in so as to have a direct vote of the House upon it? Mr. Tait then went on to show that the lumbermen of the whole Province are well satisfied with the law, and charged that the attacks upon the Government's policy were dictated by a wish to influence the course of the coming election.

Mr. White took up Mr. Whitney's case against Mr. Bronson, and charged that he was not able to sit in the Cabinet and attend to the interests of the Province while his own were so closely associated with the Government.

About a quarter of an hour before midnight the House divided, without any further debate. The division was on straight party lines, save that the Patron of Industry supported the Government and Mr. G. Campbell of Durham, the Equal Righter, voted with the Opposition. Mr. McCallum, the P.P.A. member, was absent. The vote stood 53 to 29 against the amendment. There were three pairs—Wylie-Gilmour, McCleary-Fraser and Barr-Rayside. The Speaker and Mr. G. B. Smith, who has gone to Europe, complete the roll of the House.

The House adjourned shortly before midnight.