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about the surplus and other things would be remembered on election day. The Government had acquired its surplus by selling the resources of the country. The receipts from selling timber last year of \$600,000 might as easily have been \$6,000,000. The Minister of Agriculture had acknowledged the failure of his San Jose scale measures. If every part of his work was as bad as that it was a poor lookout for the country. He complained that in Lincoln County in the three years the inspectors received \$35,117, while the poor, unfortunate farmers received but \$19,175. He criticized the Government for having thousands of officials who were bound to work and act for it, as did the retainers in the feudal times of the past.

Merely a Transfer of Resources.

Mr. Graham (Brockville) defended the selling of timber, and said it was simply the removal of one part of our resources to give place to another which was more profitable. The growth of expenditure was just as reasonable in the case of the Province as in the case of an individual from his youth to maturity. It made very little difference what the expenditure was so long as we got benefit for the money spent. The timber and minerals of new Ontario might stand as they are until doomsday, and be useless, did the Government not wisely place it in a position to be accessible to the hand of labor. That was the Government's policy of development. Mr. Graham interpreted the praise of Col. Matheson's great financial ability by Mr. Whitney as a slap at Mr. Marter, the former Opposition leader, whose differences with his present chief the speaker regretted to see. Mr. Graham endeavored to divine the Opposition's policy, and said it was made up of shreds and patches contributed by many members. As nearly as he could make out, the financial policy of the Opposition was to take in less money and pay out more, and have more left. (Laughter and cheers.)

The Opposition's Policies.

Dr. Pyne, Mr. Graham went on, would bonus all educational institutions in the country. Mr. McLaughlin had been converted to the good roads policy. Mr. Whitney would give more to education and agriculture, and Col. Matheson would cut down the revenue of the Province. (Hear, hear.) The Government had the right to transfer their resources from timber to better roads, to railways, or into educating the people of the Province. These were expenditures, or transfers of resources, which were defensible and commendable in this country or any other. (Ministerial cheers.)

More Than Economical.

Mr. Graham spoke of the careful management of the public institutions, and went on to say that it had been a little more than economical. "Perhaps it could be carried on with a little less economy to the public advantage," said Mr. Graham. There are some instances in which we might have a little less of the strictest economy—not parsimony, but verging closely on it. (Applause.) In service, equipment and care these institutions, he said,

could not be excelled, while at the same time they were more economically managed than similar institutions anywhere else in the world. Mr. Graham, proceeding, dealt with the aid and encouragement to the agricultural interests of the country. He praised the efficiency of the Minister of Agriculture, and spoke of the good work which had resulted from the Agricultural College, the dairy schools and the encouragement to the poultry trade. The demand for the education of the people of the Province would be an increasing demand on our resources for all time. The cry for aid from the large educational institutions, such as Toronto and Queen's Universities and the Mining School, were touched upon, and in this regard Mr. Graham favored a very liberal policy.

Free Text Books.

He also spoke of the importance of manual and technical training, and in this connection expressed the hope that the Government might at some not far distant date devise a method for supplying free school books, although this was a problem surrounded with many difficulties. The Government's policy in regard to forestry was bound to result in great benefit as well as in the development of new Ontario. In this connection he referred to the statement that Mr. Marter was retiring from the Conservative party because he would not oppose progress along that line. He spoke in favor of a Government railway to Lake Temiscaming and of the good roads proposition, and praised the labor legislation passed by the Government.

North Waterloo Election.

Continuing, he referred to the charges of the Opposition regarding North Waterloo and West Elgin. He thought that perhaps both sides were not blameless in regard to the practices of their friends in elections. But he desired to express the opinion that the Opposition should be very careful in throwing stones, and in this regard he intended to show that the evidence of one Bossard of Berlin, given in the North Waterloo election case, was prompted by the organizers of the Conservative party and paid for by them. (Applause.) Mr. Graham then read an affidavit made by Bossard, subsequent to the trial, as follows:—

Bossard's Revelations.

"I, Albert Bossard, of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, hotelkeeper, make oath and say:—

"(1) That at the time of the election for a member of the Legislative Assembly for the electoral district of North Waterloo, in the month of May, A.D. 1899, I was holding a two-months' license for the Royal Exchange Hotel, in the Town of Berlin, within said electoral district, which license expired on the first day of July, 1899.

"(2) That with the object of obtaining an extension of said license I openly supported the return of Mr. Louis J. Breithaupt, the Government candidate, but privately gave my support to Henry G. Lackner, the Conservative candidate.