Couldn't wore cheesed by ment of property, and therefore, an mote likely 6, be N' in he members of the Policial Council than mentions by the thoroughness of Ganda, which know mothing about the inited, and oursel their

... Hen. Set. GRN BEALL; The hon, nember, beneaf has tidd down the prisciple that the gamber of Canacil head to the prisciple that the gamber of Canacil head to the American tendence of the American the Landson of the American the Landson of the American the Landson that the Landson the Landson that the Landson that the Landson the Landson that the Landson that the Landson the Landson the Landson the Landson that the Landson t

and to DUNCADE. It was not opposed to a property opposition to include the rest or in previously, but I said, and I shake it is not, strong, strong, that, they should be taken from the Gaussia touche other. Perviouse, and this latend to stiffly no prospitate. The views of both periods even to be compassed; but, if it very possible that they had Ilitial propersons familian persons have able to their views as the Cangott of their final of the way to be plot to the test; for I plop, we will never have once to be plot to the test; for I plop, we will never have more to do with them in that way than we have at proposit.

Hon. J. C. POPE: It is not my intention to occupy the attention of the Committee for any length of time ; but, regarding the remarks made by the Hon, the Leader of the Opposition, I must object to the principle that some mem-bers of the Government disagreeing with others, should resign. On the contrary, I think they should state their views bit this great question freely and independently. We know that the bon member agreed to the Beport of the Delegates at Onebeg, as well as members of the Government. Therefore, having been assented to by both sides. it could scarcely be expected that it would be brought down as a Government measure; and suppose it had, there is a majority in the Government opposed to the Quebep Scheme, who do not think that Prince Edward Taland should go foro Confederation with Canada. And how is Government to be carried on in the country'? Suppose some members favorable to Confederation should restronthe Leader of the Opposition was favorable to it bimself and how would a Government be formed? Under all the circumstances, I do not think a resignation was called for and it was so understood when Resolutions were introduced by myself last year. It was plainly stated that it was a free and open question, and that mombers could got as they thought proper. Allusion his been made to some pressure brought to bear upon the Government.

Hou, Mr. COLES: I only repeated what the hon, the Solicion General said.

Hos. J.C. POPE: I. do not asknowledge a pressuratron any quarter so long as I. repressed the yiers of the penple and the minipairy of shelp depleters. If pressure were brought to bear upon me I would not hold the position which I organy to day. If the question yer opt to me I month, provides may the Best lating are provided the pressurdance, fact, of the sum time there is a pocumity at pressurtance.

havitaking sering the visconoft-ha langfolderessime. (It has been east the Confidence were used that he served, relations in appeal to the served, relations in appeal to the papeal relationship of the served relationship of the papeal relationship of the papeal relationship of the papeal relationship of the relationship of the Principles of the Relationship of the Principles of the Relationship of the R the British of the concentration of typescal polymers. Perforably to Delegation its the point of Depletant in Privately, A. Beltesant in Confidentiation and that Rychem in Anti-Rystein Reducing the world be neclear for het typescal to produce the necessary of the Constant Depletant in This Lab date as an artist to the comparison of the Constant and Architecture Confidence in the confidence of the Constant in the confidence rineds, that they would have no influence to read the propersistants extent of souther they would represent of the large the three for the forest fulfilled per course. The Queece Scheme was rejected usother palls; and how could the Governor surremont the business of the bountey with a Gaverament opposed to the wishes of the people I. (Therefore, it behaves this troube) to best group? Resolutions than it would package, atherwise slot because I do think that if Nova Scotia and New Branswick Rounts the Deion, this Luianth must, seoner on later; go imalsoernment that we exist go in ... but, a program will be brought to bear noon us, and the will be made to feel that it will be for our own interest to go in .. The reason the Resolutions were made so strong was that a large majorn y, might sucport them, for if they were not strong, while shere is such a strong feeling in the House and in the country, stronger Resolutions would be introduced, and parties would be split up. One or two more, perhaps, may declars in faror of Confederation than voted for it last wear thout the course paraued by the Gulonial Scoretary last pear was ench that members were debarred from voting on the abstract queetion of a Union of the Colonier, 1 dare say some will be prepared to vote against the Resolutions : but, as I believe the that ninoty-nine out of every hundred of the people are against Confederation; Lthink we, as their representatives, are bound to represent or express their views, puen though the matter has not been submitted to them at an election. And as to the Government not being composed of members who are all favorable to the Quebec coheme, if so, the Leader of the Opposition would support the Gevernments and we would have no Opposition at all. Now, there are two or three points in that Scheme, which I particularly office. to, though I do not intend to go into the details. Itepresentation by population is not fair as regards this country. Where there are large towns there are not so, many different interests as there are in a country like this ---Therefore: I do not believe in it as a principle. It is hot fiverably landed upon by reformers of the present day. Even Earl Bussell does not believe in representation by population. As was said here last year, by that rais Landon would have more representatives the Scotland, if I had saigh as a delegate when the delegates from Canada were here, and when they laid it down that they would not entertain the question at all, unless representation by population were accorded to, I would stopped there and mid ao, I will not agree to is and f blame the Leader of the Opposition and those either delegates who agreed to it. They should not have done so for it is one of the strongest olsestions to that scheme. The Solicitor General says he was opposed to Legislative Union; but, in myighteion, that is the proper Union forms to have if we have any If we have a Parliament in Canada, what do we want with If we may a l'artimonie in Candad, what do 'we wash' with a Givernor and Joygiahaire [Ouigial and [Ouigia] and [Ouigia] of Assembly here? If we positioned the next hings to a farty tide. "We are looked only as low hard in farty tide of the long would be farty. If GS "Discussion were confederated, and we had our food! Jogishaife, Tow would use got a manb of this life proposed and tide phononess to come

here and no through the farre of Jaginsting. The Island would de united down to the principal of a small often belook! These are two of the strongest objections; I have to the Queble Objects. "So not find state with grainteen for athering to which the Arrival of the Arrival o

"This Rosse cannot equit that is, Peteral Union of the North Amerikan Cofficient, has would include Prince. Schward International Schward International Schward International Schward International Schward International Company of the International C

Now, that is the strong part of the Resolutions; but what is meant is that we presume that no terms could be gut from the Canadians, that would be just und acceptable to the people of this Island. But once make an admission that we are favorable to a Union and there is a probability of our being dragged into it in such a way that we could not well extricate ourselves from it. As I believe these Resolutions represent the views of the majority of the people, I have, so far, very little objection to them. I am prepared to vote for them as they are; and, if the Hoose should choose to strike out the middle paragraph, I would care very little about it. The Resolutions of last year were strong, and the first Resolution here conveys all that is required to confirm them : which, for me, would have been strong enough said, Sir, on rising, that I did not intend to prolong the debate, and it may be considered presumption in me to criticise the amendment of the hon, member for St. Peter's (Mr. Whelan); but I do not think I can give him credit for its being a very able and straightforward Resuluuon. It save :

"Brootram, as the opinion of this Houre, that the Confederation of Ber Majest," American Unionial Journations would be—white in cashraity with ther Majests's frequently expressed desire—conglutive to their redders, repressive also devictories; "But insumble as the propin of Prince Edward Island do not appear to be prepared to regard with any favor the project of Confederation, it is unwise to prese it upon public attention, as its discussion is only calculated to produce authorises that apprehension, villouis transcending

Now, I consider it to be the duty of a representative of the people, if he considers that any measure would be for their benefit to bring it before, and urge it upon them; but to say that although, in his opinion, it would be conducive to the welfare of the people, yet, because they do not think so, it should be pressed, is not a good argument. If I considered any matter to be for the good of the country, I think it would be my duty to advocate it, whether the people were satisfied with it or not; and if he believes his constituency would be benefited by Confederation, he should use every means in his power to bring the people up to it, instead of saying because the people do not think so it is folly to gress it. Then if he admits that the people are not in favour of it, the proper way would be to go against Confederation in any shape. I take t, that a gentleman stunding here should represent the views of his constituency. If he is satisfied that any measure is for the good of the country, it is his duty to go to the country and stand or fall by it; and if he cannot make the people be-Here that it is for their interests, he should either keep his opinion in abeyance, or retire, and lot the people choose another who would represent their views.

Hon. Mr. COLES: The Hon. the Loader of the Government said that the Delegates should not have concented to the principle of representation by population. They did not compost to it; for, after the Canadian Delegates came here and stated their case, the first Delegation ceased, and another

was appointed. Therefore, it was for the Gertriuent States, and the text of the Gertriuent States, and the text of the Gertriuent States, and the Gertriuent

Mr. McLENNAN: It was my intention to have addressed the Committee at an earlier stage of the debate; but as the their report, if not to feel their shot; and as the remarks L intended to make have been already expressed. I shall not now detain the House by repeating them .- When, the question of the Ourben Scheme was before us last year, I said that anything I might say would not hasten or retard the Union, I am of the same opinion still. Whatever change may have taken place outside, it is evident that there is some change in the members of this House since last year. It is certainly a very important question, and the bon, member for New Glasgow (Mr. Longworth) said, yesterday, that weshould be very guarded for it would be logulating for our children's children. That I admit ; but at the same time I would not say that there never sould be a scheme of Union propounded which would be a benefit to the Island. I have no beere to misrepresent any member of this House; but I believe there are some who are extremely strong anti-confederates ; and without doing any injustice to the hon, member for Murray Barbour (Mr. Duncan) I b. heve he would bind his children and children's children never to take any action in Confederation : but I have no desire to do that. I stand here as the representative of as independent, progressive and intelligent a constituency as there is on the lebard : but I have no desire to bind them, or their children, not to go for Confederation. The hon, and learned member for Charlottetown. (Hon. Mr. Brecken) said, yesterday, that the British Government was determined to carry Confederation. If so, anything I can say will not prevent it. He, at the same time, admitted that we would be a great deal stronger if we were united I was glad to hear him say to, for I am of the same opinion. I would be satisfied to remain as we are, if the other Colonies would do so. I believe we have progressed, according to our means and resources, as much as the other Colonies for the last tew years; but, if they will unite, the great question for us to consider will be, whether we will go with them or remain as we are? I want to leave it an open question; and, for that reason, I will support the amendment introduced by the lion member from St. Peter's (Mr. Whelun) Many things have been said about bribery-that those in savor of Confederation are bribed: as well might we say that those against it are bribed. I believe that those in the other Provinces who have the most means are against Confederation, and why would not they be as likely to use bribery as those who are in layor of it. I consider the conduct of the hon, member, the Leader of the Opposition, to be as inconsistent as that of any momber of this House; and, in fact. I believe it is getting like the land question. L did not think, when the Conference was held at Quebec that this question would be settled in such a short time. We hear some members express some very extraordinary ideas. The hon member from the East Poros (Mr. McEasthen) would dely the British Government to take away our Constitution. And then it is said we will show our lovaity by trisony the whole Revenue at the deposal of the Govern ment. What would our whole Revenue do towards defending us. of the British Government should cast us off? We acknowledge (irest Britain as our parent, and we know that parents, when their children disabey, will cast them off; so will she do with us. It I were to support the Resolutions of the Hon, the Leader of the Government, I believe I would be advancing or advanating Contederation more strongly than in supporting the amendment. We are not going to say to the Mother Country " We will not listen to your suggestrops": We are not going to say " They may withdraw all their troope; but then see how loyal we are!" would our whole revenue do? It would not equip and command one good gun boat. We talk about our Militia and Volunteers. I spent some time in connection with the roll-