

Hon. Mr. ELLIS—I understand the hon. gentleman was speaking of the treaty of 1818.

Hon. Mr. LOUGHEED—There was the treaty of 1818 and there have been treaties since then—the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, the Washington Treaty of 1871, and the treaty of 1888.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—Those have been only temporary treaties.

Hon. Mr. ELLIS—As I said before, I am in sympathy with the desire to preserve colonial rights, but the mother country has rights also, and, failing other treaties, every thing goes back to the treaty of 1818.

Hon. Mr. LOUGHEED—As I have said to my hon. friend, they are thrown back on the treaty of 1818. The Newfoundland government has very properly said if the treaty of 1888, which embodies the agreement then entered into between the two governments, has not been ratified by the United States Senate, they are then thrown back on the treaty of 1818 and they have so legislated that the terms of the treaty of 1818 may come into force. True the imperial government has not viewed that favourably, but the question arises as to whether the United States government shall be entitled under a *modus vivendi* to enjoy all the rights which they were to enjoy under the 1888 treaty without extending reciprocal rights from that government. We know this *modus vivendi* gives to the United States right which the Newfoundlanders themselves cannot enjoy. However, that is not the question. The question is, whether the colonial office in London, manned as it may be by those not in sympathy with colonial rights, will undertake to barter away the territorial rights of a colony without exhausting all the means of diplomacy to avoid such a result. I quite conceive there are exceptions when there should be intervention by the imperial government, namely at a time when the exigency of war may possibly arise in a dispute between the colony and the foreign state. I must freely admit the right of intervention at such a time upon the part of the imperial authorities, but not when there is a probability that by the adoption of proper diplomatic measures the dispute between that foreign state and the colony may be

Hon. Mr. SCOTT.

satisfactorily arranged. I think it not undesirable that there should be an expression of the Canadian parliament upon a subject so germane to our relations with the imperial authorities before the colonial conference. I notice that very much the same dispute has arisen between the colonial office and Australia and New Zealand, and it is only a short time ago since a joint protest was sent by the premiers of New Zealand and the Commonwealth to the imperial government as to the Anglo-Saxon convention with regard to the New Hebrides and entered into against the protests of the governments of the Commonwealth and New Zealand. I might refer to a similar dispute between the colonial office and Natal, in which the colonial office had to recede from the position it took with reference to the Natal question, so one may readily appreciate if the colonial office is to adopt the high-handed policy it has been following of late as against the wishes of the colonies, it certainly will jeopardize the integrity of the empire. It is therefore a wise precaution to now raise a protest against any such future interference on the part of the colonial office.

I notice there are two or three other subjects mentioned in the address to which I will not allude this evening owing to the lateness of the hour, excepting to say that the mention of those Bills suggests that it would be a very proper thing for the government to introduce them in the Senate. We know at the opening of this Chamber in the beginning of the session, there is very little work to do, and when it is apparent that the government has many measures to introduce such as are mentioned in the address, the Senate is entitled to consideration at the hands of the government which will warrant them introducing those Bills in this Chamber.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—Owing to the lateness of the hour I move the adjournment of the debate. With reference to the remark of the hon. gentleman just before he sat down I may say there will be some Bills introduced in this Chamber. The Revised Statutes are presumed to come into operation on the first of January next, and it is important that it should be passed before the end of the year, and assented to before the 31st of December, so hon. gentlemen will