

Hon. Mr. CARRALL—It was a put up job.

Hon Mr. SCOTT—Reference is made in the Speech to the extradition arrangements. The honorable leader of the Opposition, in commenting on this paragraph, took occasion to say that he did not see what His Excellency had to do with it, inasmuch as it was a treaty arrangement, one brought about by the two great powers, Great Britain and the United States. It will be seen when the papers are brought down that this Government have felt that Canada had a great deal to do with this matter, and that we were more deeply interested in it than any other part of the empire. This Government would be recreant to their trust if they had not called the attention of the Imperial Government to the necessity of coming to some arrangement with the United States respecting the old treaty, and also to widen its scope. Honorable gentlemen know how defective that treaty is respecting Canada. We see men placed in high positions of trust in our banks. They put thousands of dollars in their pockets, cross over to the United States, and live on their booty in defiance of the people they have robbed. But if a man who was not paid to watch the interest of the bank stole ten dollars he could be extradited, tried and sent to the Penitentiary, but the gentlemanly thief who committed breach of trust could go to the United States and live on his ill-gotten gains. That is one of the points on which, I think, the treaty should be amended. I think I speak the sentiments of all parties when I say that both countries are desirous of having a wider treaty than exists between any other two peoples. It is unnecessary for me to advert to the anomalies that exist in the Royal Instructions. They were framed at a time when the present state of affairs did not exist in the Dominion of Canada. The same instructions were issued to all of Britain's colonies, and certainly the smaller colonies are not to be placed on a par with this Dominion, nor are the instructions for the Cape of Good Hope suitable to four millions of people having self-Government as we have. One important paragraph which has been somewhat commented upon is the reference to the Treaty of Washington. For that treaty this Government is not responsible. Honorable gentlemen who have attacked the Administration on this subject should have suspended their judgment until papers are brought down, when they will see we have done all we possibly could to bring about a settlement of this important question. Sir A. T. Galt was named a Commissioner in 1875, and since

then every possible effort has been made to have the American Government complete the tribunal. Honorable gentlemen can understand the difficulty Canada has, in conducting matters of this kind through the Imperial Government. The Alabama claims award has long since been paid over, some nine millions of dollars in excess of the claims filed, yet in this matter, in which Canada is so interested, there has been an amount of evasion and delay quite unworthy of a nation of forty millions of people. When the papers come down it will be found, at all events, this Government have brought all legitimate pressure to bear to have a settlement of the question accomplished. I am happy to see the Indian policy of the Government meets with the approval of the House. It is to be hoped next year we will have completed treaties with the remaining tribe, the Blackfeet. The amount involved in these treaties is very large, and will be a permanent tax on this country. A graver question arises from the United States tribes taking refuge in Canada. We have to consider what we will do with those migratory Indians. They must have a certain extent of country to hunt in, and they can only obtain that by reducing the reserves legitimately belonging to the Indians of Canada. I felt very much gratification at the references to the newly appointed member from Hamilton, who moves the Answer to the Speech. I am quite sure he will become a very great acquisition to this Chamber. The honorable gentleman who seconded the Address, did so with much ability. There are other points in the Address to which I would like to refer, but more fitting occasions will occur during the next sixty days.

Hon. Mr. McLELAN rose to make a personal explanation. He denied that he had any personal feeling in his remarks against the Government. He explained that before the change of Government took place it was arranged that as the Intercolonial Railway was about completed, the commissioner ship was to be abolished, and the work was to be completed by the Public Works Department. In 1873 the chairman had telegraphed him of the change of Government, and he had immediately sent authority to Mr. Walsh to hand in his (Mr. McLelan's) resignation.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said he accepted the explanation, and was glad to know the honorable gentleman's remarks were not caused by personal feeling.

Hon. Mr. RYAN asked if the statement of the honorable Secretary of State was that Mr. Drummond was satisfied with the legislation on the sugar duties?