

the name of a son so illustrious as he who has left us for ever here, and as she looks upon the vacant chair which he filled with so much credit to himself and honour to her, her sorrows are stirred to their deepest depths, and the fountain of her tears is opened. Reference is made in the speech to the deep and heartfelt sympathy expressed by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. This was made manifest in many ways, in word and deed, but I shall select an incident as illustrative of this, which some perhaps might think a very insignificant one, but which, in my view at least, is so full of rich significance as to almost baffle language to express it. We often use the words "Her Most Gracious Majesty," but with not the smallest approach to an adequate conception of the grand amplitude of their meaning and significance as applied to the present illustrious occupant of the throne of the mightiest, the most intelligent, and the most progressive nation that the world has ever known. Queenly woman! womanly queen! what but the promptings of her womanly mother's heart, drawn out in deepest loving sympathy, induced her on that dark day of trial, to stoop and imprint a kiss upon the pale face of the well nigh heart-broken young girl, who stood trembling before her, dazed under the weight of the awful stroke that took her much loved father from her as in a moment. Does any one say that was a trifling incident? Why, honourable gentlemen, the magnetism of that kiss went tingling like an electric current along the pulses of the world, and evoked from many a heart, far and near, the fervent "God bless her."

Little wonder, honourable gentlemen, that for such a Queen the prayer should often go up from their heart of hearts, from a multitude almost innumerable throughout the bounds of her wide domain, into the ears of the Eternal: "God save our gracious Queen."

I most heartily endorse the statement made in the speech, that the manifestation of sorrow throughout the empire, on the receipt of the sad intelligence of the death of the late premier, as well as the tokens of esteem and respect everywhere paid to his memory have been gratefully appreciated by the people of Canada, and now may we not ask ourselves in this connection as assembled here in Parliament, has Canada as yet done all that might be expected of her in recog-

dition of the eminent services of him who is gone? Would it not be a graceful and fitting act on the part of the Government to make a suitable appropriation for the benefit of those whom he has left behind him? I am not aware whether this would be a departure from established usage or not, but even though it were, the circumstances are so very exceptional that such a course, I feel persuaded, would meet with the approval of the great majority of Canadians, and I would ask the Government to take the suggestion into their favourable consideration.

It will be in the remembrance of the members of this honourable House, that when the French Treaty was ratified, it was stipulated by France that in the event of any trade concessions being made to any third power, she should enjoy the same privileges. The question then emerges, as to whether or no the British colonies were to come under the caption of third powers under the treaty. France was inclined to maintain that they were, but Sir Charles Tupper, the British plenipotentiary in the negotiations, took the ground that this never was contemplated, and that the colonies being part of the British Empire (one of the contracting parties) they could not be considered as third powers, and the speech informs us that satisfactory assurances have been received from Her Majesty's Government respecting this debated interpretation, and an understanding having been reached, final ratifications will be exchanged as soon as the necessary legislation has been passed; and let us indulge the hope that this will result in a very considerable expansion of the trade and commerce of Canada.

I think that we all entertain very pleasant remembrances, of the presence among us during last session, of the intercolonial delegates; and I am sure that those who came in contact with those gentlemen during their stay, could not fail to be impressed with the fact that they were representative men, intimately conversant with the trade requirements of the various colonies which they represented, and keen to extend the circle of their trade relations, where resultant benefits might be reasonably anticipated. Imperial legislation originally existed, whereby they were restricted in their trade relations with the other self-governing colonies of the empire, and it is a subject for congratulation to learn from the speech