

penalty, the satisfaction is not as unmixed as it might be.

I notice one little paragraph in the Speech which I suppose will lead to some discussion by-and-by, to the effect that the Government propose to provide for the better organization of the National Printing Establishment. This establishment, under certain auspices, might perhaps have been worth something, and might have resulted in a saving to the country; but inasmuch as it was simply intended and was organized, as was generally understood, for the purpose of giving a very active and energetic Minister, who had little patronage in his department, something like the patronage which he thought his consequence in the Cabinet demanded, the experiment has not turned out a triumphant success. I presume, from the manner in which things are done by the Government, that the principal effect of the new measure will be to extend the patronage of the department.

I observe with pleasure that for once the estimates of revenue have been realized—that is, once in the past few years—and that, after having fully provided for the various public services of the country, a substantial surplus will remain. I humbly trust that that surplus has been arrived at in a regular and honest way, and that it has not been arrived at by charging to capital numerous large sums which ought, under any honest system of book-keeping, to be charged to income.

I find also that this year there is a departure from the usual language in the promise with respect to the Estimates for the coming year. We have heretofore been told that those Estimates will be prepared with a due regard to economy and to the requirements of the public service. This year the due regard to economy is omitted; and we are only told that they will be prepared with a due regard to the requirements of the public service. I do not set myself up as a prophet; but I should be disposed, if I did, to say that the omission of the word "economy" from the paragraph in His Excellency's Speech is a slight indication that we may expect before very long another appeal to the electorate.

HON. MR. HAYTHORNE—I would ask the favor of the House to allow me to make a few observations before the debate is closed. I may say, like those gentle-

men who have preceded me, that I have listened with very much pleasure to the speeches of the mover and seconder of this Address. It was a great pleasure to me to see a British uniform in this House, and to know that it was worn by a gentleman who had served Her Majesty in other climes besides Canada.

The Speech of His Excellency, which we have been discussing, is certainly one which comprises a great number of very important paragraphs. Amongst, perhaps, the most important of all, is that which relates to what is now known as the Behring Sea question. That question, if not treated with promptitude and vigor, will inevitably lead to the stamping out of Canadian manhood in this country. If we are to see in future years our vessels—conducting their legitimate business in the open sea, out of sight of land—seized by foreign cruisers and attached, and not even carried before a legal court to be condemned, but made prizes of by their captors, and their cargoes appropriated to the uses of those who did not incur the pains and danger of taking them—I say that if this is to be continued we will find that the manhood of Canada will disappear in the course of a very few generations. There never was a country with a worse case than the United States have upon this occasion. I will venture to say that of all the gentlemen who have spoken in this House on different occasions with regard to our relations with the United States, none have spoken with a greater regard for the preservation of peace with that country than I have myself. I have always believed that there is amongst the people of the United States, especially amongst the more intelligent classes there, a stratum of population decidedly friendly to the English people and to English institutions; but unfortunately that class of people are less active during election periods than the rougher and more violent classes, and naturally government assumes the character of those who give it the most strenuous and vigorous support. The history of that Territory, as sketched by the hon. gentleman who seconded the Address is, I think, a very instructive one. We know that originally it was in the hands of the Russian Empire, and at a certain period in the earlier part of this century, I think it was in 1820, the Czar issued a Ukase, such as those author-