

tions in the past, which have not only not been realized but no attempt has been made to fulfil them. That certainly cannot be laid to the charge of the government at the present moment, so far as this address is concerned. In reference to the Governor General and his accession to the position which he now holds, I am fully in accord with the remarks of the mover and seconder, and I only regret that I have not the eloquence of the mover of the address in order to couch my remarks in such a manner as to convey really what I should like to say to the Senate upon this question. The best evidence that the British government can give of their appreciation of the importance of this portion of the empire, is the fact that they select—and as time rolls by they are pursuing that course in a more direct way—the most experienced and influential man that they have in the country to preside over our destinies as Governor General. When we look at the history and the ancestry of the present Governor, we cannot but congratulate the imperial parliament, if I may use that expression, on having made a selection of a gentleman with the practical and statesmanlike qualities that have characterized Lord Grey in the past, and I have no doubt will be continued in the future. Canada has always welcomed her Governors General, never more heartily probably than the present one, and that may arise from very many causes. Canada of late has shown a disposition in all her public acts and through her public men, her statesmen, and those who are not public men or statesmen, and has evinced a desire to knit closer together the mother country and the outlying portions of the empire. What has taken place in the past has convinced the home government that there is a feeling in this portion of the empire of a character that indicates a desire to continue and to unite and cement to a much greater degree than in the past, the empire itself, and the feeling of each portion of the empire individually as well as collectively, and I do not know that any gentleman could have been selected who will fulfil that portion of his duty more acceptably to Canada or to the empire than the present Governor General. I could not, even if I felt inclined, follow the line adopted by my hon. friend who moved the ad-

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dress, in the eloquent manner in which he referred to the history of the country, and therefore I shall confine myself to what is contained in the address, and, having said that, the Senate will come to the conclusion that my remarks will be short. The favoured land to which my hon. friend referred so eloquently and its growth and its immigration is beyond doubt. There are many reasons and causes which might be given for the prosperity which exists at the present moment. But I do not deem it at all necessary to occupy the time of the House in referring to them on the present occasion. I am, however, rather surprised at the wording of this portion of the address, when it refers particularly to the immigration which is coming from the United States. Why immigration from the United States was selected so pointedly I am somewhat at a loss to know. There are many reasons which might be advanced why I think it is somewhat objectionable. While the statement in the speech is quite true, what is more gratifying to those who have watched the current of events and the immigration which has taken place from the United States, is the fact that a large portion of those who left Manitoba and the Northwest during the drouth that prevailed there for some years, have learned not only to appreciate the value of that country, but those of British birth or descent have come back to what might be termed their home, not only the older members but the younger ones, and that is one reason why every Canadian will repudiate a feeling that apparently exists from remarks that I have heard made, that this country was to be flooded with Yankees, and by that means the tie that exists between the mother country and Canada would be weakened. I have no such fear. All intelligent men who know anything about the British constitution, its free institutions and the manner in which we are governed, must have learned the fact that we are more liberal and that the people control the government of the country to a much greater extent and more directly than even the republic to the south of us. Immigrants from the United States will learn that when they come to this country they have all the liberty that they enjoyed under the republican form of government, and they will thereby become good citizens and ultimately good loyal subjects of the em-