

the most readily amenable to the law or to the restraints of a regularly organized system of government. American newspapers upon the Pacific coast did not hesitate to say that if the Canadian Government undertook to trifle with these men they would run the Canadians out of the country, they would put up the American flag, and we would never see any part of that country again. Well, these statements, of course, were not to be taken too seriously, but hon. gentlemen who know something about the temper of the western miner on the Pacific slope, would do well not to neglect them too much, because things happen sometimes in very short order with gentlemen of that class. We had to consider these things when we appointed our officers, and therefore we appointed officers in consideration of all the circumstances, and in view of the possibilities with which they would have to cope. If there had been no danger of starvation, if there had been no danger of riot, if there had been an express train running a Pullman car to Dawson City, then I think the chances are that instead of the gentlemen I sent I would have got some men with other characteristics, with special knowledge of keeping mining records, and with special knowledge of mining law. My attention would doubtless have been directed to that, and I would have endeavoured to get men whose knowledge was complete on this subject, even if they did not know anything at all about anything else. But, Sir, those were not the men to do the work we had to do in the fall of 1897.

Now, who did we appoint? As the administrator of that country we appointed Major James M. Walsh. James Morrow Walsh first entered the service of the Government on the 25th of September, 1873, when he was appointed Inspector of the North-west Mounted Police. He was promoted to be superintendent on the 1st June, 1874—Superintendent in the Mounted Police is about the same rank as major in the militia. He served on the march of the police from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains in 1874, and afterwards at McLeod, Fort Walsh, Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle. He retired on the 1st of September, 1883, and was granted a gratuity. He left a record of difficult duty well done. On it being rumoured that Major Walsh was to be appointed to the Yukon, the "Mail and Empire," in an article on the 10th August, 1897, said—would hon. gentlemen opposite please take a note of this—the "Mail and Empire" said:

If Major Walsh of Brockville should be appointed administrator as it is rumoured he will be, we may be assured that that capable and experienced officer will show himself the right man for the position.

The Ottawa "Citizen" said—hon. gentlemen opposite will see I am not quoting from Grit papers—the Ottawa "Citizen" of 1st September, 1897, remarked:

American papers are full of the praises of Mr. Ogilvie, the Dominion surveyor in the Yukon district, and of Major Walsh, who is to administer the country. These men are signal examples of a devotion to duty such as Nelson would have admired, and the English people have always been proud of, but they are not exceptional. We have many such men in Canada.

Then, I will quote the "Nor'-Wester," which is the Conservative organ in the city of Winnipeg. This is the newspaper which seems to have regarded it as its special mission to camp on my trail ever since I have been in public life. On the 12th of August, 1897, it remarked of the appointment of Major Walsh, that "there would be no one disposed to quarrel with it," and characterized Major Walsh as "a man of western experience and sound sense." Therefore, when I appointed Major Walsh I appointed a man certified by the general knowledge of the people of Canada for the magnificent record which he had in the public service, and certified specially and particularly by our most rabid political opponents, to be the best man in Canada for the position.

Now as to Mr. Wade. It was necessary to have a lawyer to do legal work. It has been complained that Mr. Wade had too many positions. Well, we did not know what work was to be done up there, or how matters were going to develop, and we did not want to send half a dozen men up to do what would be perhaps one man's work. It was an emergency staff, appointed, as I have said, for the purpose of taking hold of matters as they might develop, and to be supplanted by a permanent staff when the development of the country indicated that such would be required. Now, it has been said that Mr. Wade was a dreadful man. The hon. member for Pictou waxed very eloquent—well, I could not call it eloquent, but he waxed very luxuriant in his language, to use no stronger term, with regard to Mr. Wade. Now, it is generally regarded in law as most conclusive when you can prove your case by your opponent's witness. The hon. member for Pictou has a brother whose name is Mr. William J. Tupper. He is, I think, the youngest son of the hon. leader of the Opposition. He differs from the hon. leader of the Opposition and the hon. member for Pictou in being acquainted with Mr. Wade; he knows something about him; he has been acquainted with him for years; and, if it is any satisfaction to my hon. friend the leader of the Opposition, I have no objection to saying to him that Mr. William J. Tupper is a gentleman who is well respected in Winnipeg, and whose opinion is regarded as being of some value. At any rate, my hon. friend the leader of the Opposition cannot find fault with him, neither can the hon. member for Pictou, his brother. Well, when Mr. Wade was appointed, Mr. Wade was attacked—I am not going to say why—by a gentleman in his own party. I am not going to bring