

ADDRESS IN REPLY TO HIS EXCEL-  
LENCY'S SPEECH—*Con.**Borden, R. L. (Halifax)—Con.*

an unmistakable opinion as to the merits of the Transcontinental Railway measure—37. Mr. Blair's appointment to the chairmanship of the Railway Commission an extraordinary incident—38. Mr. Blair was taken to task by the Minister of Justice (9017 and 9018 of 'Hansard' for 1903) and yet the government had appointed him to the chairmanship—39. The government not able to point to one word of retraction on the part of Mr. Blair—40. By appointing him the government had certified to Mr. Blair's judgment and integrity; last year Mr. Charlton (North Norfolk) was put up to answer Mr. Blair, and attributed motives to him which are unworthy of any member in this House—42. The present Minister of Railways (Mr. Emmerson), Mr. Russell and Hon. Wm. Ross also disparaged Mr. Blair last year—43. They should now either condemn the government or apologize to Mr. Blair—44. Mr. Bernier, also on the commission, has no experience in railway matters, and neither has Mr. Mills. Men of equal qualification could be got for one-half the salary—45. Changes are now being made in the scheme which last year was called a good bargain by Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Charlton and Mr. Fielding—46. A similar view was held by the Minister of Interior, the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Customs—47. The Prime Minister said, in 1903, 'We hold them tight to their bargain and they cannot deviate from it'—48. Now the bargain is changed, and the first announcement of the change comes, not from the government of this country, but from the president of the Grand Trunk Railway—50. There was no reference to tariff revision in the Speech from the Throne—51. The Prime Minister at Montreal said he was neither a protectionist nor a free trader, but a practical man; he thus differs from his colleagues the Ministers of Marine and Fisheries and of Inland Revenue on the one hand, and from the Minister of Finance on the other—52. A campaign document was circulated in the west, which states that Liberals are for low tariff and Conservatives for high tariff; ministers of the Crown have not the courage to make that statement—53. The opposition will give the fairest consideration to any measure that will tend towards the efficiency of the militia force—54. The people of the Northwest Territories are entitled to the same rights of self-government as are enjoyed by the people of older provinces; this policy opposed by Minister of Interior—55-56. No mention in the Speech in reference to amending the election law—57. The fast Atlantic service is ignored—58. Newfoundland should be brought into confederation—59. Would like to know in what position the High Joint Commission stands—60. The rights acquired with regard to the negotiation of treaties not a gift but a birthright—61. The results of the Alaskan Boundary Commission have been, in some respects, unfortunate for

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this country, and have given dissatisfaction—62. The policy of 'to-morrow' was deprecated by the Prime Minister last year when discussing the transcontinental railway scheme—67. What had occurred at the interview when the Premier offered the railway chairmanship to Mr. Blair?—68.

*Bourassa, Henri (Labelle)—120.*

Not a member of La Ligue Nationaliste—120. It is not a Liberal organization; Mr. Chauvin, formerly member for Terrebonne, and other Conservatives are members—120. 'L'Evenement' and 'La Journal' claimed that the programme of La Ligue Nationaliste is Conservative—122. Mr. Casgrain had said in Kamouraska, four years ago, 'I have only one son; I am ready to give him to the defence of Canada, but I refuse to allow him to fight in British wars.' (Mr. Casgrain—'It is not true.') The member for Montmorency should have denied it before—124. The late Sir John Macdonald refused the British government the right to come to Canada to enlist men during the Soudan war, and was not accused of disloyalty—125. On fiscal policy, had too much respect for the people of Great Britain to think that they are foolish enough to tax their food and clothing without compensation in return—126. The word 'Imperialist' means the curtailment of our liberties—127. Mr. Chamberlain, before the Chamber of Commerce of the Empire, in London, said, 'You cannot have imperial trade unless you have imperial defence'—128. From the beginning of the Boer war had never asked a voter in the province of Quebec to vote this way or that way because he was of French origin—129. We are trying to develop a feeling that Canada is broad enough, and great enough, and rich enough for Canadians of all classes—130.

*Casgrain, T. Chase (Montmorency)—107.*

Congratulated the government on the new policy inaugurated this year—the policy of silence—107. Mr. Prefontaine, when appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries, said that shortly an important part of the Public Works would be confided to him; government passed a statute empowering the transfer, but nothing further has been done—108. The fate of the contract between the government and Mr. Columbiere or Mr. Carbonneau, for establishing a line of steamers between Canada and France—109. None more proud of the prosperity of Canada than the Conservative party—110. If the tariff is perfect, how is it that the Minister of Marine and the Minister of Justice go down to Quebec and say that necessary changes will be made?—111. It is no part of the Conservative programme to adopt a servile imitation of the policy of the United States—112. The great error in tariff of 1897 was the one-sided preference given to Britain—113. The programme of La