

loyal welcome greetings extended to His Excellency in that country, I am satisfied, were of such a character as to justify him in coming to the conclusion that throughout no part of Her Majesty's colonial possessions are hearts that beat more true and loyal to the Crown of Great Britain than those of that people now laying the foundation of a greater Britain on the vast plains of the North-West.

Satisfaction is expressed in the Address at the evidences of settlement which are apparent in that country. I may indulge in the hope, at this juncture, that the Government of the Dominion will yet see its way to the adoption of an exceptionally vigorous immigration policy, which will be commensurate with the resources of our country. I am satisfied it is difficult to secure such a volume of immigration as will be adequate to the settlement of the country, by reason of the American Government, the South American Republics and the Australasian Governments expending such vast sums of money towards turning the tide of European immigration to their respective shores. Yet, I would venture the opinion that the adoption by the Dominion Government of an immigration policy equally vigorous to that adopted by other nations upon this continent would receive the endorsement and support of the Dominion at large, even though it might necessitate the negotiation of a new loan for the more effectual carrying out of that object. It is unnecessary for me to say, because it has been reiterated for years, that our North-West country possesses every inducement for immigration. Using almost the language contained in the Address, we have there incomparable agricultural capabilities; our mountains, our plains and our rivers teem with mineral wealth; our grazing lands, in the production of nutritious grasses, are unequalled on the continent, our climatic conditions are most favorable, and these, with other natural advantages, when developed, I am satisfied will eventually result in making that country the dominant portion of this Dominion.

Satisfaction is expressed in the Address at the signs of progress which are there evident. Cities and towns are springing into life where a short time ago lay but silent plains. We find marts of commerce making a chain over the length of that vast Territory; we find industries being gradu-

ally established. The plough of the settler is turning the virgin soil in all directions, and now railroads are beginning to precede settlement and are becoming the pioneers of settlement and civilization. This measure of growth in what I might term the last decade of years is a subject for particular pride and satisfaction. It manifests the energy and pluck of Canadian enterprise; it suggests the great possibilities which may be accomplished by the efforts of a united people. Reference is made in the Address to a measure which is calculated to affect the administration of government in the North-West Territories. I find that in the Eastern Provinces misapprehension appears to exist to some extent in respect to what the people of the Territories required and to the slight friction which has recently occurred between the North-West Assembly and the Lieutenant Governor. The opinion appears to prevail that the Territories require all that economy of government which pertains to the Provinces; but I may safely say that the people and the press of the Territories have expressed themselves as rather contrary to the introduction of an elaborate system of government, but require a rather more extended measure of responsible government than they at present enjoy. Heretofore, there has not been upon our Statute Book any provision whereby the Federal fund could be dealt with by the Local Assembly. The Territorial fund alone could be dealt with by the Assembly. The Lieutenant Governor, on assuming office in 1888, appeared to labor under the impression that he could submit to the vote of the House the Federal fund. It was afterwards ascertained by His Honor that the Statute did not permit the submission of the fund to the Local Assembly; consequently the concession, or what appeared to be a concession in 1888, was asked for in 1889 by the Local Assembly. The Assembly appeared to ignore the fact that it was not within the discretion of the Lieutenant Governor to submit the Federal fund for their vote, inasmuch as there was a statutory provision providing that he should not do it, but placing it in the hands of the Executive here. Hence arose the difficulty to which some attention has been given within the last few months. I apprehend that the measure foreshadowed in the Address is calculated to