

tain in this House, and to every friend of Canada, to imitate the example of our departed sovereign, who was to a large degree instrumental in cementing together the various parts of the empire. I would appeal to those friends of Britain and to those friends of Canada to lay aside past dissensions, and to join hand in hand in building up on this continent a great and prosperous nation. Many of our dissensions in Canada have had their origin in Europe, dissensions which have existed for centuries between France and England; and I think I may say that we ourselves have done not a little during the reign of Queen Victoria to bring about a better understanding between France and England. After France and England had been fighting under Bonaparte for nearly twenty years in various parts of Europe, she through her ministers, secured an alliance between England and France, and for the first time we saw the cross of St. George and the tri-colour of France floating side by side in the battlefields of the Crimea. Sir, this is a lesson in itself which should be an example to us in this House, which should be an example to every true lover of Canada.

There has been some talk of difficulty between France and England, and there will probably be more; but let us hope that the dissensions of Europe will be confined to Europe so far as we are concerned. We French Canadians are descendants of France, it is true, but France to us is no more than a remembrance. We are children of the soil of Canada; we have never known any other country than this; this is the country to which we are attached, this is the country in which our fathers lie sleeping, and this is the country in which we ourselves shall sleep.

Mr. Speaker, Her Majesty the Queen, but a little more than a year before her death, performed an act which had a deep meaning, and at a moment which rendered it all the more significant. On a stormy night the British ship, the *Drummond Castle*, was shipwrecked upon the rocks in the British channel, off the coast of Brittany. A gun was fired, the only gun, I hope, that will ever be fired between France and England. The alarm was given, the French peasants rushed forward to the rescue of the British people who were being shipwrecked in that dark night, saving those who could be saved, and burying those on the morrow who had to be buried. The Queen covered the breasts of those poor peasants with medals which are worn to-day in Brittany in remembrance of her name and of her active mercy. Sir, let us all be imbued with that spirit in Canada, and for my part I ask for no greater honour than this, that later on, if I live long enough, I may be able to tell my children that I first sat in the parliament of Canada which became historical as the parliament of peacemakers.

Mr. R. L. BORDEN (Halifax). Mr. Speaker, I have to congratulate most heartily both the mover (Mr. Guthrie) and the seconder (Mr. Marcell) on the very excellent manner in which they have addressed the House on this occasion. I was not able to follow as well as I could have desired the portion of the address of the seconder, which was given in his own beautiful language; but if I may judge of that by what he spoke in my own language, I am sure I cannot compliment him too highly on the sentiments which he expressed and the manner in which he expressed them. So far as the race problem, to which he has referred, is concerned, I may say to him, that in the province from which I come, that race problem has been a matter of the past for years. We never even think of it to mention it, and I trust with him that it will become so much a thing of the past in Canada that it will not be necessary even for any hon. gentleman, rising in this House, to suggest that there is such a thing in Canada as a race problem, if there be one to-day. With respect to what has been very eloquently said by the hon. mover of this address, I desire also to congratulate him particularly, because he is, as I understand, a member of the profession to which I have the honour to belong. His speech to-day showed a great grasp of public matters, and I am sure that he, as well as the seconder of the address, will be a very great addition to the debating power of this House. I cannot altogether agree with some of the things which the mover said, and he did not make some of his points altogether clear to me, but possibly I may learn his views more fully at some future stage of this session. He referred to the fact that prosperity dawned upon this country shortly after the present administration came into power. It was a striking tribute to this administration, that not only did prosperity dawn, but that it should have dawned so shortly after this administration came into power, and it is a still more striking tribute to this administration, although the hon. gentleman did not dwell upon it, that the advent of this administration into power brought prosperity to all the world. Of course, I do not know that all hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House are in accord with the views which were expressed by the hon. gentleman in respect to that. There is a gentleman sitting in this House, a gentleman who has held an honoured position in this House for a great many years, and who has been recognized as a very high authority in trade matters. Possibly it may be that there is no hon. gentleman on the other side of the House who is better qualified to speak as to the causes of that prosperity than the hon. gentleman to whom I refer, the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton). That hon. gentleman, in an address which he lately placed before this country, did