

public life. He probably bestows upon the questions which come before him a larger amount of thought—of deep, independent thought, than most gentlemen can. His habit is to study thoroughly every question and to give the public the benefit of his mature thought upon it. He possesses an eminently logical mind, he has a good memory and other valuable qualities which fit him for any assembly in which he may take part. There is no appointment which I ever expect to have an opportunity of making here during the ten or twenty years for which I may be leader of the House, which I expect to be superior to that of Mr. Mills. The other hon. gentleman who was introduced to the Senate this evening is less known to me than the hon. members to whom I have referred, but from what I have heard of him I expect to find him also a valuable member of the Senate. I have no objection to the motion before the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned.

## THE SENATE.

*Ottawa, Tuesday, 30th March, 1897.*

The SPEAKER took the Chair at Three o'clock.

Prayers and routine proceedings.

## BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bill (A) "An Act respecting the employment of children."—(Sir Oliver Mowat.)

Bill (B) "An Act to amend the Criminal Code, 1892."—(Sir Oliver Mowat.)

## THE ADDRESS.

### THE DEBATE CONTINUED.

The order of the day being called

Consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech, on the opening of the Second Session of the Eighth Parliament.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL said:—  
In rising to address this House I propose to

confine myself as closely as possible to the subjects contained in the Speech from the Throne, and to be as brief as I can. I desire, before proceeding further, to state that I think I did the honourable Senator from Bothwell an injustice, yesterday, when I stated that during the long period I had had the pleasure of sitting in the other House with him, we had always been opposed, particularly upon all great questions. Upon reflection, however, I find that that was not correct. There were occasions on which constitutional questions arose, questions which affected the creeds and nationalities of the people of Canada, and on every one of those occasions which created discussion—and I may say, to a certain extent, bitter animosities among the different races of the people of the Dominion—the then member for Bothwell took sides with the government of the day, and in an argumentative manner defended the constitutionality of the position which was taken by the government of which I was a member. It is only just that I should refer to these matters in order that I may put myself right so far as his parliamentary course, during the time I had the pleasure of sitting in the Commons with him is concerned. I refer more particularly to the Jesuits' Estates Act, which we all know created a great deal of discussion and opposition, and to the Bi-lingual Act in which he was in accord with the government of the day. Upon the very question which has created so much discussion of late, he delivered one—I think I am safe in saying—of the best argumentative speeches in the debate in the House of Commons, in which he justified the position taken by the government of the day in carrying out the decision and recommendations of the law lords of the Privy Council. But, unfortunately—perhaps I would not be doing justice if I did not say so—after delivering that portion of his speech, which met the approbation of almost every one, he wound up with an attack on the government of the day for the course they had pursued in reference to the settlement of that question. I can only compare the hon. gentleman's position on that occasion to that of a character in one of Bulwer's works, "My Novel." An old Tory country gentleman had a son who had visited the United States and returned imbued with Republican ideas. The son ran for a seat in the House of Commons; this put the