

he would say a word or two in reply. Mr. Jenkins was appointed simply in the place of the late Mr. Dixon, when he was here in this country. He was known to be a man of great ability, not because he was the author of "Ginx's Baby," but as a writer for several papers and magazines. It spoke no small things in his favour that the people of Dundee returned him as their representative in Parliament when he was 3,000 miles away from them. With regard to his appointment to represent the Dominion, he was simply nominated as the Emigration Agent for Canada, but after he had been nominated as the successor of Mr. Dixon, and he was returned as a member of the Imperial Parliament, the Government thought that there would be no objection to his position being considered in a wider sense. He was also a contributor to many papers, and it was thought that his appointment should be considered in a wider character than that of a mere Emigration Agent. The letter of instructions to him conveyed something more than that he should act merely as agent, but it did not in any sense authorize him to act as the representative of Canada, either in commercial circles or court circles, but in some such sort as Mr. Childers in Australia. He was in no sense recognized as the medium of communication with the Minister at the head of Colonial affairs. With regard to what he had said of Mr. Disraeli, they could not hinder him the freedom of speech, nor were they in a position to control what he might say. He was a public man, and was particularly identified with the labour movement in England. He (Mr. Scott) did not share any sympathy with him in lampooning Mr. Disraeli, but the words complained of were uttered by Mr. Jenkins as an independent member of the Imperial Parliament, and not as in any way representing Canada. Passing from that, he might say that the first part of the Address referred to the ballot, which might be said to entirely affect the other Chamber. In Ontario it had been under agitation for some time, and now it had been carried by an almost unanimous vote. In England, the House of Lords allowed it to pass without any alteration, but it was somewhat paradoxical that the party in England who had been fighting for the ballot, had gone under by the people's vote when the ballot was brought into operation. He hoped that would not be the result on this occasion. (Laughter.) A legacy had fallen on the shoulders of the present Government from the hon.

gentlemen lately in power, in the shape of the Pacific Railway, and with regard to that the Government would bring in a bill in which their policy was set forth. They were anxious to carry out the arrangements with British Columbia, but no faster than circumstances would permit. They must not rush into liabilities and responsibilities that they were not equal to. A mixed manner of making a communication with British Columbia by land and water had been shadowed forth during the late elections, and that no doubt could at once be made more useful than attempting the larger scheme immediately. It would only require the construction of a comparatively small extent of railway, whereas to reach British Columbia by the Canadian Pacific would require the construction of a road 2,500 miles in length with no possible facilities except at three points. The really important question, to his mind, would be found in the 9th paragraph of the Speech, in reference to reciprocal trade with the United States. If they could accomplish that they would have accomplished enough for one session. It was very important for the people of this country that reciprocal trade should be brought about. It was quite true that the progress of Canada had been extraordinary, but there were circumstances that had brought about things that were not expected. It was a very large question, but they entertained the belief that the American Government was now prepared to discuss that question on broad principles. The American Government seemed inclined to pay compensation to Canada in consideration that the Canadian fisheries were more valuable than theirs. They knew that in their past negotiations with the United States, Canada had always been the sufferer. Whatever negotiations might in future take place must be filtered thoroughly. Of course they could do nothing without the sanction of the Imperial Government. England had the fixing of the boundary and the people at the Colonial Office, either through ignorance of the country, or from some other cause, allowed the Americans to get the better of them. Whether in the north or in the west, wherever there could be any injury done to Canada by a deflection of the line, that line was bent inwards. It was, however, the determination of the present Government in any negotiations with regard to reciprocity to get as good terms as they could, and to respect the expression of opinion so lately given by the people. He hoped the Government