address in Canada or the United States during the entire session of the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa, commencing on the 13th instant.

FOR ONE DOLLAR PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE MAIL TORONTO

Address,

The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21,

deep interest taken in Canadian affairs in a very intelligent and practical fashion by the Prince of Wales, we shall no doubt be attributing very pleasing and graceful paragraphs to their proper sources. For the rest we may assume that the speech is indicative purely of Ministerial policy, and may the lates of the rest we may assume that the speech is indicative purely of Ministerial policy, and may the lates of the rest we may assume that the speech is indicative purely of Ministerial policy, and may the lates of the rest we may assume that the speech is indicative purely of Ministerial policy, and may the lates of the rest we may assume that the speech is indicative purely of Ministerial policy, and may the lates of the rest we may assume that the speech is indicative purely of Ministerial policy, and may the lates of the rest we may assume that the speech is indicative purely of Ministerial policy. assume that the speech is indicative purely of Ministerial policy, and may

as a British Commissioner and as a Canadian statesman; and events have condemned with all the emphasis of history and all the weight of accomplished public facts, the policy pursued by those who would have rejected that treaty in the Canadian Parliament. These gentlemen did not see beyond the political necessities of the day for their party. They thought that they could injure the power of Sir John Macdon-Ald by an acitation in the alleged in-ALD by an agitation in the alleged in-terests of Canada. Time has shown protecting the fisheries. An old feud would have been rendered more bitter. Great Britain would have resented the has been justified; the treaty has proved acceptable to those in Canada most interested in it; the Commission has the Commission has a sideration.

This is as it should be. Never in our is \$1,128,146.40. Hence Mr. Cartterested in it; the Commission has awarded to Canada a considerable in fact, set a large value on her privilege in our waters, witness the claim for compensation just filed at Washington and forwarded to England. And, above

because of the control of the second contented, if the control of the second contented, if the content of the content of the second contented, if the content of the content of the second content in the content in the content of the second content in the content of the s

delivered on Friday, affords room for congratulation to the different sources from which it springs. If we attribute to his Excellency himself the cordial acknowledgment he gives of his enthusiastic reception in Canada, and the further reference to the evidences of enthusiastic reception in Canada, and the further reference to the evidences of loyalty exhibited by the Queen's subjects towards the daughter of the Queen's awell as the reference to the deep interest taken in Canadian affairs in a very intelligent and practical fashion

purely of Ministerial policy, and may fairly claim that the announcements are is one that has been a good deal dissuch as will be tratifying to the country showing a desire on the part of the Government to meet in as many directions as possible the views of the people.

The paragraph which deals with the payment of the Fishery award of course payment of the Fishery award of course and to give heart and encouragement to the people at large, by a wise and judicious Canadian policy. payment of the Fishery award of course suggests the history of that great fishery question which began with the declaration of independence in 1776 and which is not yet complete, though many treaties have been entered into and many chapters written of the story. Above all it suggests to the careful student of all its aggests to the careful student of the story. Washington treaty. Events have justified and more than justified the stand taken by Sir John Macdonald in 1871

Is, first, that the Government's object is to secure the interests of the people, of an unusually interesting character. The total funded and unfunded debt on the particularly of the poorer classes; and, the stand taken by Sir John Macdonald in 1871

ment does interfere in private business.

THE alsority with which the Address them that they were unwise both as partisans and as patriots. Their party has suffered from their policy. Their country has gained by the defeat of their policy. If they had succeeded in defeating the treaty, Canada would have been compelled to go on protecting the fisheries. An old feud would have been rendered more hitter.

The was disposed of, and the early presentation of the Departmental reports, may be regarded as evidences of the Government's intention to proceed with the important measure of the session without delay. There are many measures protecting the fisheries. An old feud would have been rendered more hitter. would have been rendered more bitter.
Great Britain would have resented the action. The public peace would have been constantly disturbed. As things have turned out, Sir John Macdonald have turned out, Sir John Macdonald has been justified; the treaty has proved has been justified; the treaty has proved sideration.

on the programme, to be sure, but the strong but the measure which most concerns the country is the National Policy; and it is satisfactory to see that there will be no time lost in submitting it for consideration.

\$12,702,222.35; From Excess, \$2,505,-671.63; from Bill Stamps, \$200,442.21; from other quarters, \$4,533,073.69; total receipts Consolidated fund, \$22,-671.63; from Bill Stamps, \$200,442.21; from other quarters, \$4,533,073.69; total receipts Consolidated fund, \$22,-671.63; from bill Stamps, \$200,442.21; from other quarters, \$4,533,073.69; total receipts Consolidated fund, \$22,-671.63; from bill Stamps, \$200,442.21; from other quarters, \$4,533,073.69; total receipts Consolidated fund, \$22,-671.63; from other quarters, \$4,533,073.69; total receipts Consolidated fund, \$22,-671.63; from other quarters, \$4,533,073.69; total receipts Consolidated fund, \$22,-671.63; from other quarters, \$4,533,073.69; total receipts Consolidated fund, \$22,-671.63; from other quarters, \$4,533,073.69; total receipts Consolidated fund, \$22,-671.63; from bill Stamps, \$200,442.21; from other quarters, \$4,533,073.69; total receipts Consolidated fund, \$22,-671.63; from bill Stamps, \$200,442.21; from other quarters, \$4,533,073.69; total receipts Consolidated fund, \$22,-671.63; from bill Stamps, \$200,442.21; from other quarters, \$4,533,073.69; total receipts Consolidated fund, \$22,-671.63; from bill Stamps, \$200,442.21; from other quarters, \$4,533,073.69; total receipts Consolidated fund, \$22,-671.63; from bill Stamps, \$200,442.21; from other quarters, \$4,533,073.69; total receipts Consolidated fund, \$22,-671.63; from bill Stamps, \$200,442.21; from bill Stamps, \$200,442.21; from bill Stamps, \$200,442.21; from bill Stamps

history was there a more urgent necesamount of money; our rights have been sity for thorough and earnest fiscal the Dominion stands as follows; e and more defined in legislation. Whether we look at the their extent; the United States have Public Accounts or at the Trade relearned that they cannot fish in our waters without paying for the privilege, and the world has learned that the United States does, retrogression, and inanition; of ruined industries and huge deficits; of deferred hopes and gloomy prospects; of inin fact, set a large value on her privilege in our waters, witness the claim for
compensation just filed at Washington
and forwarded to England. And, above
all, Great Britain has been taught by
Canadian persistence and official instruction that the fishery grounds of
Canada are worthy of Imperial concern.
Gains like these go far to compensate
a stateman and his colleagues for unmerried rebute, and even for undeserved
defeat.

The topic which is most interesting
from a financial point of view, is that of
the Pacific railway. On that topic much
has been said, and more has been
written. Since 1873 the plan of building the railway has been a
point of contention between parties.
Five years ago Mr. MACKENEZIS to State
power with the duty and she
promise of faithfully carrying out
form. It was a new and, of course,
very superior article; but somehow five
years have elapsed, and Mr. MACKENZIZIS
CARNARON was scorned and its fulfil
mown. The was a new and, of course,
very superior article; but somehow five
years have elapsed, and Mr. MACKENZIZIS
CARNARON was scorned and its fulfil
ment, prevented even by the Ministry
that should have felt bound to carry it
it out. The original policy of Mr. MACKENZIZIS
of Matchester and Dundee thought so
carried out. British
COLUMDia has become discontented, if
not disaffected, on account of the manifest neglect of public duty by the late
Ministry. The arbitration of Lord
CARNARON was scorned and its fulfil
ment, prevented even by the Ministry
that should have felt bound to carry it
it out. The original policy of Mr. Mackenzizis
of Matchester and Dundee thought so
carried out. British
Columbia has become discontented, if
the distribution of the disment, prevented even by the Ministry
that should have felt bound to carry it
if out. The original policy of Mr. Mackenzizis
of Matchester and Dundee thoughts or
carried out. British
Columbia has become discontented, if
the distributions and become and maladministration of principle for
ment provented even by the Ministry
that should

and with the necessarily limited information at their disposal. On the carrying out of this great public work depends largely the value of our western that so long a dalay it is a matter for regular that so long a dalay it is a matter for regular that so long a dalay it is a matter for regular that so long a dalay it is a matter for regular that so long a dalay it is a matter for regular that so long a dalay it is a matter for regular that so long a dalay it is a matter for regular to pening that a new and vigorous policy of the commants, much of the dissater of regular to pening that a new and vigorous policy of the commants, much of the dissater of regular to pening that a new and vigorous policy of the commants, much of the dissater of regular to pening the son may be a son that the finances and finest policy of the dorse man, it is would have been irregular manners and the pening that the pening the pening the pening that the pening the pening that the pening the pening that the pening that the pening the p

ime and the trade, may be repealed.

The plan of Government life assurance is one that has been a good deal discussed. It is one that commends itself to the people in general, and which is naturally opposed by those whose business may seem to be interfered with.

Trom a business point of view a Government will not resort to drastic measures like the Morrilla movable and his impartiality would be above suspicion. The Mayor and Warden, being elected by the municipalities, would be amenable to the weight

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR 1878.

THE Public Accounts for 1878 were laid on the table of the House by the Finance Minister on Monday. They are the 1st July, 1874. The total liabilities of Canada on the 1st July, 1878, were \$174,957,268.96 as compared with \$141,168,551.33 on the 1st July 1874. The total interest on the total public debt was on the 1st July, 1878, \$7,100,033.17, as compared with \$6,122,844.30 on the 1st July, 1874. The average rate of interest on liabilities on the lst July, 1878, was 4.73 per cent., but this rate has been further reduced by the late negotiations of Mr. Tilley

WRIGHT'S account with the electors of

Surplus 1874-5 \$ 935,7
Deficit 1875-6 \$1,900,700
Deficit 1876-7 1,460,000
Deficit 1877-8 1,128,000

a distance which it would be cruel and ruinous to ask the poor beasts to travel without baiting.

If such a case can occur under the present system, it is enough to condemn it. On the whole it seems reasonable sioners an element of unquestionable impartiality to correct, if need be, local prejudices. Perhaps the Boards would be best constituted by making each to conof public opinion. Such a Board might be trusted to do substantial justice in each district, and would not be likely to deprive any locality of reasonable facili-ties for obtaining refreshments and ac-commodation, while it would have no interest in recklessly multiplying mere tippling houses. This is a question into which party politics need not in-

mend it to the calm

The National says :- "The Mail seems determined to spare neither money nor trouble to win for itself the foremost place

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

The speech from the Throne has gradually come in course of time to be, in constitutionally governed countries, and which can be entered and that directly involved, and which can be been of a Ministerial arbeity involved, and the first standpoints. But before the Government of Canada there could be here of the Government of Canada there could here of the Canada there could here

It would seem that the time must come and that very soon, when English farmers will have to give up all idea of growing wheat for profit. Messrs. Thomas C. Scott and Arthur H. Savory, two exceptionally good authorities on the subject, have been The House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. Clarke' (Wellington) in the chair. Upon the item, under the heading of administration of justice, of \$1,600 for a taxing officer in the Court of Chancery, Mr. MEREDITH drew attention to the and Arthur H. Savory, two exceptionally good authorities on the subject, have been making investigations, and they both state that wheat-raising by English farmers with the present prices must prove unremunerative. Mr. Savory, who is the mest pronounced in his opinion, after making a careful summary of the costs of production, shows that in order to pay back to the farmer his outlay in seed, labour, manure, cartage, &c., the wheat must net him at least £2 Ss per quarter, while the average price of wheat in England during the past four months has been only £2 per quarter. In other words, the English producer has, this season, lest one shilling per bushel on all the grain that he has raised, and as this has amounted to more than \$0,000,000 has amounted to more than 80,000,000 bushels when the United Kingdom is taken into account, the entgo to the farmer must have been sufficiently large to cause him to look toward the future with serious mis-

The Assembly was engaged on Thursday in the discussion of a peculiar item which has for some three years past regularly appear ed in the public accounts of this Province being an appropriation of \$800 for the salary BDITORIAL NOTES.

It will be joyful news for fruit-growers and farmers that experts prognosticate that the present will be a great fruit year. Full urops, they say, invariably follow an "old-fashioned winter." Plenty of frost and smow at this season prevents the buds from expanding too early in the spring, thus avoiding the serious consequences of late frosts. Thus there is consolation even when we are enduring the tortures of frost-bites.

To enquiries concerning the position of the Niagara case, the following is an an answer:—Mr. Hughes has net taken his seast; nor has beyet appealed. That is out of the question until the present trial is closed. When the Court meets next month, Mr. Plumb will not be put upon it to the defensive, but will proceed with the remaining charges against Mr. Hughes a matter of fact, this famous trial has but just begun.

The National ways:—"The Mail seems

The National ways:—"The Mail seems for determined to sparse neither mosey nor introduction with for itself the foremost place in the ranks of newspapers. The first in formatin not be subject digital action of the embargo on American cattle, reached the people of Canada through its columns. Secured is not been been people of Canada through its columns. In factures to a successful issue. As an amounced some days ago in our cable cheep on the people of Canada through its columns. In first information of Canada through its columns. In first information from The Mail, a fact to the people of Canada through its columns. In first information of the demands of the people of Canada through its columns. In first information of the demands of the people of Canada through its columns. It is make of credit. The Cornwall Proceedings, and the Canada through the Canada th

ONTARIO ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from Third Page.)

MONDAY, Feb. 17. THE LICENSE ACT. Me COUTTS moved for a return of all cerrespe, idence between any department of the public service and the municipalities of Raleigh and Tilbury East, or either of them, with retarrence to the cost of the licensing system in the West Riding of Kent.

The motion passed. INDEBTEDNESS ON TIMBER LIMITS.

Mr. MEREDITH moved for a return Mr. MEREDITH moved for a return, shewing, 1. The names of persons, firms and companies indebted to the Crown on the 1st of January, 1879, on account of timber dues, ground rent on bonnses, for timber limits; 2. The amount of indebtedness in each case; 3. The balances, if any, due by sucn persons, firms and companies, on the 1st day of January. 1879, in each of the years since 1871; 4. The nature of the security, if any, which the Province holds in each case for the balance due, and the estimated value of such securities.

The motion was carried. The motion was carried.

THE MUNICIPAL ACT. Mr. WILLS moved the second rading of the bill to amend the Municipal Act—

The bill was read the second time.

SUPPLY.

Mr. MEREDITH drew attention to the fact that the salary had been increased since last year by \$200.

Mr. MOWAT explained that the officer was particularly well qualified to fill the office, and hence the cause of the increase.

The main item for the Court of Queen's Bench of \$9,520, was passed.

The next item, of \$5,360 for the Court of Common Pleas, was also adopted.

The item of \$15,850 for the Court of Appeal was considered, and after much dision passed. ne item of \$164,000 for criminal

justice was next takes.

Mr. MEREDITH did not see why this item should not be reduced. He thought the legal members of the Government should do most of the work instead of employing outside lawyers for that purpose. (Hear, hear)

Mr. MOWAT held a different opinion. The item passed.

The next item of \$60,742 for Miscella-neous Justice, was next taken up. The item passed.

The next item of \$497,831 for the main-

tenance of public institutions was next taken up.

Mr. WOOD explained that a very con-

ime :Mr. Fraser.-To amend the Railway Act

Mr. Fraser.—To amend the Kahway Act of Ontario. He explained that the bill provided that where questions affecting crossings had to be decided between one railway under the jurisdiction of this Province and another under the jurisdiction of the Dominion, they should be referred to the Railway Committee at Ottawa, and not

clergymen of the duty of furnishing certain details in connection with their notices of

Mr. MEREDITH suggested the advisability of inducing the Dominion to assume the work of collecting the vital statistics,

THE ESTIMATES.

THE ESTIMATES.

Mr. WOOD stated that he had engaged an extra staff and before the House adjourned would have the accounts for the past year in the possession of members. (Hear, hear.)

The House again went into Committee of Supply, and took up the items for Public Institutions, maintenance.

The following items passed:

Asylum for the insane, Kingston, \$56,652;
Asylum for the insane, Hamilton, \$39,979;
Asylum for the insane, Orillia, \$20,674.

On the item \$67,270 for the Central Prison,

Prison,
Mr. MEREDITH asked for some infor. mation in regard to the Industrial Department. The cost of maintaining the institution was beginning to be felt a burden, and its operation was not felt to be a suc-

Mr. WOOD said that Mr. Sandfield Mac. donald's scheme was to have three central prisons, and if it was true that one was felt to be a burden, then his scheme, if it had been carried out, would have had a result more unsatisfactory. It was to be remem-bered that the Central Prison relieved the gaols to a certain extent, and saved the counties a great deal of expense.

Mr. BELL considered the information given was insufficient. He wanted to know

whether the new industries would add to the expense for guards, overseers, &c. He had received a letter that day, which he would read, making grave charges in con-nection with this institution. Mr. HARDY asked for the name of the Mr. BELL said he would give it at the

oroper time.

A discussion then arose as to the right of A discussion then arose as to the right of a member to read an anonymous communication, and the House adjourned at 10.25 to give the Speaker and the Attorney-General an opportunity to look up authorities on the subject.

This was agreed to, and the House adjourned at 10.25.

THE WAR IN ZULULAND. Zulu Defeat at the Scene of the Late Disaster.

DETAILS OF THE RECENT SLAUGHTER.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.-The Government

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.—The Government has offered to supply a contingent for the Cape of Good Hope.

The following is the composition of the English forces in South Africa:—3rd, 4th, 13th, 24th (both battalions), 80th, 88th, 90th, and 99th, regiments, in all nine battalions or 7,500 officers and men. In these forces in the ranks there are 4,518 Englishmen, 385 Irishmen and 301 Scotchmen. The Connaught Rangers, of course, contain a large Irish element, 75 as against 94 English and three Scotch. In the Buffs there are 227 Irish, 589 English and 19 Scotch; in the 4th, 262 Irish, 597 English and 11 Scotch; in the 13th, 291 Irish, 435 English and 23 Scotch; in the two battalions of the 24th, 319 Irish, 355 English and 23 Scotch; in the 90th, 295 Irish, 346 English and 174 Scotch; and in the 99th, 149 Irish, 377 English and 23 Scotch. In these various regiments 48 of the officers were Irish and 178 English.

MADERRA, Feb. 15.—Later advices at Cape Town reported that subsequently to forces in the ranks there are 4,518 English-

MADEIRA, Feb. 19.—Later advices at Cape Town reported that subsequently to the Zulu disaster the forces under Dartnell and Lonsdale had a victorious engagement with the enemy at Rorkesdrift. Col. Pearson's column is safely established to the There are no heatile Zulus in

Mtal.

London, Feb. 15.—The 57th Regiment at Ceylon has been ordered to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope. It is hoped the regiment will reach there in less than a fortnight.

The Standard publishes a despatch dated Maritzburg. January 25, stating that shortly after the commencement of hostilities Lord Chelmsford and Col. Pearson successfully engaged the enemy near the place where Lord Chelmsford had been fighting. He left six companies which Durnford was to join with the natives. Fifteen thousand Zulus attacked the united forces on the 22nd inst. The fire from the British caused immense have but they rushed forward with indomitable pluck, and the great numerical superiority of the British caused immense havoc but they rushed forward with indomitable pluck, and the great numerical superiority of the Zulus secured them a complete victory. Six companies were totally destroyed and Durnford's natives were utterly routed. The victorious Zulus attacked a small force in the vicinity of Rorkesdrift the same day but were repelled, a hundred men keeping off over four thousand Zulus. They fought from five in the evening till daylight when the main column arrived. The British lost thirteen men, five of whom were massacred in the hospital.

were massacred in the hospital.

London, Feb. 17.—Late telegrams re-LONDON, Feb. 11.—Late telegrams re-port that the Zulus have been repulsed from a fort on the lower Gugela. The offi-cers who escaped from the disaster speak highly of the conduct of all engaged and of

highly of the conduct of all engaged and of the courage of the native contingent, thus disposing of the reports of mutiny and massacre of officers by the natives.

The Times says it is probable a brigade will be despatched from India to reinforce Lord Chelmsford. A regiment leaves Colombo, Ceylon, to-morrow. Lord Chelmsford has already been reinforced by a company from St. Helena and 300 men from Cape Town, making his infantry force nearly the same strength as it was prior to the disaster.

An Election in Cork.

London, Feb. 17.—Colonel Colthurst, Home Rule candidate, was to-day elected to Parliament from Cork county by a majority of 6,130. Colonel Colthurst had been black-balled by the County Club of Cork because he had become a Catholic, and the Club set up in opposition to the Colonel his own nephew, Sir Gee. Colthurst, a wealthy landed proprietor in the county and a member of the Club. It is alleged this trick to choose a man named Colthurst was done with a view to confuse the uneducated voters. Sir George, on the question of the education of Catholics, advocated the principles of the Intermediate Education Act, while the Colonel advocated University education with the same State patron-An Election in Cork.

The English Aquatic Championship.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Second Page.)

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, Monday, Feb. 17. Hon. Mr. CORNWALL moved the ad-Hon. Mr. JUNN WALL moved the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. He congratulated the country upon the honour that had been paid it in the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General. He considered that it was a great honour done to Canada in committing to our care a death that committing to our care a daughter of the reigning house of England. Nothing could be more conclusive of her Majesty's confidence in the loyalty and attachment to the Throne of the people of Canada. Referring to the payment of the fishery award, he alluded to the dilatoriness of the American Government in paying the money, and spoke of the manner in which the payment was sought to be evaded. He com-plimented the prompt action the Govern-ment had taken to prevent the importation of cattle afflicted with pleuro-pneumonis into this country. He regretted that his Excellency did not see fit to explain more clearly the course which the Govern ment intended to adopt with relevance to the construction of the Pacific railway. intended to adopt with reference The reference to this matter in the speed was most guarded and to him was some stated it was the intention of the Govern ment to press for the most vigorous prose-cution of the Canada Pacific railway. If the word "forward" had been substituted for "for" the statement would have been more intelligible, satisfactory and more in accordance with the later expressions the Government's wishes to meet the just and reasonable expectation of the people of British Columbia, which were, that the surveys having been completed, the proper route selected and located, and the terminus at Burrard Inlet chosen, the construction of the western portion of the line should be immediately commenced—even on a small scale if the present state of the finances of the country precluded expensive

operations.

Mr. DeBOUCHERVILLE, in seconding the address, spoke briefly in French, and expressed his sense of the high honour ferred upon him in elevating him to a seat in such an important body.

Mr. SCOTT congratulated the mover of the address on his eloquent speech, and welcomed Mr. De Boucherville to the Sen

The House adjourned at six o'clock. The debate was continued and conclude on the following day and the Address adopted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Monday, Feb. 17. PETITIONS.

Mr. Arkell presented a petition from the Fruit Growers' Association praying for

protection to Canadian fruit.

Mr. De Cosmos presented the petition of 1,500 workingmen of British Columbia praying for protection against Chinese labour. THE ADDRESS.

Mr. BRECKEN (Queen's, P.E.I.) moved Mr. BRECKEN (Queen's, P.E.I.) moved that an humble address be presented to his Excellency for the gracious speech with which he had been pleased to open the present session. Before discharging that onerous duty he said he must throw himself upon the kind consideration of the House, as that was the first time he had the honour of addressing the House in which he was occupying a seat for the first time) In sending one of her illustrious daughters to dwell in our midst, the Queen had reposed a confidence in us, and had shown a regard for us which would be apshown a regard for us which would be by the people at large. Although the so-journ of the Princess Louise amongst a had been of very short duration, yet, fro-her amiable character, the affabilit her amiable character, the affability and sweetness of her manner, she had al-ready won the affection and esteem of the people. Her high accomplishments, her artistic talent, that interest which she has taken in the religious, benevolent and charitable institutions which crowd our Motherland and have for their object the amelioration of the con-dition of the peopre classes and their social dition of the poorer classes, and their social, religious and moral education, were an earnest of the many benefits that would flow to this Dominion from the sojourn of her Royal Highness amongst us. (Hear, hear.) In fact, he believed the stay of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise with us would be so beneficial to us that when they were called away to join their royal and illustrious kinsmen in the mother country, their departure would be deep regretted. Regarding the paragraph the Address in which reference was made to the very satisfactory results of the ex-hibition of Canadian products and manufactures at the Paris international exhib tion, he desired to say that it was almos impossible to estimate the real good that flows from rivalry such as takes place at exhibitions of the character indicated an it must be a matter of great satisfaction to the House to reflect that this of youth, should have been able to take so proud a position as it had taken among many and older competitors. It was also a matter of pleasure to know that the success of the Canadian department had been aided not a little by the kindness and attention of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. (Applause). It was a matter of satisfaction to tion of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. (Applause.) It was a matter of satisfaction to know that the long vexed question affecting the fishery claims under the Washington Treaty had at last been concluded by means of the peaceful and amicable machinery of an arbitration. He was aware that when the award was first made known it did not give entire satisfaction to our Republican neighbours, who thought it excessive. But from information we had received he believed he was correct in saving

that the character of the evidence produced before the Commission at Halifax fully justified the award. (Applause.) Before he left the subject he thought he might tender to the right hon. the leader of the Government, the congratulation he deserved on the successful result of this long pending question. The right hon. gentleman occupied the distinguished position of British commissioner to arrange the terms of the Washington Treaty. This was the first instance of the bestowal of such an honour by her Majesty on a colonial statesman. No doubt the right hon. mial statesman. No doubt the right hon, gentleman's knowledge of the facts of the case, his long experience as a statesman and his foresight, contributed to a considerable extent to the successful accomplishment of the treaty. The treaty did not receive at one time the approval of everyone on the floor of the House, but to use a on the floor of the House, but to use a rather vulgar saying "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." He had obtained an award which met with our satisfaction and the House was justified in tendering to the first Minister its congratulations and thanks for the very valuable services he had rendered in bringing the question to a favourable issue. (Cheers.) The paragraph perspecting the increasing The paragraph respecting the increase trade between Canada and England in I trade between Canada and England in I cattle was also of considerable important From the existence of pleuro-pneumos in the United States our live stock tra in the United States our live stock trade with England was in danger of being interrupted. Cattle from Canada and the United States were sometime ago admitted into England. On ascertaining that pleuropneumonia existed in the United States the Minister of Agriculture took prompt action to exclude American cattle from this country, and for those measures the hon. Minister was entitled to great credit. When the Imperial Government received information of the prevalence of that disease in the United States they interdicted the importation of American cattle, but fortunately did not include Canadian cattle within its provisions. To prohibit the admission of provisions. To prohibit the admission American cattle into the Dominion we therefore the only policy open to the Go arnment, and was a matter of necessit Undon the district of the control of the contro

ceived he believed he was correct in saying that the character of the evidence produced before the Commission at Halifax