

they are citizens of a country of which they are proud, and a country of which they will be prouder in the future, as it prospers and grows great, along the lines of nationality within the British Empire of which we form a part. I desire, Mr. Speaker, to thank the members of the House for the very attentive and patient hearing they have given me. I desire on my own behalf, and on behalf of my constituency, and especially on behalf of the young men of that constituency, to thank the Government for having done me the honour of asking me to move the Address to-day. That Address is moved by one who represents a constituency, the boundaries of which are washed by the blue waves of the Atlantic Ocean, and it will be seconded by an hon. gentleman who represents a constituency 4,000 miles away on the shores of the peaceful Pacific. Could any greater demonstration be afforded, could anything more clearly show the vast extent, the vast resources, and the vast capabilities of the Dominion of Canada? In concluding, Mr. Speaker, I think I may be allowed to quote the concluding paragraph of His Excellency's Address, and to express the hope that our "deliberations may be Divinely aided, and that our wisdom and patriotism may enlarge the prosperity of the Dominion and promote in every way the well-being of its people."

Mr. CORBOULD. Mr. Speaker, in rising to second the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, I fully appreciate the honour which the right hon. the First Minister has conferred upon me in requesting me to do so. I am fully aware of my unfitness and inability to perform that important duty, and I must, therefore, crave the indulgence of the hon. members of this House, and depend upon their generosity in extending to me that kindly consideration which is usually shown to new and inexperienced members. I observe in the Speech from the Throne that His Excellency has caused the Administration of the United States to be reminded that the Government of Canada are willing to open negotiations for the extension of our trade relations with that country. Canada for the last thirty-six years has been trying to obtain a satisfactory trade treaty with the United States. I am aware, Sir, that Canada was very prosperous under the Treaty of 1854—so much so that the United States Government thought proper to do away with that treaty. Since that time Canada has always been willing to enter into a treaty based upon the terms similar to those set forth in the Treaty of 1854, but all her efforts have met with refusal upon some pretext or pretension on the part of the Washington Government. I think, Sir, we may congratulate ourselves upon the firm stand our Government has taken on this question; for although Canada has always been willing to enter into a reciprocity treaty with the United States, still the Government of Canada has not been willing to barter away our political independence and our British connection to obtain it. I am sure, Sir, that both sides of this House will read with pleasure that part of His Excellency's Speech in which it is stated that the differences of an international character between Canada and the United States are to be speedily settled. As to the Behring Sea question, it is one in which the province in which I have the pleasure to reside is, perhaps, more interested than any other province in the Dominion. A larger amount of capital has been invested in

the sailing fleet of British Columbia, and it is somewhat hard for the gentlemen engaged in that business to stand by and see their ships, their furs and their all seized and taken from them without the slightest cause by a foreign power upon the high seas, and not resort to force to maintain their rights. This House and the people of this Dominion ought to give great credit to those hardy sailors for the good sense they have shown and the patience and forbearance they have exercised, in waiting for an amicable settlement of this question. I may, therefore, venture to hope, Sir, that with the prospect of a speedy settlement of this question in view, this House may see proper to adopt the measures to be brought forward dealing with it. Whatever measure is brought before us relative to the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court, I hope, with the honourable mover of the Address, that due regard will be shown to the various circumstances existing in the different provinces. I am also particularly glad to see that the Government intend to bring down a measure to simplify and improve the criminal law of Canada. There have been many miscarriages of justice, particularly in connection with proceedings before justices of the peace, and any measure that will simplify the law in this direction will be welcomed by those people who have charge of the administration of justice in country places, where books and legal advice are hard to obtain. One of the most important measures promised in His Excellency's Speech is that relating to the foreshores of the Dominion. I hope to see the property in these foreshores vested in the provinces, so that they may have the control and management of the surveys which it will be absolutely necessary to make in the near future. Unless those foreshores are placed in charge of the provinces, I am sure that a great deal of litigation will arise, and the decisions given may not always be satisfactory. I notice that His Excellency has made mention of proposed amendments to the Acts relating to the North-West Territories. It is to be hoped that the promised measure will effectually deal with the liquor question, for I think it is of vital importance to the people residing in those territories, surrounded as they are by Indians, that effective legislation should be at once adopted on this question. I have no doubt that the proposed amendments will also deal with the question of the dual languages, upon which a resolution was passed by the late Parliament last Session, and I venture to hope that that question will be dealt with in a manner satisfactory not only to those territories, but to the country at large. I would like, Sir, to say a few words relative to the Province of British Columbia. I would like to see the members of the Government pay more frequent visits to that Province. I would like to see every member of this House pay a visit to British Columbia. It requires a personal knowledge of that province to realize its beauties and its richness, and to understand what a prize the Dominion of Canada secured when British Columbia came into the Confederation. I think I may safely say that that province is to-day the most prosperous in the Dominion. Our lumber business, our coal mines, our fishing and agricultural industries, are all in a flourishing condition, and year by year are increasing in prosperity. The people of my own district would particularly welcome a visit from the hon. Minister of Marine