

ing the enormous difficulties which beset the situation, I do not doubt that the wisdom and experience of the advisers of His Excellency, and the trustful and enlightened devotion of the leading bodies in the country,—I do not doubt, I say, that this wisdom, this experience, aided by this confidence, will overcome the evils of the present and render the future as prosperous as has been the past.

MR. MACKENZIE: Mr. Speaker, apart from all party considerations, gentlemen on both sides of the House ought to be gratified at the accession to the debating talent of the House and, therefore, for this reason, I congratulate the members who moved and seconded the Address. The Address contains comparatively little to invite comment of a controversial character, as, following the usual practice which has prevailed for many years in Canada, and for a long time in England, it appears to be so constructed as not to commit any person to any principle which the Government may desire to have carried into effect by legislation during the Session, and I shall not, therefore, enter upon any controversy regarding any of the subjects which are to be made the objects of legislation during the current Session. With regard to the passage of the Speech on the advent of a new Governor-General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, I cordially agree in the remarks of those gentlemen. I do not however, believe with the mover of the address, that their advent will add to the loyalty and patriotism of the people, because they do not require any stimulant to add to their loyalty and patriotism; but we are glad that Her Majesty has been pleased to have given her personal sanction to such an appointment as has brought amongst us so illustrious a personage as the daughter of the Queen. I am sure that every one in Canada will vie with one another in doing her honour, as well as her illustrious husband the Governor-General, and I am sure that all believe that His Excellency the Governor-General will discharge the high and onerous duties devolving upon him with that perfect impartiality and independence of character which have characterised his family, and which form the proper domain of every Governor-General

who rules over this country. I cannot say more than that on this subject, because it is unnecessary to enlarge upon such a topic, where all agree in devotion to the illustrious Queen of the realm, and in anything that confers additional honour upon us, we will be glad to take a part or a share in accomplishing. I was a little amused that the hon. gentleman who moved the Address should have gone a little out of his way—and I think it is the only point in which he went out of his way—to eulogize the hon. the Premier for his part in negotiating the Washington Treaty. Well, I presume that living in Prince Edward Island he was not aware of the actual facts respecting that treaty. I have no doubt that my hon. friend is quite ignorant of the all but universal condemnation which that treaty met with; of the entire neglect of Canadian interests in connection with that treaty, and that if a proper award has been obtained by the efforts of the late Administration, it is not because of the wisdom of the treaty, but in spite of it. However, Sir, I will join with him in congratulation that the subject of the Speech as regards the fisheries, has been closed in a manner satisfactory to the people of Canada; and I may congratulate the late Administration upon their anxiety that these negotiations should be conducted by Canadians, and not by any English diplomat. It is the first occasion, I believe, upon which any great subject of this kind has been dealt with purely by Canadian hands, and the result shows that Canadians are quite equal to any ordinary emergency in diplomacy, as well as any British statesmen themselves could be. I regret, Sir, in common with the hon. gentleman who has moved the Address, the recent difficulty concerning the cattle trade, but I am not able to congratulate unconditionally the Government upon the recent order; but I am willing to have it believed, and to believe myself, that the order for the prohibition of American cattle coming in Canada was issued in the belief that it was the best thing to be done. It was a cause of some difficulty beyond all doubt, but the prohibition acts in several ways. It may prevent disease coming into the country; but it, at the same time, prevents the importation of cattle which

MR. TASSÉ.