

ould resign. If, he had made such a

position, England would never have pointed him out, but of assuming that the English might have been so stupid as to suppose such a position, it would have been a pity to have advised the United States Government on the subject; and much had been done the United States Government would at once have broken the matter up. The question was, therefore, the question as to consider what the number for West Durlum would have been in the circumstances. Would we have taken a place on the Commission saving the Government which had been the case, and the Government had a part in the negotiations, and then, at the last moment, declaring that they did not sign the Treaty? The hon. member had well stated that there was no doubt that the Government of the United States had been justified in refusing to the Treaty, namely, if the interests relating to Canada had not been referred to the discussion of the Parliament.

de he did not intend to speak at length on that point, as one of his colleagues intended to address himself to that subject; but he must say that the arguments of the Opposition on this question were perfectly futile. No

He could say that it was my injury
 Canada to cede the navigation up to
 Canada. Was the river not open to
 the flags of the whole world? It was
 common, that, in the negotiations
 everything was done as I had desired.
 The same charge had been
 made in the House of Lords of England;
 the Opposition there, as could be
 seen from the speeches of Lords Derby
 and Salisbury, had treated the
 subject very differently from the
 position here. Their had not entered
 into the matter in a spirit hostile to the
 interests of the nation; but, condemning
 the Treaty where they considered it
 to be in condemnation, they offered no
 objection to the ratification of the
 Treaty. Lord de Grey, stating that
 English Commissioners had fought
 against reciprocity as long as it
 was possible to do so. With reference
 to the complaint of the member for
 the attacking first the pro-
 cedure and then the result. The
 minister, he did not know, what to be

He quoted from a speech of Lord *Canville* in reply to *Earl Russell*, stating that at first meeting the Commissioners decided to keep their deliberations secret, and that the British Government, in view of the solemnity of that course, also that the conditions laid down by the Americans were in perfect good faith. To some of the British Commissioners at once declined to accede, others were referred to the British Government, and the decisions were accordingly deferred. The British Government were received and considered by the Americans frankly and fairly. It was not correct, therefore, to assert that everything had been concealed, and that no efforts were made to reach an understanding of the views of the British Government, and in regard to the merits of the Treaty, it was not, of course, altogether acceptable to Canada; but they were left to deal with it as they thought fit, and if it was necessary to confirm what had been said, it was necessary to say so. He then replied to the member for Hastings, who said, unhesitatingly that no progress

kind had been brought to bear on Government from England; but all the advice that had been tendered had come from the very best sources, and the Government had a great deal had been said about the violation of territorial rights, and the compromise of honor: as to the latter, however, there was not a gentleman in the world who would be prepared to do anything if they could get a little more money. "But," he said, "or only, what difference was there between thecession of territorial rights as by the United States and ours to me? The moment the dispatch was sent suggesting the idea of a money loan, I was told that the President at once pressed their opinion that element should be made on that basis, admitting that the Treaty had great defects, what had been the duty of the Government, and what was the duty of Congress? For the same reasons that I accused the Government of not making a sincere conference with the House, He

There have been glad if the fishery
 ties had been excluded, and if, when
 Imperial Government had the op-
 tunity, they had decided to withdraw
 the fishing prohibition.
 But the circumstances
 were not materially changed when the Im-
 perial Government took the responsi-
 bility of confirming the Treaty. It was
 not a little surprising that the
 same opposition against the
 Treaty proceeded from the same
 sources in 1894. He read an extract from
 the speech of Lord Derby to the effect
 that Imperial Government had acted
 wisely in giving Canada the power to
 decide the questions which concerned her,
 and that the Imperial Government
 would be brought to Bismarck by the
 speech then went on to say that the
 chief point of the Confederation was
 that it was composed of separate local
 legislatures, and as the Maritime Pro-
 vinces were in the minority, they
 would be the losers in the question of
 the minimum of the question where the

interests differed, and the speaker pressed the opinion that in the Treaty would be found that, while Ontario and Quebec would readily accept the principle of joint dominion, the main opposition would arise from the Maritime provinces. Sir Francis continued that, considering the enlightened views contained on the subject by the members of Hochelaga and Chateauguay, there was little doubt that the majority was decided favourably by Quebec. But he did Earl Derby imagine the howl that would proceed from the Grits of Ontario under the influence of the direction of the *Globe* newspaper, which would be sure to stir up the party who dared not disobey it. He would have referred to this matter again that the hon. members for Lambton and West Durham had stated that they declared their views in anticipation of that newspaper. Let any one who would read the *Globe* and the *Standard* and who violently the Treaty was denounced how the hon. members

followed suit, and obeyed instructions received from their master.

Mr. MacKenzie—You followed suit