

of the government in introducing legislation shall be, first, to wipe out the injustices and abuses from which the Liberals in Ontario have suffered for twenty-one years, and next to devise a measure in such terms as to give no favour either to the party in power or to the party in the minority, but to devise a measure, which, whatever may be the question brought before the Canadian parliament at any time, shall make it certain that the views of the people shall upon every occasion prevail and the majority shall rule.

At six o'clock, the House took recess.

After Recess.

Mr. F. D. MONK (Jacques Cartier). Mr. Speaker. I wish to refer as briefly as possible to the address which is about to be adopted by this House in reply to the speech from the Throne. Let me say at once, that I feel convinced that I am but the faithful echo of all my friends sitting on this side of the House when I say that the tone of the right hon. Prime Minister's speech has brought to us gladdening news. I find in it the tone of a man who is returning to health and I am sure that that knowledge which was conveyed to us, and which will be conveyed to the country at large to-morrow will be received with great pleasure by all true Canadians. I am not a medical man, but I have heard it said that the first sign of returning health is a disposition on the part of the invalid to resort to facetiousness and in some of the remarks which fell from the lips of the right hon. gentleman I was pleased to find that indication of a sure convalescence.

We all listened with unfeigned satisfaction to the admirable addresses of the mover and seconder of this resolution. My hon. friend the gallant member for Haldimand (Mr. Thompson) rose to a high pitch of eloquence, and at times I had merely to close my eyes to see as it were before me a vision such as is depicted in some of Turner's landscapes—lands with clear skies, enchanting scenery, everything flowing with milk and honey. That feeling which I experienced with pleasure was in no sense diminished when I heard the member for St. Johns and Iberville (Mr. Demers) in the beautiful language of France, describe to us with even greater intensity the prosperity which reigns throughout the country, and the reasons we ought have to be perfectly satisfied and to seek no further improvement in the condition of this country. I remember long ago studying when at school the beautiful work of the Bishop of Cambrai, the *Journey of Telemachus to the Isles of Calypso* and when I heard my hon. friend from St. Johns and Iberville, my mind was recalled to the admirable description of the *Paradisean lands* in which Telemachus travelled: gods

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and goddesses, and everything that goes to make life fair and pleasant. My hon. friend (Mr. Borden) to my right rudely awoke me from this dream by giving us some considerations which I have no doubt will impress themselves upon the minds of a great many thinking people, and a great many business people throughout this country. Of course that only lasted during the address of my hon. friend (Mr. Borden) and I was again plunged into a trance by the satisfied speech of the right hon. gentleman who leads the government. He told us: We have made an admirable treaty in regard to Alaska, we have had a colonial conference replete with excellent results; the policy followed by this government in respect to that legislation which we claim is necessary to make our country what it ought to be, is a perfect policy; absolute harmony reigns not only within the cabinet but amongst all the members of the Liberal party and the government has nothing to do now but to set itself to work to repair the gross injustices which have been done by past administrations. Sir, I would like to join my right hon. friend in that song of happiness and perfect peace, but I think Sir, you yourself, as well as every man in this House is persuaded of that great truth which says: That we must follow the laws of progress; that we have here in Canada a great country with changing conditions; a young country the enormous resources of which have only within the past twenty years become apparent; that we have powerful competitors quite near us; powerful competitors in the old continent of Europe, in every line, industrial, agricultural, artistic. This century has begun an era of progress which is going to lead us to great changes and if we wish to keep pace with the rest of the world we cannot afford to remain satisfied; we must set our shoulders to the wheel, we must realize our position as a small people in this great country, and we must still unsatisfied move forward, making important changes, and endeavouring by a policy which may be called a national policy, or a policy of adequate protection, or whatever you may choose to call it—we must endeavour to build up this country, to make of it a great commonwealth, and to realize the destiny which it seems to me is clearly pointed out to us by Providence when that great power gave us this immense inheritance. Mr. Speaker, taking the utterances of the two hon. gentlemen who moved the address: can we say that there is throughout the length and breadth of the land entire satisfaction with the policy of the government? Can we say that there is that feeling of satisfaction which does not betray throughout this country—not what the right hon. gentleman stated a few moments before he left the chair: That there are free traders and protectionists on the government