

would be very desirable to have such a representative, for it would be the means of maintaining a social relationship with the Imperial Government; but such a representative ought to be a man well acquainted with all the wants of Canada, and whose knowledge on all matters would be accurate. It would be very desirable to have some one who would command the confidence of the capitalists of England, and also the confidence of the Imperial Government, and from whom reliable information could be had. But such he did not consider the gentleman who was sent to England as Emigration Agent or whatever else he was, for he took it upon himself to lampoon in a very coarse sort of way the present Prime Minister of the mother country. He spoke of Mr. Disraeli as a "Penang lawyer," and on making enquiry he found that the expression meant a walking stick. This he considered was not the way in which their representative was to secure any advantage to this country. No doubt Mr. Jenkins was a man of culture, but he despaired of his being of any service to this country. He could not think that the present Government of England would think much of the person sent to represent this country in England. He would not detain the House longer, but merely add that he had great pleasure in listening to the remarks of the mover and seconder of the Address, which he trusted would be carried.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST said he could not express himself in English as well as he could desire, but the members of the chamber had ever treated him with great indulgence, and he expected that would be continued. (Hear, hear.) He must join in the congratulations that had been expressed at the accession of the Hon. Mr. Penny, a distinguished member of the Press, to a seat in the Senate, which was quite as satisfactory as when the present Government asked the Hon. Geo. Brown to accept a seat. He thought the mere talent and wealth they could get into that Chamber the more influence it would have. He would not follow the hon. gentleman who had spoken last, who said they had become Conservatives when they might have been Democrats and socialists; but if to-day it was said they were taking up any of the measures that the late Government had brought forward that did not give any reasonable grounds for saying that they should have passed over these measures. If they were good in the hands of the late Government and tended to the well-being of the country, and of the morality of

the country, then they could not be had in the hands of the present Government. Since they got Confederation in 1867, they had been told from the Throne every Parliament, that a law for the suppression of corruption would be passed. That law had not been passed, but the present Government were going to pass such a law, and simply because the late Government neglected to pass it. He had no desire to quarrel with his friend opposite. He knew that gentleman could be very mild when he pleased, and as bitter as gall when he took it into his head. (Laughter.) He desired to preserve the good temper of the House, and deal fairly with all matters brought forward. He would leave it to his friend on his right (the Hon. Mr. Scott), to say what he thought proper in answer to the observations that had been made, and he had no doubt that every one would be satisfied that the Premier had done all in his power when they heard what Mr. Scott had to say.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said it was exceedingly gratifying to hear the observations of the Hon. gentleman from Kingston. On the first blush of it he could not but recollect that he had long been in sympathy with the party to whom he alluded, and who had very much to do with the gentlemen who sat in that chamber. He felt satisfied, from the kindly remarks that had been made by his hon. friend, that all measures which the Government would lay before the Senate would be fairly considered—that the gentlemen opposite would give a kindly aid in the consideration of every bill to come before them, and in forming the laws that they all desired for the good of the country. There could be no doubt that the Government must consult what the people desire, and that only so long as they form laws that are in the interest of the people so long will they be in power. It was quite true there was very little in the Speech with regard to reciprocity with the United States, but nothing had been matured on that subject, and when it came up for consideration he had no doubt it would, like all other matters, receive fair play from the members of the Chamber. There were very few paragraphs in the Speech which had not been ably dealt with by the mover of the Address, and as he had been long connected with a leading newspaper in the Dominion, he was familiar with the affairs of the country. His hon. friend opposite had referred to the appointment of Mr. Jenkins, as Emigration Agent for the Dominion in London, and while it was in his memory