

great, that simultaneously the world knew it all, and simultaneously the world mourned on the death of the sovereign and on the occasion of her funeral. On the equator, within the Arctic circle, beneath the Southern Cross, and wherever the word could reach mankind, they all sorrowed for her, and the sorrow was sincere, because people felt not only that a great monarch had passed away, but one had gone who had exercised a good influence on mankind. I do not think I need proceed further on that point. I am quite sure that when the time comes we will express in proper phrase our sorrow at the death of the Queen; also to the new monarch our wishes that his reign may be long and prosperous. I feel, of course, that a eulogy of the monarch might seem like criticism, and I will only express the belief that, having been trained as he has been trained, accustomed to the public ceremonies of the nation as he has been, discharging the duties which he has discharged, very often under great difficulties, he will proceed with the work which was begun under his mother, and that the English monarchy will know no difference, that the happiness of the people will be extended, and that all the joyous anticipations which we have of the extension, not only of public liberty, but of public virtue, will proceed under Edward VII. Another paragraph in the address to which I desire to call attention has reference to the Canadian contingents in South Africa. His Excellency says that they have all returned, and that it affords much gratification to assure you of the valour and good conduct of our soldiers. We have all been participants in the work of dispatching the soldiers to South Africa, and we have all had a hearty welcome for them on their return. I have listened to many speeches which have been delivered with regard to their brave conduct on the field, and also with reference to the spirit which moved them to go. It seems to me, sometimes, that we miss the real spirit which animated our people in the movement which they made on South Africa. It is a sufficient form of words to say that because they thought the Queen and the Crown and the authority of the empire were in danger, they undertook the arduous task of going across the ocean

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to South Africa, and the more arduous and difficult and still more painful task of traversing the soil of that country. But it seems to me that what moved them was something more than that. The people saw in the attack which was made upon the authority of Britain in South Africa an impeachment of the principles of British liberty itself, and they rose, not because they thought there was danger, so much as because it became an undoubted duty to stand by those privileges and to show that we who were born and bred under the British authority, we who came here from the British nation, we who enjoyed the benefits of the Canadian constitution and the liberty of Canada, were fully aware of what those blessings were to us, and that in whatever part of the world they were assailed by men who owed allegiance to Britain, it was our duty to come to the front and to take up arms and stand by the Imperial authority. Therefore, I need not say that in all parts of the country, we have welcomed back our men. We have been delighted with the work they have performed, and we feel that if the occasion should arise—I hope it never may—that man for man we can hold our own against the world. Another paragraph in the address refers to the commonwealth of Australia. I trust that the government will see its way clear, at the inauguration of the commonwealth of Australia, to have Canada represented in such way that the people of Australia will feel that we are in entire sympathy with them. I hope before parliament prorogues that it will seem good to the government to send an address to the Australian people, expressive of our satisfaction and gratification at the work they have accomplished. Our Dominion came into existence about eighty years or thereabouts after the American revolution, after the United States had sprung into existence, a descendant of Britain, a country which framed her constitution to a very large extent upon the British lines, modified no doubt by the feeling which was created in consequence of the unfortunate division which took place between the people, largely affected by the stubbornness of the king, still they were a British people. They formed their institutions upon lines which were intended to perpetuate liberty in