

prosperity, the panoply of a nation's prayers. To her daughter all Canadians would rejoice to pay a fond and loving homage. (Cheers.) It was with profound sorrow that we recently learned of the death of one of the Queen's daughters, to whom might be applied the words that were once expressed of the Prince Consort—wise, modest, all-accomplished, good. Her life had proved a blessing to thousands, and its sweet record would cause thousands more to revere her memory. (Hear, hear.) His Honour referred to the award made in favour of Ontario, and to the Boundary Question. With regard to the former matter, it was some time ago feared that the amicable relations between this Province and the Province of Quebec would be disturbed. We could congratulate ourselves that these forebodings had not proved correct, and that this vexed question had been happily settled for ever. Moreover, it was satisfactory to know that the claim made by this Province had been sustained by the Privy Council, it having thus been shown that they had not claimed more than their due. As to the northern and western boundary of the Province, it had long been a matter of regret that it had not been settled. We could now congratulate ourselves that it had not only been settled, but that it had been settled in such a way that the wishes of the warmest friend of the Province had been more than realized. His Honour referred to the satisfactory condition of education in the Province, and to the successful exhibit the Canadian educational department made at the recent world's exhibition. There could be no interest in the Province more dear to the well-wisher of his country than that of education. While the Province had recognized the duty of the State to every child in giving it a good common education, it had also attended to the matter of higher education. He rejoiced to know that our High Schools and Colleges were doing a good work, and that therefore the future of this Province in respect to the education of its people seemed bright. If any one would take the trouble to examine the school reports since March, 1871, when a change took place in our school laws, he would be compelled to admit that wonderful strides had been made in school matters. When he first heard the name of the man who had become the responsible Minister of Education, he rested assured that the very mention of his name would satisfy the Province that the educational interests of the country were safe in his hands. (Cheers.) That expectation had been fully realized. (Renewed cheers.) That gentleman had with wonderful assiduity and success fulfilled the duties of his very onerous position. (Hear, hear.) This was all the more shown to be the case by the fact that leading Conservatives admitted that he was not only peculiarly fitted for the position, but that the results of his labours had been gratifying to all parties. At a future time, if the House would indulge him, he would venture to say something about our educational system. It might challenge the admiration of all countries; at the same time he thought it had some minor defects, to which he would like to call attention, and in respect to which reforms might be effected. We were promised a measure for the improvement of our jury system, and a measure relating to our election laws. Everybody admitted that no person was more competent to effect law reforms than a gentleman who had been an able and conscientious judge. Fortunately they had as leader of the Government one who had as a judge honoured his position with ability and conscientiousness. This fact would assure them that the proposed law reforms would be in keeping with the other law reforms that had been placed on the Statute Book. His Honour had hoped that the estimates would show both a due regard to economy, and would be in keeping with the well-observed principle of wisely expending public moneys. It was almost a trite thing to observe that wise expenditure was really the true economy, and judging from the past he believed that the anticipations of the Lieutenant-Governor would prove to be well-founded. They had heard rumours as to the mismanagement of our finances. He was one of those who believed that they had been well husbanded, and that the Government, in all their expenditures, had consulted the best interests of the people. (Hear, hear.) It was an old political maxim

that a false report, believed for three days, would materially assist a cause. He supposed that maxim of Catharine de Medici would apply to a Government. He believed the hon. leader of the Opposition would not satisfy himself with appealing to the country on false reports. Yet he believed there were erroneous impressions existing as to the state of our finances—(hear, hear)—and it rested on the leader of the Opposition to give his imprimatur to these charges, or else to state frankly on the floor of the House that the Government had wisely expended the public moneys. (Hear, hear.) He was confident the leader of the Opposition did not believe in that definition of politics that it was the art of governing the people by deceiving them, and he trusted that a gentleman would take the first opportunity to deny his concurrence in the charges that had been scattered broadcast by the Senator who was formerly a representative of Sauguen. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He believed it most injurious to this Province to endeavour to make people believe that our finances were on the verge of ruin. He would venture to state that our finances were in a better condition than those of any other country in the civilized world (hear, hear), and he challenged the Opposition to deny the statement. He congratulated the leader of the Opposition on the honour that had been conferred upon him by his friends on the other side of the House. (Cheers.) He believed and trusted that he would ably fill the position, and he hoped that his services would be appreciated, not only by his own friends, but throughout the country, to such an extent that he would continue during the next twenty years uninterruptedly to lead her Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition. (Cheers and laughter.) He concluded by moving the adoption of the first paragraph of the Address. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. McLAWS said that it afforded him much pleasure in seconding the Address. He could certainly endorse what his hon. friend from Monck had said with regard to the Government. He had watched them for a great many years, and the longer they remained in power the more confidence he had in them. His views in regard to the depression of trade were also in accordance with those of the previous speaker. While they had had a great deal of depression, they could congratulate themselves upon the fact that Ontario had suffered less than any other country in the world. A great deal had been done by the wise legislation of the present Government and by their economical expenditure of the public money, to alleviate that depression, and to contribute to the well-being of the country. That portion of the surplus which had been distributed amongst the people—over three millions of dollars—had relieved a great many of liabilities that they had incurred, and had enabled others to go on with public improvements which had proved beneficial to the people in general. Liberal grants had also been made to railways, and not only had the money granted by the Government in that way done good, but it had encouraged the people to give bonuses, and had brought money from foreign countries to our Province, which had been expended in it, and which had done its share in relieving the people from the effects of the depression. The previous speaker had gone so fully into the Address that it had left his task very light. He could very heartily endorse the allusions which had been made to the departure of Lord Dufferin, and to the advent in our midst of a new Governor-General and his Royal wife. The Address next referred to the litigation that had been going on between Quebec and Ontario. It was certainly very gratifying to the House and to the country to know that that question had been so satisfactorily settled, once for all. Then they had the arbitration that had taken place in regard to the northern and western boundaries of the Province. He was much pleased to know that that question had also been settled so satisfactorily. The award had given them a large amount of valuable territory. A great many people held that these northern lands were of very little use; but he had some acquaintance with them, and he believed that under proper management they would at no distant day become the homes of a hardy and industrious people. (Hear, hear.) They would soon be called upon to make provision looking in that direction. There was no use in holding those lands unless they were prepared to vote money for the purpose of building