

lieved this was a state of things that the people were well pleased with. They were in favor of the Dominion banks because they tended to equalize the currency.

Hon. Mr. ALEXANDER said that he, as coming from Ontario, and hearing the statements made by the hon. member from New Brunswick in reference to the reciprocity treaty, could say that matters were very much the same in Ontario. It was not expected that the Speech from the Throne should enunciate in very decided terms what the policy of the Government would be. In fact, as had been well said, the purpose of such a speech was to look at everything and touch nothing. It might fairly deal with any of these great questions which had been canvassed and discussed by this country, but he regretted that the Government failed to give information on one or two occasions. He did not think that the country was prepared to wait but they expected that the Government would proceed with all activity, with maturity and wisdom and justice, with experience to improve on the last Government. They looked to the present Government to proceed vigorously, and to come forward with measures well matured and of the right sort. If they had any faith in the future of this great country and in the resources of the vast Northwest, there could be no doubt that men of right experience would be able to build the road and extend the means of communication to the great fertile belt that was described as the most fertile part of this great continent. And when they looked at what the neighbouring Republic had done and were still doing, there was no need to fear the result. They had constructed railways much inferior to those through which the Canadian Pacific was to pass. But one thing he wished to say, and that was that he should like the Government in constructing that road to be very cautious, as indeed they ought to be, as to the principles on which it was to be constructed. As a Government work it would be fraught with great danger if not great evil, and to say the least of it there would be great difficulties in the way. The safest course was that pursued by the United States in giving a bonus in land. That was the course pursued by the country alongside of Canada, and he could not see why our own country could not succeed by following out a plan that had been successful in another. With regard to the action of the Senate Chamber, he was sure that it would be willing to assist the Government in all wise legislation, for while parties are necessary to the making

of a free Government, a partizan spirit should never be carried to such an extent as to prevent the possibility of success for any great and good measure. He hoped that all parties would unite for the accomplishment of a great work which was calculated to double and treble the population of the country, and develop her resources. They should all unite to carry it through. He would also express a hope that the Government would try to promote the manufacturing industries of the people. While it was not the desire to establish any monopolies they must take care of the local trade. They knew what risks local manufacturers had run, and although it might be said that their enterprise was for their own profit, still it ought not to be forgotten that they had added greatly to the country's wealth. It was therefore a great national interest to foster such home manufacture, and he hoped it would not be forgotten. It had been stated that a commissioner was to be sent to the United States, but he hoped the Government would take care that there was no erroneous impression made by sending a commissioner to Washington for the purpose of obtaining a reciprocity treaty. Really the abrogation of the treaty, which was so much feared by many, had led to the happiest results to this country, and had built up in every possible way commerce which would have gone to the States instead of to Canada. He hoped the Government would therefore take care that no impression would go to Washington to show that Canada was not entirely independent of them in her commercial relations with the world. If the States had suffered in consequence of having abrogated the treaty that formerly existed, let them come to us and seek terms by which to obtain a share of that trade that has enriched us. They all knew that the market for grain and many other products of the soil was as high almost as the farmers desired. When wheat was selling at \$1.20 that was high enough, and we were in no way indebted to the United States for the prosperity of Canada. He again expressed a hope that the Government would not lose sight of fostering the home manufacturing industries, and as long as the farmers got such prices as they were now getting, there would be contentment in the country, for the fact was that farmers were growing rich all over the country, so that there was no doubt we were perfectly independent of the United States. He hoped the Government would go on in such a course as would strengthen