

in their respective localities. Both hon. gentlemen are largely connected with the manufacturing and industrial interests of the country. Coming from commercial and manufacturing centres, the one in Ontario the other in Quebec, it is to be presumed that they bring to this Chamber a knowledge of the trade and industry of the country that will in the future be of service to us all. Whether we may agree with them in their conclusions or not is apart from the question; they will at all events from their standpoint be enabled to discuss intelligently those important topics.

With the first few paragraphs of the Address having reference to our improved trade and the development of our wealth I, and I am sure this House, cordially concur. The Government, or the gentlemen who placed this speech in the mouth of His Excellency, have very wisely and discreetly abstained from attributing this improvement to any other cause than the natural one of the growth of the country during the last year. They very properly give cordial thanks to a kind Providence for having vouchsafed to us the sunshine and the fertilizing rains that have more largely than any other cause contributed to the improved condition of our affairs—good crops consecutively from year to year on this side of the Atlantic, and bad crops on the other have stimulated the trade of the country. If we examine the cargoes of the ships that sail from our ports to the other side of the Atlantic it will be found that they consist not of the manufactures of Canada but of its grain and beef and various food products which they carry to the people on the other side of the Atlantic who have been less fortunate, and His Excellency's advisers very properly ascribe the improved condition of the country to the blessing of Providence.

Some few comments have been made by the mover and seconder as to the great benefits which flow to this country from the manufacturing interests. It was but natural that those gentlemen, coming as they do from cities which are in some degree manufacturing centres, and who have been in common with a portion of the residents of those cities, benefited by the National Policy, should presume to speak for the whole of Canada although the facts to which they give utterance should be confined to the respective areas

from which they come. In my judgment, and I think if the subject is to be discussed, as it probably may be, in this Chamber, the figures and statistics will prove that a very small percentage of the people of Canada have shared in the benefits which have flowed from the tariff adopted by the Government a few years ago. The sugar refining interest, the woolen and one or two other manufacturing industries that might be named have no doubt immensely increased in value. Their stocks have gone up from a few cents in the dollar to very considerably above par, and the gentlemen who hold those stocks, therefore, speak very highly and feelingly of the advantages those laws from which they derive such benefits; but I doubt if those who have to pay the increased cost of revenue in this country fully share in the views that they have given utterance to.

The paragraph in the Address in which reference is made to the terrible and shocking act which deprived the United States of its chief magistrate on the second of July last, comes in very properly in the Speech from the Throne. It is but right that we should express on this occasion our deep sympathy with the people of the United States on the great loss that that country has sustained by the death of its President by the bullet of the assassin. As has been very properly observed by the hon. senator from Montreal, (Mr. Ogilvie) good sometimes arises from causes that we all regret, and I have no doubt that the kindly feeling, the deep sympathy, the mournful expressions over the open grave of President Garfield, will long be remembered by the people of both countries, and though statesmen may have their views as to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the Monroe doctrine, the great English speaking population of Great Britain and the United States will be slow to forget the interchange of sympathy which took place over the body of Garfield when it was committed to its last resting place. The act of Her Majesty Queen Victoria in placing on that coffin a wreath, was felt by the people of the whole British Empire as a proper act, and one that was typical of the feelings of those whom Her Majesty represents.

The next paragraph is an equally pleasing one, in which His Excellency adverts to the visit which he himself