

commerce, or manufacturing industries, it was found that there was much more money invested than at any previous time in the history of the country. On a recent occasion when the neighbouring republic, whose people were distinguished for their sagacity and shrewdness, got into a financial difficulty, a panic was the result, and confidence was shaken in every direction, but he was thankful to say that either the law regulating the monetary system of Canada was better, or our bankers were less given to speculation, but at any rate little more was known of that panic in Canada than what was read here in the public press. It was also a matter for congratulation that they could not point to a country where the laws had been more carefully framed or better adapted to the wants of the population. There was no country where civil and criminal law could be administered more fairly for the security of life and property. He was sure under these circumstances that the reference which His Excellency had made to the establishment of a general Court of Appeal would meet with the approval of the House. There was one observation that he would like to make, and that was, that the revenue of the country was quite equal to the expense of the country. The public finances were in a healthy state, notwithstanding the cost of defence, and the large sums that were being spent on public works, besides the expense of surveys of new projected railways. It should also be remembered that the duty was taken off tea to a large extent, so that he thought they had reasons to be very thankful that they were in such a good financial position. Then again, the means of communication by water and rail, were yearly increasing, and in his opinion there was no country on the face of the earth that was more likely to flourish than Canada. The farmer, or the private citizen had to pay but a small tax, and there was very little direct taxation, while the customs duties were not one-half, in fact little more than a third of what was paid in the United States. It was not wonderful then that the people were happy and contented, and well satisfied that they had cast their lot in a country such as Canada is now and is likely to become. There was one other paragraph to which he wished to refer, and that was in reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to whom a charter had been granted, and who had been unable to make the financial arrangements neces-

sary for the construction of that great undertaking, in consequence of which they had executed a surrender of their charter. He felt sure that the Chamber would carefully consider any measure that might be brought forward for the accomplishment of this great work. He was glad to see that there was an intention to amend the representation, and he rejoiced that Prince Edward's Island had come into the Dominion. He had no doubt that in that section of the country the manufacturing industry and the value of property would increase as they had in the older portions of the Dominion. With regard to the past, clouds had arisen in the horizon, but they had disappeared, and all that looked like dimming the clear light that shone over the country would also vanish yet. He rejoiced in the growing feeling of confidence in the Central Government. Fairness and justice to the most distant part of the Dominion would be extended as readily as the most central. He looked upon that as the opinion of the whole legislature, and as there were certain young members of the family who required more fostering than those of older growth, they ought to deal with a liberal hand to the younger provinces in securing for them all the advantages of railway communication and everything else which the older provinces already enjoyed. He concluded by moving the address, and resumed his seat amid applause.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY rose to second the motion, and said he felt a great deal embarrassed in rising to address the Senate for the first time. The first paragraph in the Speech, it was not his intention to remark upon, as it was a matter which originated before the admission of Prince Edward Island. The second paragraph was one in which he felt an interest, and he trusted that the union which had taken place, would be a profitable one to Prince Edward Island, as he had no doubt it would. In his opinion the Dominion of Canada was not complete without it, because it was the key to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It had the materials within itself to make it great, and being united with the other Provinces it would have greater facilities for development. He trusted the day was not far distant when Prince Edward Island would not only be in the Dominion of Canada, but when it would become a great nation. The resources of Canada were very great, and when properly developed, this country would be the greatest nation in the world. The other part of the speech had reference to docu-