

tions now before the House. I must express my gratification at the fact that the Government have called to the Senate a gentleman like the hon. member from Marshfield (Mr. Ferguson). His speech was able and well reasoned. Its language was good; and more than that, it was a common-sense speech; there was no spread-eagleism in it—no denunciation of people who happen to differ from him in their political views as being enemies of their country. I regret to say that the speech of the hon. the leader of this House was not similar in that respect. I am surprised that one so clear headed as the hon. the leader of the House, should undertake to lay down the proposition that nearly one-half the people of this country are not patriots and do not wish for the well-being of their country; that they are in some kind of a conspiracy with foreigners to injure the country in which they live, and in which they expect to make their living and ultimately to die. We had here, as most members of this House will recollect, a gentleman from Marshfield in Prince Edward Island, who was one of the model members of this House, and I am glad to think that the hon. gentleman who now sits in this House from Marshfield is not an unworthy successor to him—I refer to the Hon. Mr. Haythorne, a gentleman universally loved and respected.

It is unnecessary to say anything about the speech of the hon. gentleman from Windsor (Mr. Casgrain). That hon. gentleman does well everything which he undertakes. Perhaps it is unnecessary to say that he spoke well, as the French members of this House all speak well, and I only wish that we English-speaking members could do as well as they. Before beginning to deal with the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General, I may say that I think Canada is to be congratulated upon the choice which Her Majesty has made of a Governor for this country, and we have especial reason to rejoice, because the distinguished statesman who now presides over our destinies did not come to Canada without knowing what he was doing. He did not take a leap in the dark. He had lived in Canada, had identified himself with the interests of the country before coming here, and he knew what he was coming to; and he came voluntarily and with pleasure. Hon. gentlemen who know anything of his record in Ireland, and I suppose we all do, must look forward

with pleasant expectation to His Excellency's career in the Dominion. In Ireland Lord Aberdeen was the most popular Lord Lieutenant who had represented the Sovereign there since the early part of the century, and I trust that when the time comes when we shall have to part with His Excellency we shall have the same feeling towards him which the people in Ireland had when the scene took place, described by the hon. gentleman from Ottawa (Mr. Scott).

With respect to the second paragraph of the Speech, which deals with the increase in trade and the continued progress of the Dominion, I may say that we are all gratified to know that at a time when there is undoubtedly depression in other places, Canada has not suffered very materially; but I do not think there is any reason for boasting, because, as was pointed out by the hon. gentleman from Ottawa, we can go back twenty years and take up the trade returns and find that at that time the aggregate trade of this country was nearly as great as it is now; and considering that Canada is a young and should be a very progressive country, I do not think that there is any special reason for the expression of exultation or surprise at the fact that there has been a moderate increase in our trade,—in our exports and imports. The same observation applies to the next paragraph, which says "It may be observed with satisfaction that a large proportion of this increase is shown to have been due to the extension of our commerce with Great Britain." If we look at these same trade returns—I do not take the year 1873, because, as the hon. gentleman said, that was an abnormal year: I might reply to him that 1893 was an abnormal year, but I shall not do so—let us take 1874, and we find that the aggregate trade of this country with Great Britain in 1874 was \$108,083,000. Last year it was \$107,228,000. It is actually less now than it was 19 years ago. I do not think that these figures afford any special ground for satisfaction. It is well that the trade with Great Britain is larger than it has been during the past few years, but looking at our history in a broader way than by simply comparing one year with the year before, I do not think there is here any special reason for boasting.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—I hope my hon. friend has not overlooked the question of values.