

anything about the aims and objects of the C. P. Company's Construction Company; neither is it confessed, as it should have been, that the building of the road at such excessive speed is injurious to the country, in that it scatters settlement instead of consolidating it."

This reminds me of a story I once heard of a Frenchman in the Province of Quebec, who opposed railways because they frightened the cows, and stopped their milk.

Surely the millenium is at hand.

It is also a matter of public and general importance to hear that the public credit is such as to warrant the expectation that a large 5 per cent. loan, falling due in 1885, will be provided for by the issue of debentures bearing 4 per cent. interest; and the quoted price of our securities in the English money market warrants the belief that in the hands of our able Minister of Finance such a loan will be effected by timely negotiation, and upon terms more favorable than any that have yet been obtained.

HON. MR. SCOTT.—We always listen with some degree of interest to voices which are, for the first time, heard within this Chamber, and I must say that both the mover and the seconder, on the present occasion, have discharged their duties very creditably. They are both gentlemen, who, I think, give promise of being of some use in this House in future debates. They have said nothing very startling or striking, that will draw forth any criticisms on my part.

I should much prefer not doing so as both those gentlemen are new to us and we like to extend a welcome to them cordially and agreeably. There are features in this speech, however, on which I will make some observations. In the first place, it opens with congratulations that are due to the Government for the peace and prosperity which prevail throughout the Dominion. I do not desire to cavil at that statement: on the contrary, we all can cordially acquiesce in the proposition which is submitted for our consideration, that Canada is in a high state of prosperity at the present moment, but we may differ as to the causes of this prosperity. I will not say that the clause is artfully put there to lead the public to suppose that it is due to the policy of the Government, but I

deny that the fiscal policy which prevails has anything to do with it.

The clause may or may not be read with that deduction. To my mind the result and the causes are entirely different.

The paragraph in reference to the visit of His Excellency the Governor General, occupies properly a prominent place in this Speech. His Excellency has, no doubt, drawn attention to the great fertility of the valleys of British Columbia and the undeveloped wealth in the mining interest of that country, and to many other features that present so great an attraction to settlers. I have no doubt that the Speech delivered by His Excellency there, and which attracted in London so much attention, that the "Times" and other leading newspapers of the day considered it worthy to occupy a position in their columns, and to note with favorable comment, will no doubt do much for British Columbia.

His Excellency had in former years expressed opinions of a similar character, favorable to the North-West. We know that such speeches attract more attention in the Old Country than the utterances of our own statesmen; they are regarded, at all events, with a feeling that they are frankly and truthfully given; that they are not over stated, and that they are given from an entirely independent standpoint; to that extent do the speeches of the gentleman who, for the time being, is invested with the functions of the Governor General of this country affect Canada most favorably. We know that the speeches of his predecessor in like manner, had immense influence in directing the tide of emigration to the North-West.

The fourth paragraph of the Address very properly draws attention to the civilities that were extended to His Excellency and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise in their tour through that country, and while these attentions contributed very largely to the pleasure of both His Excellency and Her Royal Highness, they may in a larger sense be accepted by Canada as an evidence of the great friendship of the Republic towards this country. There are no small jealousies existing now on the part of the United States towards absorbing Canada. They feel that we are distinct nations, each working out its own destiny; rivals in commerce only; but in no way coming into conflict, otherwise