

but even the means of earning a living there has become so difficult to obtain that many of those immigrants return to their homes in Europe. There is one cause of the decay of the lumber trade, and so it is with many other industries. If you examine the question coolly and calmly you will find they are beyond the control of the Government. How can you say any legislation of this Government or Parliament can cause emigration to the United States to recommence, and thus increase the demand for our lumber? The thing is impossible. We must look for other markets. If we wish to re-establish our lumber trade we must look for the springing up of a demand for it elsewhere. So it is with other branches of trade, though, perhaps they are not affected in the same way. They are not depressed through the in-action of Parliament or Government, but by causes which we cannot operate upon. We know very well that during the American war a tide of prosperity flowed into the Dominion. That was because the population of the United States having diverged from the path of industry and gone into war, our industries were stimulated to supply their wants. When they resumed the path of peace once more, they manufactured for themselves, and our manufacturers who were dependent upon them, became comparatively idle. We had employed a vastly larger number of people in that business than could find a permanent living. The consequence was, competition produced low prices and finally some broke down, succumbed to the pressure of the time and low prices, and as a consequence when their stocks were thrown upon the market, the substantial men, men of capital, who could have conducted their business well, if let alone, have felt the influence of the times, and their property has also been depreciated in value. Here are causes which are obvious and cannot be disputed, and which no Government or Parliament can obviate. A good deal has been said with regard to the prosperity of France. Whence shall we look for the cause of it? I think my hon. friend who so often enlightens this House upon financial questions, will bear me out in this statement—that the loans which have on various occasions been thrown upon the French market, have been largely taken up by the peasantry of

*Hon. Mr. Haythorne.*

France. They are industrious and much given to hoarding. There are two investments in which they especially delight, one the public funds, and the other, land, and for those two objects the French peasant will labor in a manner which appears extraordinary even to our industrious colonists. I ask if the prosperity of France is not principally due to the great fertility of her soil, her rich corn lands, her vineyards, her sugar fields, her oil-seeds, clover seeds and other special products. I could refer to a celebrated missive of the first Napoleon on this subject, in which he made the statement that the prosperity of a country based on agriculture could never be broken down by any sudden commercial crisis like this. I would say, with reference to French affairs, that I have looked on during the last few months with exceeding pleasure at the results obtained in France. In speaking with some of my French friends in this country some time ago, I suggested to them that old France needed one thing—the immigration of a few French Canadian gentlemen, speaking their own language, but having experience of our system of Parliamentary Government. That necessity has ceased, however. I see by the papers that Frenchmen have acted in a manner so constitutional and patriotic, and so praiseworthy, that they have little need of examples from other countries. Some observations were made as to the necessity of economy on the part of the Government, and some reflections, I might almost say, with regard to the expenditure incurred in establishing a Government in the "Great Lone Land," yet I would say to the hon. gentleman who alluded to that subject more particularly, and contended that an effort should first be made to settle the lands, that the very first step, preliminary to settling a new country, is to establish a fixed and reliable Government there. Besides that everyday necessity, which every one must feel, inhabiting a country where recognized authority exists, there is this also to be said in favor of establishing a Government in the Lone Land, that for a considerable time past, heavy responsibility I am confident, attached to the Government in that regard, because there was a sort of persistent, chronic warfare between the Indians and the United States military forces, and we all know very well that