

particularize the leading items, but I shall take another opportunity to do so. While they have taken so large a revenue from the country, we have, notwithstanding, a deficit of at least \$3,000,000—some say \$5,000,000. This is the fiscal management of the leader of the present party in power. Some will say that that deficit had been largely increased by the North-West rebellion. I am not going to waste the time of this House discussing that. Whatever may be said or thought, the people of this Dominion generally hold the opinion that the insurrection at Prince Albert arose from the wanton neglect of the Department of the Interior. The returns made to Parliament showing Bishop Grandin's representations respecting the grievances of those 300 poor half-breed families on the Saskatchewan place the question beyond doubt. One of the grievances of those poor people was the Government sending surveyors through the centre of their river lots, and disturbing thus their possessions—which, everyone knows, is a tender point with every farmer—and thus fomenting a rebellion that has cost us \$5,000,000 and the loss of a hundred of our young citizen soldiers; and in this connection, for the first time under the Queen's rule, the Indian tribes, who have always been faithful to the Queen mother and her colonial subjects, have shown disaffection and joined in the outbreak, causing to all thoughtful minds deep anxiety that they, in the future, may give further trouble when suffering from want. Many of them are without religion, and have not very clear perceptions of the difference between mine and thine. And if the greatest care is not shewn by the Government in the management and instruction of such Indian tribes in the future, they may at any time commit depredations which may lead to bloodshed and such scenes as we had last year.

As regarding the Canadian Pacific Railway, I am sure that every man of intelligence must acknowledge the great skill and ability shown by Sir George Stephen, Mr. Van Horne and the syndicate in the construction of this road. We must all rejoice that Her Majesty has conferred the honor of a baronetcy on Sir George Stephen, to which he is fairly entitled for the great financial skill which was re-

quired to carry to completion such a colossal enterprise. But as regarding the policy of the Government in conceiving and advising the pushing of that work through with such break-neck speed, a very short time will show whether that policy was wise or unwise. It is not only with regard to the large expenditure of \$80,000,000, but it remains to be seen now whether it can be run without very large assistance from the country. We cannot expect that these men who have built this road with so much credit to themselves and to the country, will throw away their daily bread in running that road. It must be run by the country: and what railway man can possibly suppose that a railway 2,900 miles long, from Montreal to Port Moody, with such a thin, sparse population in the Red River country, and along its line can find sufficient traffic for its maintenance. The annual deficit arising may not come out of this Government. It may be possible that capitalists will take stock in the road and go without interest on their money for a given time; but it is contrary to all experience that that road can be run for a length of time without loss. It is not only the ordinary running expenditure, but large amounts will be required for sidings, snow galleries, transfer arrangements, new plant and stock, and endless other wants, such as casualties. I am utterly surprised that this Parliament has allowed itself to be carried away thus: surrendering its judgment to a party leader. He knows the drawbacks of that northern latitude, and that our North-West will have to compete with the better latitude and climate of Colorado, Kansas, and other such States. He knows how much European immigration has of later years diminished; and he knows that the share that we are likely to receive must be comparatively limited; and when you connect with that the unfortunate consequences of the rebellion which took place, I do not think we can look for the masses of population anticipated. I am surprised that Parliament should have surrendered its own judgment in regard to so large a public enterprise; and I apprehend that the country will be most deeply incensed when it comes to pay the penalty of such recklessness. The position of our affairs now with the present high tariff, and large deficit, be-