

behind the veil, and obtains possession of the secrets both of the Government and of the Opposition, but I still maintain that I am very near the mark when I place the profits at \$60,000, and I repeat it is extraordinary that the Local Government should have so abjectly surrendered all their rights, and disregarded their pledges to Cape Breton, for the paltry sum of \$1,200,000. This is a purely local matter and I would not have referred to it were it not that my hon. friend from Halifax thought well to offer this lame apology for the Local Government. As regards the prosperity of the country, it must be manifest to every one. In all directions trade and commerce are flourishing and money is plentiful; we find it is so among all classes of the people—mechanics, artisans and day laborers, at least so far as Nova Scotia is concerned, as my hon. friend from Halifax must know. The people now are far better off than before, the necessaries of life are cheaper, and a dollar will purchase more at present than it did ten years ago. I must say, however, what I believe, that this happy condition of things would not have been reached, to the extent it has, but for our tariff. Six years ago we had not a mile of railway in operation in the North-West, but at present we have about two-thirds of the Canadian Pacific Railway equipped, and carrying traffic through that region. Ten years ago Winnipeg was a town of about 5,000 people, while to-day the population numbers over 30,000; in fact wherever we turn there is evidence of the growth of the country. I do not believe in those dismal prophecies about bad times, in which some hon. gentlemen like to indulge, for I am one of those patriotic and prosperity-loving people who have faith in the resources of our country, and I cannot help thinking if that sanguine feeling were more generally manifested by gentlemen on both sides of politics it would greatly tend to the further development of our industries and the welfare of the Dominion.

HON. MR. HAYTHORNE—I wish to make a few remarks upon this Address before it passes in this House. Those who have preceded me in this debate have entered very largely into the late appointment of the Governor General now presiding

over the Dominion. The view I take of that is that our system by which, from time to time, the head of our Government is changed is a very desirable one. We see quite a different state of things among our neighbors over the border. There, generally, when the period arrives that the head of the Government is to be changed we find the whole country thrown into a state of excitement, and no little confusion, upon the subject; and after all when the point is settled the community at large is very far from being unanimous as to the choice of a President. In fact, where one or two persons may be satisfied with the condition of affairs as many more are discontented. With us it is quite different. We expressed very sincere regret when the Imperial Viceroy and his royal lady left our shores, but we are quite ready to welcome with open hearts and hands his successor in the high position which has just been vacated. It is, I think, one feature of our constitution upon which we have every reason to congratulate ourselves.

I note that in the 2nd paragraph of the Address reference is made to the fact that the harvest of Canada has been somewhat deficient, and that some symptoms of over-trading are apparent. I should gather from the tone of that paragraph that the ideas of the Government as to the sources from which national prosperity is derived are very much at variance with those which we of the Opposition hold on that question. Of course we give them credit for good intentions, and we, likewise may expect the same for ourselves. I contend that the comparatively small diminution in the cereal harvest of Canada may lead to very serious commercial embarrassments, because the surplus of grain—wheat for example—which feeds the population of Ontario, does not leave a very large margin for export afterwards. If we put foreign grain out of the question, the total product of a good harvest with us does not much more than feed our own population, and, therefore, a serious falling off in that branch of commerce must be anticipated for that year. Whether it is a wise thing that a Province should depend exclusively upon grain of its own growth for its food I will not enter into largely at present. My opinion is that the most profitable grain for Canada to grow is bar-