

operations was insufficient for the purpose, and a large amount of debt was contracted to enable them to pay for the machinery, and for the building itself, leaving them nothing with which to carry on their operations. That is the cause of the failure of that institution; and whenever the time comes when that mill will fall into the hands of other people—when the time comes, as I trust it may before long, when men of capital will take hold of it, then we shall find a different state of affairs, a state of affairs I trust similiar to that which existed in the town of St. Mary's, opposite to Fredericton, another portion of New Brunswick, where a gentleman who has been well-known as a manufacturer, and who has accumulated a large amount of means, has invested a portion of his means in the manufacture of cotton goods, has erected a splendid establishment in that quarter, and is carrying on his operations successfully. I believe the goods manufactured in St. Mary's are being distributed over the length and breadth of the Dominion, and that in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario as well, this gentleman finds a remunerative market for the goods he is turning out in that manufactory. The same thing may be said with reference to all the establishments going on in New Brunswick; and I take it that what is true with reference to that province, is true with reference to the other provinces in the Dominion. In the city of Moncton, in the county of Westmoreland, a number of establishments have been placed in operation, and among them some few have failed to carry on their business successfully. It has been my fortune, or my misfortune, if you choose to call it so, to assist in the winding-up of some of those establishments, and I found invariably that it was the want of capital which caused their lack of success. There was not a single instance in which they could not have carried on their business successfully had they been provided with sufficient capital to do their work. Hon. gentlemen may laugh, but I ask them to point to any manufactory in the Dominion of Canada, in which the capital invested has been sufficient to enable it to carry on its operations, which has not been successful. It is true, circumstances have arisen, as they will arise at all times, in which the products of certain establishments have not realised a profit; this has been the case in reference to sugar, I believe, and in reference to some other articles; but wherever capital has been properly invested in the Dominion of Canada, as in other countries, it has produced results beneficial to those who have invested in these enterprises. In former years, Sir, before the introduction of the National Policy into the Dominion of Canada, very many of our workmen left their homes and sought labor in the United States, which they failed to obtain in their own country; but under the operation of the National Policy, workshops of all descriptions have been erected throughout the country; and what is true of the Lower Provinces is equally true, I suppose, of the Upper Provinces, that those factories have given employment to thousands of our workmen, who, instead of leaving the country, have been retained to engage in various works of production. If it had not been for the establishment of these very manufactories and the employment they have given to our workmen, Canada would to-day be in the same position as the Mother Country, where the workmen, in the city of London, are clamoring for work or for food. It is only to a very limited extent the fact, that severe suffering has taken place in the Dominion of Canada, in consequence of depression in trade. It is true, in one section of the Province of New Brunswick, last year, owing to the failure of a certain kind of labor on which the population of that section depended, there were a few people who asked to be supplied with the necessaries of life; it is true, also, that in the Province of Quebec, owing to the failure of some fishery firms, some little difficulties have

occurred; but taking the whole length and breadth of this country, the fact remains that our people have been fairly employed and have received fair remuneration for their labor, and have been able to save something out of their earnings. Those who choose to examine the books of the savings banks of the Dominion, will find that on the 1st of January, 1886, there was deposited in those banks a sum of money exceeding by \$2,000,000 the amount that was deposited in them on the 1st of January, 1885. These deposits I claim to be the savings of the people. I know that in the city in which I live, the depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank are the people who are engaged in daily labor. I have watched from month to month and from year to year the operation of those banks, and I know that the money deposited in them is not the money of the rich man or the capitalist, but the money of the poor laborer who lays aside from his earnings something for a rainy day, for a day of sickness or distress, or for his old age, and who has placed it in the savings banks under the protection of the Government that he may be sure to find it when the day comes when he shall require it for the use of himself or his family. There are some classes of business in our country, as there are in other countries, which have met with some depression. In the Maritime Provinces our people are largely engaged in shipping. The oceans to-day are covered with the ships of the world, and among them are to be found in great abundance the property of residents of the Maritime Provinces. I regret to say that the carrying business of the world during the last year or two has not been remunerative; but our people are in the same boat as all others engaged in the same business, no matter under what nationality or government they live. A large amount of the capital of the people of Great Britain has been invested in shipping—too great an amount—and the result is that it is not returning to the owners the profits which they might naturally expect. But there is this fact, that to-day we are rapidly moving away from these bad times. If you step into the workshops in any part of the country you will find renewed activity; if you enquire of the men engaged in trade and commerce, they will tell you that last year's operations have been more profitable than the previous year's; therefore I believe that we have passed the line, that we are on the up-grade, and that the time is not far distant when our people will experience another wave of prosperity. The next subject to which His Excellency has referred in the Speech, has reference to the North-West and to the insurrection which unfortunately broke out in that section of the country during the last Session of this Parliament. It was much to be regretted; it fell like a clap of thunder upon all our people. Knowing the condition of that country, knowing what a small number of people were scattered over a large area, and that the number of troops in the Mounted Police was not very large, we felt a great deal of apprehension as to the results of that insurrection. We knew that the Indians who occupied that territory were not so civilised as the Indians to be found in the eastern section of the Dominion; and we knew that the white subjects of the Queen throughout that territory were very much scattered and in very limited numbers, and therefore, we feared that circumstances might arise which would endanger their lives and perhaps sweep them out of existence. But if there was ever a time when I felt proud of the Government of the country, it was then. When I found them putting forward their utmost energy and moving straight to the front, when I found them declaring that such a state of affairs should exist no longer than was possible, when I found them placing in the hands of the Minister of Militia and those under him the power to move with speed, I felt that we had a Government which was able to put down the insurrection at the shortest possible moment; and, Sir, the result proved that I was correct. I feel that, if I had the