

like myself, fought at that time to open up that country, to be able, as we are now, in the words of the paragraph, to say that "1,738 miles are now constructed rendering practicable the completion of that great work within the next two years." Yet, while that has been done, the industries of this country have not been injured, nor have our revenues been strained in any way; no other portion of public expenditure in the other and older provinces has been lessened or affected in any way,—neither our railways, canals, nor other public works have suffered from this great enterprise. Therefore, it is with pride and pleasure I see that paragraph in the Address. We were told the other day that it would be better to have completed the railway as the revenue of the country would permit. I say we have done so. Then again it was said it would have been better to have neglected the road around Lake Superior and have trusted to the water stretches to Port Arthur. Why, it is a question that does not admit of doubt at present, with the statistics we have before us, that not only will the Pacific Railway be taxed to its utmost extent to carry the products of the North-West away from that country, but that all the water stretches that could possibly be used will, in addition to such railway transportation, be required for the efficient transportation of such produce, as soon as that country becomes peopled,—a process which is now going on very fast. So that it would have been a most unfortunate policy if the Government had left that portion of the Pacific Railway uncompleted; it would not have been in accordance with the noble purpose—for I can use no other terms—of grappling with this great question. It would have marred the whole undertaking, and so far from demanding the respect and support which they have received in connection with this matter, if the Government had pursued the policy to which I have referred, their action would have been everywhere denounced, and their sin would be regarded, not as one of omission, but of commission.

The 13th paragraph relates to the paying condition of the Intercolonial Railway, and in this connection I cannot help recalling the occasion—in 1874 I think it was—when the hon. gentleman

from Woodstock (Mr. Alexander) moved a resolution inviting the House to consider the necessity of selling the road, and many public men at that time thought it would be better to get rid of it. Now, however, we find it is a source of revenue to the country, and I contend it is only another proof of the increased and increasing prosperity of the country. I congratulate the Government upon the fact that they are in a condition to place upon the table of this House such an answer to the Address as we are now considering, and I only regret that the misfortunes of the last two or three days have robbed us of one of the gentlemen who was here at the inauguration of the gigantic schemes for opening the North-West, and building the Canadian Pacific Railway. It must be however a matter of pride to those hon. gentlemen who have just now come to the Senate, that they will be able to assist the country in seeing this great and noble work perfected.

HON. MR. KAULBACH—I do not intend to take up much time, nor is it my purpose to go *seriatim* into the various paragraphs of the Address, as has been done by my hon. friend who has just sat down. That hon. gentleman had a great deal to say, and more especially with regard to the fisheries. I may say I have followed with great interest and satisfaction the efforts made by this country to secure a proper exhibit at the International Exhibition in London. It is a matter for regret, perhaps, that so short a time was afforded in which to make the necessary preparations, yet, while many things might have been better represented, I am proud to know that, on the whole, we have come out of the Exhibition bearing so many pledges and marks of the interest taken in the fisheries and their wealth. It also is gratifying to find that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in his speech at the close of the Exhibition, spoke in such high terms of the fisheries of this Dominion, and I note with interest that he expressed a hope that an organization might be formed which would provide for the mutual improvement of the fisheries, by applying science to that important industry. For my own part I believe it is an industry which requires, as much as any other in the country, the application of science