

Montana, and Washington were matched by the contemporaneous political development of the provinces of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. The Northern Pacific Railroad demonstrated the productiveness of that northern region. It reached the waters of Puget Sound. Great cities arose upon those shores. Following close upon this, and with the relation of effect to cause, the Canadian Government caused to be constructed another railway across the continent, terminating upon the same waters, and cities likewise arose there. We are constructing a new lock at the falls of the St. Mary's River, and in 1887 the sum of \$1,000,000 was voted by the Canadian Parliament for the construction of a canal and lock along the eastern shore of the same river.

The Eastern States have been benefited incalculably by the Western development of political institutions, civilization, and wealth. It has created an internal commerce greater far than all our foreign trade. A similar development is in progress in the territory north of our own. That along the 3,000 miles of boundary which distinguishes but can not separate these homogeneous peoples forts should confront forts; that armies, great or small, should occupy the strategic points of either country; that armored ships should lie in wait, as they now do, for reprisals and war; that hostile commercial legislation or hostile executive action should be the policy of either country; that either Government should waste thousands of dollars for every dollar of petty and transient advantage gained; that either state should hope to gain or think that it can gain by injuring the other; that either state should seek to interfere in the affairs of the other, as in time each state surely will under a policy hostile to free intercourse, is a condition of affairs purely barbaric. These our neighbors have, with Roman energy, achieved stupendous results in creating their northern empire. Let us take care that we do not inspire them towards us with an implacable Carthaginian hatred.

It greatly concerns our own interest in another respect that we promptly second the endeavors of personal and corporate enterprise that I have mentioned by at once increasing the capacity of the improvements of the St. Mary's River, so that it will not be for the interest of the people of Canada to develop or for the interest of our own Northwestern States to encourage the opening of a new outlet to the markets of the world, an outlet wholly outside our own boundaries, and which, while it will benefit greatly a large portion of our own country, we can not in the least degree control. I refer to the outlet to tide-water on the western coast of Hudson's Bay. This is no mere theory; it has been a demonstrated fact for more than two hundred years.

The country north of the international boundary up to the fifty-sixth parallel of north latitude and east of the Rocky Mountains, to and including the province of Manitoba, contains about 100,000,000 of acres, a large portion of which is well suited to the production of cereals. The northern portion, known as the Peace River district, owing to the depression of the Rocky Mountains, has quite the same climate as the southern part and is equally fertile. Immigration is invading this immense region, and the time is not far distant when it will be enormously productive.

From the Minnesota line to Churchill, on the western shore of Hudson's Bay, the distance is less than 800 miles. Of this distance more