

Confederation would be a failure. The opposition in Nova Scotia he believed to be rather sentimental than real. But still, it was highly desirable that nothing should be done that could possibly be avoided to intensify their feelings. He sincerely hoped that the Imperial Government, resting their decision in this matter on the interests of the Empire, would not in listening to the temporary ebullition of discontent embodied in the resolution, do anything which would lead to a dissolution of the Union. There was nothing more certain than that the moment this Dominion was found to be a failure, the moment it became dismembered. That moment the last hope of a separate national existence for Canada was at an end, and they must look forward to gravitating into the neighbouring Republic. The feeling of the House towards Nova Scotia was that of desiring to do them justice. There was not the slightest intention on the part of the people or representatives of the Dominion to do injustice to Nova Scotia, and he trusted the people of that Province would discard such prejudices. He trusted the amendment would be withdrawn. It was one which must be treated by the House as one of non-confidence in the Ministry. He would vote against the amendment, because he did not believe it was one for the interests of the Dominion.

Mr. F. Jones (Leeds), altogether repudiated the notion of the member for Sherbrooke that if the Dominion were a failure it must end in the absorption of the Provinces by the United States. That in any such event as Nova Scotia leaving the Confederacy, the Provinces must gravitate towards the United States was an extremely dangerous doctrine for any member of that House to announce, and especially one occupying the prominent position of the member for Sherbrooke. When the Provinces were all disunited, he (Mr. Jones) did not know that any such feeling had ever prevailed. Even Nova Scotia, when she had her own Legislature was loyal, and he would say that even if Nova Scotia went, and there was every appearance of it, still, that would lead to no such event as annexation; and it was unwise in any member to encourage every discontented person in this country and everywhere else who would rejoice to believe the Provinces were gravitating towards the United States. He denied that there was any such tendency in the Provinces, and as far as he could see, whether Nova Scotia went or not there would not be the slightest tendency to gravitate in the direction pointed out. No, not even if New Brunswick went too

would any feeling of gravitating towards the United States be predominant; and on this point he might add that honourable gentleman spoke of conciliating Nova Scotia, but he for one would never agree for that purpose that American produce should be allowed to come into the Dominion duty free, while the people of the Dominion were shut out from the markets of the United States.

Mr. McLellan said the member for Sherbrooke, while condemning the appointment of Dr. Tupper, wished the amendment rejected because he did not desire to vote non-confidence in the Government. The honourable gentleman when he was so anxious to stave off a vote of non-confidence in the Government, while so often expressing his opinion against the Government, was probably only waiting till they were a little deeper in the mire. The honourable member wishes to conciliate Nova Scotia. It would be an act of conciliation to recall Dr. Tupper. The honourable gentleman said the evil was done. If he regarded it as an evil, did he wish the House to adopt the doctrine that an evil once done was not to be corrected? The member for West Montreal had charged the mover of this amendment with stabbing in the dark. He would tell the honourable member that the people of Nova Scotia regarded Dr. Tupper as having ever throughout this whole matter struck below the belt and stabbed in the dark. His appointment had deepened the feeling of hostility in Nova Scotia. As the last drop made the bucket run over, so this act might lead the people into open breaches of the peace. It had been said the quarrel of Nova Scotia was with the British Government. This was incorrect. Its quarrel was with the men who made the British Government believe the people of Nova Scotia wanted the Union. He denied that the Nova Scotia representatives had laboured to excite feelings to the Union before these acts, as it had been since. He did not approve of all the acts of Government, but when a Local Legislature attempted to break up the Union, he did approve of the act of the Government in taking measures to have the Dominion Legislature represented, and he thought Dr. Tupper was the proper person to send.

Mr. Blake criticized the speech of the member for Montreal, and said the strongest argument it contained had been answered by the member for Sherbrooke. That argument—the only argument in his speech—was that Dr. Tupper's personal character required vindication; that it would have been a base thing not