

We are satisfied with democracy as long as it does not extend beyond its proper bounds. A universal democracy would no more be acceptable to us, than a universal monarchy in Europe was to our forefathers, who fought well and shed their blood from the reign of Charles V to Napoleon, in order to prevent such taking place. (Cheers.) Canada possesses the same number of Provinces at the present time that it did when England took this country under her control, and although our Provinces are not more numerous, still a marked and substantial degree of internal improvement has taken place. A friendly feeling pervades the land, and in the midst of our prosperity we hope for a reciprocal interchange of that feeling from our neighbours. We have, it is true, lost the Reciprocity Treaty, but the results are more detrimental to American than Canadian trade, still we would be pleased to open up those avenues of trade which would be mutually beneficial. We feel that new commercial relations are gradually springing up, and this country united by a chain, fastened by one end in Halifax and moored by the other to the shore of that country, which has so glorious a name, a name every Canadian, every British subject delights in—Victoria. There is nothing to prevent our occupying a worthy position amongst the nations of the world. (Cheers.) These ideas were impressed on my mind years ago, and the worthy member for Hants had something to do in the diffusion of such. I regret he does not now in his old days attempt to realize the dream of his boyhood. The honourable member for Wellington remarked that there was no coal in that country? Such is not in accordance with the knowledge of the geological formation of the country. The material is there in considerable quantity; not only coal—but iron, lead, silver, gold and various other metals. When iron and coal exist in such abundance, they are a great source of wealth. With such materials England made rapid strides in the mechanical arts, and we in Canada may hope for happy results from such products also. The iron in Mountains of the Ottawa must smelt down under the influence of Nova Scotia coal, and the forges of our country turn out the implements of warfare if ever required. The same spirit of independence that has ever characterized us as a people, is firm as ever, and with the assurance of British support, if needed, why should not our Dominion prosper. We on this North American Continent are one people, we enjoy a common literature, we breathe the air of freedom, and alike

[Dr. Grant (Russell)]

delight in mutual prosperity. A prosperity not to be lessened by the expenditure of what may be required by the Government of the country, in whom we had full and implicit reliance, to secure this additional territory. With it our new organization will prosper, and assume that magnitude, and realize that commercial prosperity which will enable us to lessen our debt, and strengthen our position as a people. Under these circumstances he would have pleasure in recording his vote in favour of the resolutions. (Cheers.)

**Mr. Jones (Leeds)** said after the course taken by members in praising the fertility of the country and great advantage it would be to Canada, they could not refuse the Government if they asked five or ten million dollars to extinguish the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company. He would not assume any such responsibility. The question did not exclusively belong to either the Reform or Conservative party, but was in some measure supported by both. He referred to the project which was entertained by the Government of which the honourable member for Chateauguay was a member, to pay a certain amount for the construction of telegraphic communication between the boundary of Canada and the Pacific Ocean, and ridiculed the idea, stating that the Indians would burn the poles for firewood. He said that in some regions which has been praised for their fertility, wheat and barley did not ripen, and between Dog Lake and Lake of the Woods, frost remained in the ground but a few feet below the surface during the summer. After passing 49° latitude there was very little land adapted for agricultural purposes.

After the recess—

**Mr. Jones** continued his remarks concerning the severity of the climate in the new territory, and quoted authorities to show that it was ill adapted for colonization, the thermometer sometimes indicating 47 degrees below zero at Fort Garry. There were 337,000 square miles in the Dominion. This was quite territory enough at present, as half that amount of territory on the continent of Europe contains fifty million inhabitants.

**Mr. Bellerose** said we had the choice between the annexation of these territories to Canada or to the States, and Canada with them. It was a political question, greater than the financial question. We have numerous proofs of the States' desire to acquire that country, and then the independence of Canada would be greatly endangered. This