

in our province, has received a satisfactory solution. Therefore, you may rest assured, Mr. Speaker, that no association having the motives and professing the principles which are attributed to the P. P. A. could ever take root in Quebec. Thank God, philanthropy in our province knows further limits than those which are assigned to that unpatriotic association. Sir, in the province of Quebec we believe in the great Liberal principle of toleration which permeates the education of our people. Under its influence the two elements of our population are animated by feelings of reciprocal respect and esteem and maintain relations of the most friendly character. To prove the accuracy of my statement, I could do no better than point out the fact that there are some gentlemen in this House who, notwithstanding the fact that they are of English extraction, and belong to the Protestant faith, represent counties where the French Catholic element is in the large majority. The hon. member for North Simcoe told us the other day that the minority in the province of Quebec had no reason to thank the majority for their generosity. Well, Sir, I answer that hon. gentleman: Show the same measure of unprejudiced feeling, the same measure of impartiality, the same measure of generosity in Ontario, Manitoba and elsewhere in this Dominion, and depend upon it, the concord and harmony which ought to prevail amongst the diverse sections of our people will never be disturbed. Sir, the upholding of the great principle of toleration has been most beneficial to Quebec, and does the greatest honour to the people in that noble province by showing the wholesome character of their education, as its results seem to contrast favourably to-day with what is taking place in some other parts of this country. Sir, I am proud to be a citizen of the province of Quebec; when I find that she can point with pride to the manner in which she has given a satisfactory solution to a question which seems to be an almost insoluble problem in other parts of this Dominion. But, Sir, I would like to know for what reason, what is right and just for Quebec, could not be equally right and just in Manitoba, in the North-west Territories, and everywhere else within the boundaries of this confederation. Let the great principle of toleration, which has contributed so much to the development of modern civilization, prevail. Let every man of education, every public speaker, every man having any influence, preach the observance of that principle to his friends; let no politician, no newspaper writer, appeal to popular passions; let the people alone about those vexed questions of language and education, or rather, appeal to their generous instincts, and you will soon see a feeling of harmony, of brotherhood, spreading throughout the different sections of this country. If there exists to-day complaints, criminations, violent discussions, if there exists agitation and discontent, it is because the great principle of toleration has

been overlooked and disregarded by some, whilst it should have been respected and honoured by all. When the founders of confederation undertook the task of erecting that great work, they resolved to make the principle of toleration one of its corner stones. After much discussion and deliberation, considering the peculiar conditions in which stood some of the provinces to be confederated, they came to the conclusion that that great principle should be embodied in our constitution. When, a few years afterwards, in 1870, the Manitoba Act was adopted, the same principle was embodied in that Act; and when, in 1875, under the administration of Mr. Mackenzie, the North-west Territories were organized, again the same course was adopted, and the same principle of toleration in regard to language and education, was embodied in the organic Act. Sir, when those statesmen were thus working together to complete and consolidate the edifice of confederation, when they were working with care and solicitude to shelter that great edifice from the reach of political strife, I am sure they little suspected that a quarter of a century would hardly elapse before there would be found men who would not hesitate to lay a ruthless hand upon that great political structure, which they considered as the proudest monument of their lives. Most of these statesmen have now passed away, but their names will live for ever in the hearts of every Canadian. They have passed away, but they have left numerous friends in both political parties, who will consider it their duty to devote all their efforts to the maintenance of that great political edifice, and to uphold that great principle of toleration which underlies confederation.

Mr. CHARLTON. I rise to a point of order, on a question rather pertaining to the internal economy of this House, and, if necessary, I will follow what a few words I have to say, with the motion that is always in order. This House has now been in session thirty-five consecutive hours; the "Hansard" staff have been thirty-five hours without rest. They have reached the verge of collapse, both physically and mentally.

Mr. SPEAKER. Has the hon. member spoken on this question?

Mr. CHARLTON. I have.

Mr. SPEAKER. If the hon. member has spoken on this question, he is out of order in speaking again.

Mr. CHARLTON. I move, then, that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. SPEAKER. The hon. member cannot move the adjournment after having spoken to the question.

Mr. LISTER. I move that the House adjourn.

Mr. CHARLTON. I wish to say in reference to this motion that the course adopted by the Government in requiring this House