be proclaimed in a country which calls itself Republican. (Applause.) You have referred to that Act. Let me tell you this, that that Act has been reproved by all true Liberals in the French Republic. Why, this very question was reviewed only recently in the monthly number of Harper's Magazine, in an article headed "The Religious Movement in France." It is written by Mr. Edmond de Pressense, a member of the French Senate. What gives, in my judgment, peculiar force to the opinion of Mr. de Pressense is the fact that he is a Pro-

gione Movement in Franca." It is written by Mr. Edmond de Pressense, a member of the French Senate. What gives, in my judgment, peculiar force to the opinion of Mr. de Pressense is the fact that he is a Protestant. This is the way in which he speaks of the very fact to which I now refer:—

"Besides the secular clergy, the Church of France long possessed a very numerous regular clergy representing the various religious Orders of Catholicism. These religious Orders—Dominicans, Franciscans, Jesuita and others—were distributed in congregations recognised by the State, and in congregations recognised by the State, and in congregations recognised by the State, of which latter the most important was the Society of Jesus. A few years ago, it will be remembered, the Republican Government revived some old laws, which had their raison d'etre under the Galifician Monarchy, and issued decrees for the expulsion of all the non-recognised religious Ordera. Thus many religious houses were closed, not without resistance which décasioned tumultuous scenes and greatly agitated public opinion, In reality the measure had no great importance."

There is the opinion of a Protestant—(applause)—the epinion of a Protestant—(applause)—

terms :"The third Republic, irritated, it is true, "The third Republic, irritated, it is true, by the spirit of opposition which it encountered amongst the clergy at its debut, has often displayed passionate hostility, according to Gambetta's saying, 'Le clericalisme, o'est l'ennemi.' The exaggerated manner in which it has applied the principle of secularisation, both in the educational laws, where it has not given a legitimate place to that religious teaching which might have been imparted at special hours without constraining any consciences, and also is pitllessly driving out of the hospitals the Sisters of Charlty, has naturally excited the liveliest dissatistaction, not only cited the liveliest dissatisfaction, not only amongst the clergy but in a considerable portion of the nation as well. This disportion of the nation as well. This dis-satisfaction constitutes at the present moment a real danger for Republican institutions, and everybody knows only too well by whom it is fraudulently taken advantage of." Here, again, you see the opinion

Here, again, you see the opinion and, itstead of approving of the act of the Republic, he condemns it, though he acknowledges that the Republican party in France, while acting thus acted under great provocation. For it is a matter of history that after the election which followed the unfortunate war of 1870, the Catholic party—I say Catholic party because I am sorry to say there is a Catholic party, who have committed the great mistake (I weuld say crime) of organising themselves as a political party—the Catholic party threw its weight against the Republican party. "Hence the bitter resentment of the Republicans, who, when Catnotic party in the weight against the Republican party. "Hence the bitter resentment of the Republicans, who, when once they came back with a majority, made the mistake of allowing their policy to be

inspired by their anger."

Now, my fellow-countrymen, let me pause here and remark:—Here is a country where SOME OLD LAWS

world saw the great principle that no man should be persecuted because of his religion. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) Sir, if I were seeking for an expression of the views of the true Liberals among my countrymen on this occasion, I should find them in the words of the most eminent Frenchman of this century, Mr. Guizot. The occasion was the reception of Father Lacordaire into the French Academy. In France they do these things with great ceremeny. There are only forty Academicians; when one dies an election takes place; the new many are only ferty Academicians; when one dies an election takes place; the new memper is introduced to the Academy, and he has to deliver a speech, to which another Academician must make an answer. On this eccasion that duty fell on Mr. Guizet. That occasion was a very important one, because Father Lacordaire was not only one of the greatest orators of his day, but was also one of the purest men, one of the no-blest characters to be found in any age and in any land. The man who was to answer him was well known as an orator, an historian and a statesman. But what added to the interest of the consisten was the con-test between the two mea, Mr. Guizot being a Protestant, a Huguenot, a descend-ant of a long persecuted minority, whereas Father Lacerdaire was a monk of the Dominican Order, instituted in medieval times minioan Order, instituted in mediaval times to fight heresy. The address suggested to Mr. Guizet some noble words, in my judgment, which I think should be taught as a lesson for all men who live in such a country as we live in—a country of mixed

what would have happened, sir, if we had met, you and I, six hundred years ago, and if it had been the lot ut both of us to influence our mutual destinies? I have no inclination to awake secolicutions of discord and vielence, but I would not respond to the expectation of the generous public who listen to us, and of the larger public outside, who have taken such a strong interest in your election, if I were not, as they are, moved by and proud of the beautiful centrast between what takes place to-day in this hall and what would have taken place in former times under similar dircumstances. Six hundred years ago, if my own people had met yeu, full of wrath they would have assailed you as an odious persecutor, and your own people, eager to inflame the victors agaisst heretics would have shouted. "Strike and again strike; God will well know his own." You have taken to heart it wipe from such atrectites the memory of the illustrious founder of the religious order to which you belong; for surely the reproach is not to be addressed to him, but to the age in which he lived, and te all parties during many centuries. It is not my habit, I dare say so, to speak of my own time and to my contemporaries with a complacent admiration. The more warmly I desire their happiness and their glery, the more I feel inclined to point out to them what they are still wanting in to comply to myself the joy and, shall I say it the pride of the spectacle which the Academy is now exhibiting to all eyes. We are here, you and I, sir, the living evidence and the happy with neases of the sublime progress which has taken place in intelligence of and respect for justice, conscience, right and those Divine laws, so long ignored, which regulate the mutual duties of men concerning God and belief in God. No one any longer smites or is smitten in the name of Ged : no one now lays claim to assume the rights and to anticipate the decrees of the Sovering Judge.

Mr. Chairman, we are here to-day in this country as themy MR. GUIZOT'S ADDRESS.

institutions? Why, sir, we shall do as in the past. WE SHALL FIGHT THEM.

matitutions? Why, sir, we shall do as in the past.

WE SHALL FIGHT THEM.

This is nothing new for us to have to donothing new for the party to which I belong. We have waged a long battle against the Ultramontane doctrine. We have waged a long battle during the time when Ultramontanes in Lower Canada were doing their very best for the Tories in Ontario, and when the Tories of Ontario never objected at all. (Laughter and applause.) There was an occasion only a few years ago when an election was fought in the County of Charlevoix. Sir Hector Langevin was a candidate. At the election he was elected, and the Tory party welcomed his election as a great triumph. It was centested on the ground of undue influence on the part of the elergy. The Ultramontanes, and, indeed, the whole Tory party maintained that the elergy had a right to use undue influence and were not amenable to civil tribunals. But we fought the question before the Civil Courts and before also the Ecclesiastical Courts, and we won before both. (Applause.) We fought the question single-handed. Now we are told by those who did not object formerly to an alliance with Ultramontanes that we Liberals to-day are allied with the Ultramontanes. To some extent we are. I am here to speak openly, and have no reason to feel ashamed of what we have done. Sir, when Ultramontane doctrines interfered with what we called our civil rights and libespies it was our duty to fight the issue like men, and we did it. In those days I never heard a word against Ultramontanism coming from the Tory press, while at every foot we fought the Ultramontane party. I don't blame them. They were, to a large extent, in the right My fellow countrymen of French descent and of the Conservative party had taken their views not from the British but from the French school of politics. I may say here, Mr. Chairman, that ever since I have been in politics, now more than 22 years, I have always striven in my native Province to inculcate Province to inculcate TRUE LIBERAL ENGLISH PRINCIPLES.

I always repudiated French Liberalism. Not my origin, mind, not the land of my ancestors, but only those ideas which have brought the country of my ancestors to its present reduced condition. I wanted to bring in better ideas. The Uitramontane party now fought us with some reason, now with no reason. But their dogmatic polities will not long remain under the cover of British institutions. For a long time they were the mainstay of the party of Sir John Macdonald. But there came a time when they could no longer remain so. The first occasion when they found themselves unable to follow the leadership of Sir John Macdonald was in connection with that License Ast which you will all remember. They completely severed themselves also from the party and Government of Sir John Macdonald on the outrageous Franchise always repudiated French Liberalism. Macdonald on the outrageous Franchise Bill. At that time I was not in the position that I new occupy, but I occupied a position of some responsibility in the representation of my native Province.

THERE WAS A QUESTION FRONTING-US.

THERE WAS A QUESTION FRONTING-US.
The Ultramontane party haddlest confidence in the Government and in the party of Sir John Macdonald, and we had never had any cenfidence in him. But were the Opposition to refuse the votes of the Ultramontanes because they could not accept all the Ultramontane ideas? Well, sir, I had several interviews at that time with a man who was one of the leaders of the party. several interviews at that time with a man who was one of the leaders of the party. He was a personal friend of mine, although we differed in politics. I allude to Senator Trudel, whom I admire for the courage of his _convictions, though I do not agree

Some eld Laws

—laws of the old monarchy—were revived in order to expel Jesuits. Let us look to the channel. Let us look to the channel. Let us look to the England. There also you will find old laws—still unrepealed, still upon the statute book—which might be revived to deal eus justice in the same way in which the country which might be revived to deal eus justice in the same way in which the panel is a same way in which the panel is the same way in which the following note, which I take the liberty of reading:

MONTREAL, 19th Sept., 1889.

MY DEAR LAURIER:—

I perfectly remember that in all our convergations, as you put it very correctly, "agreeing upon some questions, differing on many others, we were of opinion that it was preferable that the National Conservatives should be organised as a distinct party, with an acknowledged lender." You might have added that while agreeing upon the necessity of opposing the partibleu, for their numerous miscleeds, we respectively—served our perfect freedom to act alon political questions as we might deem best for the good of the country. You have perfect liberty to state the above facts when and where you should do so. Because I am of the opinion that, as a general rule, truth should see the light of day. If there are any exceptions to that rule they must be very few, and nothing but good must result from the fact that upon every question the public should have the truth and the whole truth.

Sir, those are the facts, and I see nothing but what is perfectly honorable for the country but have in perfectly benefit and the words for the books of the most eminent frenchman of the public what had passed between us. He consented in the tollowing note, which I take the liberty of reading:

MONTREAL, 19th Sept., 1889.

MY DEAR LAURIER:—

I perfectly remember that in all our convergations, as you put it very correctly, "agreeing upon some quostiens, differing on many others, we were of opinion that it was preferable that the National Conservatives should be organized as a distinct

Sir, those are the facts, and I see nothing but what is perfectly honorable for the Liberal party and for the Ultramontanes of Lower Canada in that respect. I submit this with all confidence to the approval and this with all confidence to the approval and to the judgment of my fellow-countrymen. Now, sir, I have dilated perhaps foo long upon this question; but when I came to Ontario I thought that I would not discharge my duty fully if I shirked any of the issues which are now agitating the public opinion of Ontario. (Hear, hear.) Sir, now I may say this: These recent events to which I have alluded have created in many minds the impression that we of the many minds the impression that we of the Liberal party have carried too far the doctrine of Provincial kights. I submit, on the contrary, that these recent events to which I have alluded—and the whole history of Confederation has shown the fact that the power of disallowance is the

GREATEST BANGER TO CONFEDERATION to-day. (Hear, hear.) The power of dis-allowance vested in the Central Govern allowance vested in the Central Government is not, mind you, the logical consequence of the confederative principle. On the contrary, it is altogether antagonistic to that principle. The confederative principle is this: that every Legislature—whether it be the Local Legislature or whether it be the Central Legislature—should be perfectly independent of each whether it be the central legislature—should be perfectly independent of each other; and, to my mind, if you interfere with the independence of one you completely make away with its utility. I quite understand, Mr. Chairman, that the Imperial party should keep the power of disallowance over the legislation of the Deminion Parliament. This is not the corrections of the attution that the power of vete, of disallowance of the Local Legislatures, as well as the Dominion Legislatures, should be bring them the greatest amount possible of discussion which then took place has shown discussion which then took place has shown this, that in our Constitution a great mistake was made, and that when the power of disallowance was vested in the Central Parliament, principle was sacrificed to expedication of minorities. But what has been of disallowance was necessary for the prostection of minorities. But what has been the result. The power of disallowance has been shamefully made use of by the Consertion of the contral Parliament, principle was sacrificed to expedicate to expedicate to expedicate the contral Parliament, principle was sacrificed to expedicate the contral Parliament prosperous people on the face of the earth, that milk and honey flow in the land—though you don't see it much—liament prosperous people on the face of the earth, that milk and honey flow in the land—though you don't see it much—liament prosperous people on the face of the earth, that milk and honey flow in the land—though you don't see it much—liament prosperous people on the face of the earth, that milk and honey flow in the land—though you don't see it much—liament prosperous people on the face of the earth, that milk and honey flow in the land—though you don't see it much—liament prosperous people on the face of the earth, that milk and honey flow in the land—though you don't see it much—liament prosperous people on the face of the earth, that milk and honey flow in the land—though you don't see it much—liament prosperous people on the face of the earth, that milk and honey flow in the land—though you don't see it much—liament prosperous people on the face of the earth, that milk and honey flow in the land—though you don't se

sir, it is said that the Legislature may pass a law which would be PREJUDICIAL TO THE GENERAL INTERESTS of Canada, and that in such a case such a law should be disallowed. But are you quite sure that the power of disallowance, so exercised, will be more in the interest of Canada than the law disallowed? Take the case of Manitoba. The people of Manitoba believed that railway competition was in the interest of the Province. The Government of Canada asserted that monopoly in Manitoba was essential to the benefit of Canada, and, in consequence of that assertion, the Government of Canada disallowed the will of the people of Manitoba which wanted railway competition. Will any one tell me here that the Government of Canada, when it set its will against the people of Manitoba, acted for the best interests of Manitoba? Will any one tell me that if you create discontent in a Prevince you will never the canada. Manitoba? Will any one tell me that if you create discontent in a Province you will promote general welfare in Cauada? Will any one tell me, in fact, when we have a system which allows local questions to be determined by local bodies, that it is

FOR THE GENERAL GOOD that those local bodies should have their that those local bodies should have their wills set aside by a superior power? Sir, I am not of this mind; you cannot be of this mind; and the people of Ontario have not been up till this moment of this mind; but you are told every day—and this is what is at the bottom of this agitation—that the majority of the people in Quebec are abus-ing their power to promote legislation which is offensive to the Protestant minwhich is offensive to the Protestant minority. (Hear, hear.) Sir, this is the statement which has been made, I know. But let me tell you this, my fellow-countrymen: If my fellow-countrymen, the Protestants of Quebec, have any legislation of which they have just right to complain, let me just tell you this—that that is a thing which I am not prepared at this moment to admit. There is not one single moment to admit. There is not one single piece of that legislation which has not been passed by their concurrence. (Hear, hear.) Sir, the Protestant minority of Quebec, for reasons of their own, for reasons which I shall not at this moment discuss, have invariably since the year 1854

variably since the year 1854
SUPFORTED THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY,
and every legislation which is now signlised
as being offensive to the Protestant uninority has been put upon the statute book by
the Conservative party; and every time
with the concurrence of the Protestant
minority. (Hear, hear, and applause.)
Now, sir, that may be; I am not here to
deny it. It may be that some of this legislation to-day is found to be offensive to the lation to-day is found to be offensive to the Protestant minority; but if it is so, would it not be fair to ask the Protestant minority to come before the Legislature of Quebec, and there to lay their complaint? (Hear, liear, and cheers.) I ask it of you, gentlemen, in the spirit of fairness which has ever characterised a British audience—is it fair, is it loyal to harge my tellow-country men with tyram and the minority? But never, never, in any one single instance, was a protest ever made to the Legislature of Onelow (Applance). of Queboc. (Applause.) Sir, I ay more. I belong to a race which is not without faults, but which is, I am sure, as kindhearted as ever any race to be found on the face of the earth. (Hear, hear.) I belong to a face which every man of British orgin who has known it has always proclaimed as one of the most peaceable and friendly to be found anywhere and I make held to earn interest. where; and I make bold to say, in the name of my fellow countrymen of French origin, that whenever a just complaint is origin, that whenever a just complaint is made to them, that just complaint shall be heard; but I ask this, that those who complain, if they want to go to the Governor-General, let them go; if they want to go to the Dominion Parliament, let shem go; but I only ask that before doing that they should come to the first Legislature that can remedy their grieviances, that is the Legislature in which they have the power to elect some ten or twelve members of their own persuasion and creed and origin. (Hear, hear.) Had it not been for this unfortunate circumstance, I am sure that at no time this unfortunate controversy would have taken place. I am sure that at no time this unfortunate principle of Dominion interference in Local Legislature would have been maintained; but, sir, this is a principle which cannot be trifled with. If you once admit that the Dominion Parliament has the right to various and to same the same times the same trained to available to the same to the same trigint to various and to same the same trigint to various and to same the same trigint to various and to same to same the same trigint to various and to same the same trigint to various and to same triging to the same trigin hade to them, that just complaint shall be once admit that the Dominion Parliament has the right to review and to annul, just has the right to review and to annul, just by the mere motion of its hand, the legislation of any local body, just as well make away with the whole paraphernalia of Confederation and have legislative union at once—because it will amount to this. But this is the issue upon which the Liberal party has fought a long, long battle. I know very well this; that this principal cannot be affirmed without giving offence, now in one Province and now in another Province. But Confederation, sir, cannot be worked unless we adhere to the principle in which it was contion, sir, cannot be worked unless we adhere to the principle in which it was conceived—and the principle in which it was conceived was a separation of powers between local bodies, supreme in their sphere, and the general body, also

and the general body, also
SUPREME IN ITS SPHERE.

Sir, so far we have been pretty successful.
I admit we have these little difficulties, but
I trust in the judgment and in the sober
reflection of my fellow countrymen of all
creeds, of all races, and of all Provinces,
again to affirm that what was done in 1867
was good work and should be maintained.
Now. Sir, under that system since 1967 we
have been, I must admit, pretty successful.
We have not been as successful as we might rights and to anticipate the decrees of the Sovereign Judge.

Mr. Chairman, we are here to-day in this country as they were in Europe—Catholics and Protestants together. Shall we reviet those old laws? Shall we reviet those old laws? Shall we strike in the name of God? No; those times are past. But this is not enough. Shall we not anticipate the decrees of the Supreme Judge, and as the motto at least to which the Liberal party siall aiways adhere, shall we not say, let every opinion be free, and let the best prevail as truth and justice must ever prevail? (Applause.) But, is; I shall be asked—we are asked every day shall we not say, let every opinion be free, and let the best prevail as truth and justice must ever prevail? (Applause.) But, is; I shall be asked—we are asked every day of the earth, that milk and honey flow in the land—though you don't see it much—the land—though you don't see it

This resolution, I said, was now investigation. The author had no occasion to move it, or develop it, but on the motion of Mr. Marshall he indicated that the policy adopted should be that England should receive our CERTALS FREE OF DUTY,

certain frameword of the country, and if they would do that we would be so magnanimous as to lower the tariff by a few inches which we have put in the face of British industries. Well, I may say this at once, I would be in favor of a more close commercial alliance of Canada with Great Britain. I would favor it with all my soul. But, air, if there is any man, who believes that any such alliance between Canada and Great Britain can be formed upon any other basis than the basis of Free Trade which I prevails in England, that man is a "Rip Van Winkle"—(langhter)—who have most rebasis than the basis of Free Trade, which they have adopted, and Canada. But, nauseous as the dose that the concept of the last 44 years, but for the last 44 years. Applause.) Why, Mr. Chairman, the British people will not to day go back on the policy of Free Trade, which they have adopted, and Canada in ot in a position at this moment with the large revenue which it has to collect, to adopt any other tariff than a revenue tariff at best. So that the conditions are not equal upon which you can form a closer commercial alliance between Canada and Great Britain; but there is alongside of us a kindred, a nation economic canada and Great Britain; but there is alongside of us a kindred, a nation economic to ally situated as we are—the United States—and we claim that that commercial alliance between the England is possible with the United States, and the policy which we have advocated, which we still continue to advocate, is the removal of all Commercial alliance between this country and the great favored country to the south of us. Now, sir, there is not a man in this audience—there is not a m

Sir Richard Cartwright—(cheers)—moved his first motion in favor of Reciprocity in the year 1838—in the very year the Presidential election was held, and, if there is any man who at that time without a knowledge of history expected that Reciprocity would be brought about in the course of twelve months or twenty months, he has not read history as I have read it. I have read in this way, that every reform has caused to the reformer years of labor I for the reformer years of labor in this way, that every reform has caused to the reformer years of labor and those years of labor I for one am prepared to give—(cheers)—and though Democrats may be defeated in the States and though Canadians may grow faint—hearted in Canada the Liberal party, as long as I have anything to do with it, will remain true to the cause will about the states and though Canada the Liberal party, as long as I have anything to do with it, will remain true to the cause will about the cause will about the state of the state

he ill see that there is no cause to be scouraged because the Republicans are in power. Why, in this very month there is to asse at Washington a Congress of American Nations, summoned by the Government of the day, to discuss what? To discuss

CLOSER COMMERCIAL RELATIONS between the United States and those na Vell, certainly what can be discus American Government can be well discussed by the American Government with the Canadian Government. I can see no reason why we should not attempt to do the same. This Convention is to meet under a resolution of Congress which is as follows:—

tion of Congress which is as follows:—
The adoption of uniform patent and copyright laws: the establishment of regular and frequent communication between the different countries participating in the Conference; the selection of a plan of settling international disputes; the adoption of a uniform silver coinage, and of a uniform standard of weights and measures; the adoption of a uniform standard of Customs and tariff duties.

Is that plain enough? The adoption of a uniform standard of Customs and tariff duties. I am not prepared to say I would be disposed to concur in all this, but I do

question, interesting the Northern and Central States; and, if it be kept in those Central States; and, if it be kept in those lines, I have much hope of an early success. It is quite evident that the Republican Government of President Harrison is disposed to discuss to-day Unrestricted Reciprocity with the neighboring States or Republics, and is therefore disposed to discuss Reciprocity with Canada if Canada only wants Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States. I say more. The question of Unrestricted Reciprocity in the United States has not yet become an open question, and has not become a party question, and I do hope for my part that

as the result of the discontent which west aroused in Outario in consequence of the fact that the will of the people of Outario was superceded by the Quiesce majority which and the people of the Conservative power in the Covernment of Ganda to set its will against the will of the people of the p ration which lurks in Unrestricted Reciprocity with the great nation to the south of us. The party to be pitted is not the Liberal party, but the party which is compelled to swallow the dose they now aver to be so nauseous to the country and detrimental to Canada. But, nauseous as the dose is, they will, as in the past, swallow it. If it is negessary to retain them in power its not at all too sickening for the Tory stomach. But if the Liberals are to be pitted even a little at this time, it is that after all the abuse heaped upon them they have to provide clothes for those who have most revide clothes for those who have most revided them. The Tories whenever they get a new suit never attempt to put it off until

we want is not the cry of Imperial Federation as it has been set forth lately, but political, commercial and economic reform, and an alliance not limited simply to the British Empire, but an alliance, a federation which will embare active manufacture and appears from the steel.

will remain true to the cause
will remain true to the cause
cause is successful. I will not expect to
win in a day, but I am prepared to remain
in the cool shades of Opposition until the
cause has triumphed, and you never shall
hear a complaint from me. But some think
that though Unrestricted Reciprocity is
possible it is not probable. We are on the
slaalaeve of triumph. The triumph is at our
hands if we only know how to play our
cards. (Laughter and cheers.) Some men say
are discouraged because the Democrats

The year escattered all over the face of this
tout: I confess I can see none. The Bristrace is the
Continent. I am a French Cauadian, speaking as a Canadian, and I say to my
fellow-Cardedians that the course the great
Liberal party should pursue is that which
will best tend towards the speedy attainment of this great object, an alliance of the
Cauada and the
Cauada and the ment of this great object, an alliance of the whole British race upon the face of the earth; and if we obtain an alliance, a commercial alliance between Canada and the United States, we shall have fitted one link of the chairs. and while I have represented that the condition of our country cannot be viewed except with some little degree of anxiety and lalarm, yet all of us, whatever our creed, whatever our race, whatever our Province, if we only bring ourselves up to the level of trusting each ether, of having confidence in our own better nature and having a better opinion of each other, we shall have good cause for hope in the future. I shall

I shall

NEVER BE DISTURBED BY WILD TALK, whether in Quebec or Ontario; it is only wiid talk; it is only the safety valve by which therextra stream will escape and do no harm, when the excitement has subsided. Let us remember that, though divided by different tenets and of different religious creeds, we all worship the same God. Let us remember that, though divived in religious forms, still we all believe in Him who came to earth to bring to men peace and goodwill, and if we are true to these teachings we shall be ready to make all allowance for the differences, it may be for the prejudices, of our fellow-countrymen, and we shall kave every confidence in the infuture of our great country. For my own part, I shall never lose hope in the future of our growing country. (Prolonged cheering.)

S. A. FISHER, M.P. NEVER BE DISTURBED BY WILD TALK.

S. A. FISHER M.P. Mr. Fisher was received with generous rounds of applause. After a tew introductory remarks he said that, looking around on the walls of the hall, he felt that he was tory remarks he said that, looking around on the walls of the hall, he felt that he was not a stranger. "The mottoes," he said, "represent the principles that animate the Liberal party of Quebec, as well as of Onto the day, and I feel that there are bonds of union between us, that I am speaking to brothers and Canadians with interests the same as my own. The great questions discussed by Mr. Laurier are the great questions of the day, and I do not know that I can add anything. Perhaps I can say some thing about the Jesuit question that may give some little information to some who have not had the same interest in it that I have had. It is not a new question. As early as 1884 the principles of the Jesuit Restates Act were acknowledged and acceded

you as people not cleared to you of ought, I suppose, to speak to you of THE DISALLOWANCE OF THE ACT rather than of the feeling in Quebec, Generally speaking, all Liberals are pledged to oppose the exercise of the power of disallowance, except in extreme circumstances. It is necessary that we adhere to that principle. We should adhere to it even though it may tell against our individual desires and leanings. We must adhere to that principle even though disallowance might be favorable to our party. It is our duty, notwithstanding, to suffer any detriment that might result. Speaking of what this action of the veto may lead up to, I was elected to represent the constituency of Brome in the House of Commons. That constituency also elected by a majority of over 300 the Hon. Mr. Lynch to represent them in the Local Legislature. When over 300 the Hon. Mr. Lynch to represent them in the Local Legislature. When the Jesuit Act came up inthe Legislature Mr. Lynch discussed it and allowed it to be passed unanimously. I fought against Mr. Lynch's election and asked the electors of Brome that they elect a friend of mine. Now, with regard to this principle of disallowance. Their Lecal representative allowed the Act to pass unanimously, and I ask if I, a member of the House of Commons, should, because I have the power, disregard the confidence of my constituents placed in Mr. Lynch? It would have been very difficult to veto the Act because IT WAS PASSED UNANIMOUSLY

by the Legislature of Quebec. It is idle to say that they did not understand it. The Act was three or four weeks before the Legislature, and the Protestant minerity discussed it and knew every detail. But so completely satisfied were they that they did not challenge a vote at any stage of its passage, It is said two members protested, Mr. Hall, of Montreal, briefly, and Mr. country to the south of us. Now, sir, there is not a man in Canada, I venture to say—who, if his heart, would not say this would be are asked sometimes, gentlemen, what is the wretten been possible to say. The saked sometimes, gentlemen, what is the wretten been possible to say—who, if his heart, would nave annexation. It is idle to talk about this. I am sory to say that some of those who teared it against Annexation if that becomes a question? It is idle to talk about this. I am the wretten been possible to secure Unrestricted Reciprocity would thave been some crats were defeated in the last Presidential election. During Mr. Cleveiand's admir, ministration, it is said, it would have been some chance. Now, sir, when my good friend yre in the first motion in favor of Reciprocity in the british first motion in favor of Reciprocity in the br UNTIL IT WAS AGREED

to by the head of the Cathelic Church, the Bishop of Rome. On the other hand the agreement owne to by Mr. Mercier on behalf of the Province had to be ratified by the Legislature. The Mail finds fault with the Act because, while the \$400,000 is given outright, the \$60,000 is not given to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, but only the interest on the amount is placed at their disposal. This clause was not in the original bill. It was an amendment moved by Hon. Mg. Lynch. The Committee would, no doubt, like to handle the whole amount, but it was said that they would give it to the universities handle the whole amount, but it was said that they would give it to the universities at the expense of the country academics. The amoudment meant that the people whe moved it had no confidence in the Committee. The fight against Ultramontanism has been a long one, but it is true that the English-speaking minerity have been Conservatives and have

ALLIED THEMSELVES with the Ultramontanes. It was eight months between the time the bill was passed and the vote on it in the House of Commons. During all that time the people of Quebec knew what had been done. The people of my county knew what their representative in the Local House had done. Did they call him to account? Did they censure him? Not a single meeting of any kind was held to censure their representative. The fact was that not until after this agitation was directed countril the Local Landing agitation was directed against the Dominion House was it started in Quebec. I am sure that the great majority of the English-speaking people of Quebec are satisfied it is

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further orders. of the Town. I. N Goderich, Oct. 8th

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