

and great fears entertained as to the support they would receive from the majority of the Assembly, the local Premier resigned his office, and Mr. Mousseau had to give way, according to arrangements which I had the honor to make known to this House some twenty-five months ago, from my seat in this Chamber, Mr. Chapleau then became a member of the Privy Council and Secretary of State for Canada, while Mr. Mousseau took the leadership at Quebec.

Such are the intrigues which have deprived the French minority in this Senate of their right to have a French Senator occupying one of the treasury benches in this House, and which have also deprived over a million of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Dominion, of the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the law of the land. Nay, those intrigues have done more; they have brought the Government of the day into a most discreditable position. Is it not generally known throughout the length and breadth of this Dominion, that to secure his seat in the Commons, the present Secretary of State (Mr. Chapleau) had to yield to the conditions imposed upon him by the candidate opposing his return in Terrebonne, and had to pay \$3,800, part of which sum, it was agreed, would go into the hands of an official dismissed by the present Government. In other words, the Secretary of State (Mr. Chapleau) to secure his seat in the Cabinet, had to acknowledge that his leader and every one of his colleagues in the Government, had done wrong, in dismissing that official, and had to pay a sum of money as an indemnity for the wrong done to him.

How will the representatives of the injured French minority in the other branch of the Legislature deal with this case of Mr. Chapleau's under such circumstances? How they will deal with the Government, who seem, I am sorry to say, to be parties to such intrigues, and who, by retaining this hon. gentleman as a member of the Ministry, have placed themselves in such an awkward position, has yet to be seen. But one thing is certain, that they are in duty bound to vindicate the rights of their constituents, and that failing to do so, the latter will have to take the matter into their own hands, see that justice is done, and call

their representatives to account for their neglect of duty.

Could not the French population of the Dominion do what their Irish fellow-subjects, though less in number, have done? At the last general elections in Ontario, the Liberal Government of that Province having succeeded, grave fears were entertained as to the success of the Conservatives at the polls last spring, so that the Right Honorable Premier of Canada had to set to work to devise some means which would help him in the contest. The hon. gentleman knew by experience the importance of getting the support of the Irish vote. There was but one difficulty,—there was no vacancy in the Cabinet which he might fill by calling some gentleman of that origin to join the Administration, and so strengthen the Government. If rumor be true, the right hon. gentleman soon made up his mind how he would overcome the difficulty. Two of his colleagues were informed that they would have to go, or accept, one of them a lieutenant-governorship and the other a judgeship, and thus create two vacancies in the Cabinet, which our two honorable Irish friends, Messrs. Smith and Costigan, were called upon to fill, and who were sworn in accordingly. I am happy to have this occasion to congratulate those two hon. gentlemen, and I am particularly delighted to be able to congratulate our Irish fellow subjects, on the good example they have set to the French population of the Dominion, to whom, I hope, their example will be useful, and whom, no doubt, it will encourage and stimulate.

I cannot resume my seat without calling the attention of the French element in this Dominion, and particularly of the Province of Quebec, to the charge made by the hon. leader of the Senate (Sir Alex. Campbell) against their representatives in the popular branch of this Legislature, as to their conduct in this matter of the use of the French language, and of our right to have a Minister in the Senate who can participate in the discussions in that language.

At page 35 and following pages of the Debates of the Senate for the year 1880 I find the hon. leader of this House reported as follows:

My hon. friend must bear in mind that this is not the House which makes Ministers; that all