

the majority of my right hon. friend? And is he proud of a majority swelled by appeals of this kind? And here is another extract: (Translation.)

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF MONTMAGNY.

The 'Courrier de Montmagny,' October 31, 1904.

Up to now I have been the Liberal candidate.

Was not that glory enough for one man to be the Liberal candidate? It appears not.

(Translation.)

To-day, at the request of a large number of Conservatives, I become the nationalist candidate, that is to say, I take the field as the champion of French and Catholic Canada, and of its right to a fair representation at Ottawa. I am a Liberal, but before all, I am against imperialism, militarism and against Quebec being crushed under the heel of the Tories.

They will try to buy your votes, my friends, but think of your old flag, think of our dear province, remember our ancestors and our religion. The motto of Quebec is:

'I remember'

Do ye remember!

ARMAND LAVERGNE.

Now, I leave that as a side thought for my hon. friend, and I ask him does he approve of that method of canvass, and does he think that is one of the things that will bind this country together, will promote high public political ideas? Taking all these things into consideration, there are some points, which serve, may be, to diminish the apparent value of the great victory of the third of November.

But, I have been too long upon these details, and I now wish to come to the speech. The speech from the Throne itself—well there is not much to come to in this speech. It seems to have sprung from barren and unfruitful soil. It looks to me like either the product of utter exhaustion—due, I suppose, to the great efforts of the election—or the product of a proud and superior carelessness, as though the hon. gentlemen opposite had earned a holiday and a good time, without thinking very much about the country. But there is one thing in the speech and that is the autonomy of the Northwest. We are not permitted to know what this measure will be. But it is a measure that has long been asked for by the people of the Northwest, a measure that has been supported by His Majesty's loyal opposition in the late parliament, as it is in this House, but which has been consistently and persistently denied by my right hon. friend and the government which he leads. In this speech, we have a promise of autonomy for the Northwest. Was that a late pre-election repentance? Was the letter that my right hon. friend wrote on the eve of the election promising that something should be done to this end wrung from him by the fear of antagonizing votes? Whatever the reason, there was a promise, and this time there is the fulfilment so far as the speech from the

Mr. FOSTER.

Throne goes. I hope that my right hon. friend, in bringing down this measure, will give to the new province a geographical area that will be sufficient. For myself, I am opposed to dividing this country up into small provinces with their burden of judicial and administrative officers, duties and expenses. I hope also there will be no stinginess with reference to the resources with which the new province shall be endowed. I think it would be a mistake if it were left to come to this parliament year after year voicing its demands for means to meet what must be great expenses, and increasing expenses as the development of the province proceeds. I hope the powers to be given to that province will be so definite, so clear and so full that the measure will be satisfactory to the sturdy pioneers who are to make that province great, and will avoid grievances and recriminations of every sort. We have no jealousy of the great west. There is no rivalry between the west and the east. The east bought the patrimony of the country, the money of the east paid for it. The brawn and brain of the east pioneered that great country and to-day our sons, our brothers and our fathers are the dominant race of the province that is to be. Every power which can be given to them should be given to enable them to lay the foundations of a province with an almost limitless future and one that will justify the confidence which we had in it when we made it a part of this great Dominion, a confidence which every succeeding year has increased.

There is a further mild allusion made—no, there is no allusion made to that old-time indispensable market to the south of us. What has happened hon. gentlemen opposite? Have they discarded some more of their theories? I know that it is impossible for heated steel always to retain its initial heat, but one would never have thought that that ardent party which called for commercial union, which vociferated its demands for unrestricted reciprocity, which reiterated its adhesion to the idea that the market to the south of us and its reciprocal enjoyment was worth more to us than the markets of all the world besides, should have lost all its intrinsic heat and warmth. Yet to-day the only paragraph we have in the speech that touches the country to the south of us, is that somewhat obscure one in which it is stated that an International Commission composed of three representatives from each country will be appointed

To investigate and report upon the conditions and uses of the waters adjacent to the boundary line between the United States and Canada.

What that may mean I do not know, but we will have to possess ourselves in patience until we find out the meaning of the clause. But for ever and for ever, it would seem, the old flag which was nailed to the top of the mast by my hon. friend, and of which he said that it would float there un-