

population in this province do not hold their privileges by the grace of anybody and are not going to submit to be "tolerated" or treated as strangers and intruders. A British subject does not need to ask the permission of the legislature to use English wherever the Union Jack floats; it is the language of the Empire, and to be given first place. Nor is the enjoyment of our religious privileges, whether exercised in education or otherwise, at the mercy of Mercier, or any of his party. The right of private judgment, as inseparable from the British subject as the blood that flows in his veins, secures religious liberty and all that the term implies. It is time all this gush on the part of the Nationalists and their flatterers about 'concessions' and 'generosity' and 'forbearance' to the minority was dropped. The sooner the majority realize that we have as good a title as they have to be here, and that the rights they have infringed upon and threaten to take from us, are our inalienable heritage as subjects of the British crown, the better for themselves and for the peace of the Dominion. When I heard of Laurier, parading before Ontario audiences, the magnanimity of allowing the minority in Quebec the enjoyment of this and that privilege as proof of the virtue of the party national, I grew indignant at the deception, for we have to thank nobody but our forefathers, who won them, for the enjoyment of rights that are as common to all British subjects as air and light are to all men, and which cannot be taken from us until the Nationalists tear down the old flag and replace it with the tri-color, and that is a contract I would advise them to let out by tender. When the Quebec legislature proposed measures for the good of all, they have had my hearty approval, but in all they have done to root out British insti-

tutions and change the province into a French and Papal state, I have done my best to oppose them. If that be treason, then I am guilty. For the witnesses of my own race and creed who have testified against me, I have no other feeling than that of pity. If they are willing to sell their heritage for a mess of pottage—for a few offices or grants of public money to local improvements—all I have to say is, I am not, and when the Nationalists come to reckon at close quarters, they will find few among the minority who will desert the ranks of the old cause of constitutional freedom to take their dirty shilling.

Mr LeGall proceeded to address the jury with great fluency. He said his task was much simplified by the prisoner having no evidence to offer in his defence, and which was equivalent to a plea of guilty. The question was, did the evidence produced by the crown substantiate the charges made in the indictment? Beginning with the testimony of the first witness and going on to that of the last, the learned gentleman demonstrated how clearly they bore out the charges that the prisoner had harbored a purpose of revolt against the government and had induced other electors to join with him in a conspiracy to overthrow the said government. It was true there was no proof as to violence having been used, but there was intent, and that was all sub-division 22 of section 49 of the statute required. He was assured the jury would agree with him that the prisoner was a dangerous man and ought to be made an example of.

His Honor intimated that he would charge the jury after dinner. The court resumed at 2.35.

The Judge said the first point to be considered was the law on the subject and the second, whether the prisoner had violated its pro-