

speaking Russians, the French, German and Italian-speaking Swiss, the Jews, the Spanish-speaking Mexicans, the German-speaking Alsacians. It is opposed to the true spirit of loyalty to the Crown, because no man, who is truly loyal to the Crown, would endeavor to stir up strife among the Queen's subjects by attempting to repeal, for the avowed purpose of persecution and extinction, laws which have had the sanction of the Crown in one form or another ever since the Cession of Canada. I wish to make one more remark as to the political record of the hon. member for North Simcoe. Let me refer to that great demonstration in Toronto, which showed so well the fraternity of the two races, and I wish that fraternity was more widely practised. I think that the public men of each Province ought to visit the other Provinces, and try to develop that good feeling which is so easily developed when we are better acquainted with one another. In that great demonstration in Toronto what do we find? An address was presented to Sir John A. Macdonald by the Liberal Conservative party of Ontario. My hon. friend from Simcoe knows something of that address. On that occasion the chairman was appointed on the motion of Mr. Dalton McCarthy, and when the meeting was organised the chairman read an elaborate, an eloquent address to Sir John Macdonald, two or three paragraphs of which I will read to this House, with as full an assurance of their being accepted here as they were accepted there:

"The happy results of British rule in North America began when the policy of Pitt was accomplished by the valor of Wolfe, would have been imperfect, if not frustrated, but for the cordial relations which you have for nearly half a century maintained, in spite of unjust and unparliamentary criticism, with the great men who have been the chiefs of the loyal Canadians of Quebec; and on this occasion we would mingle with our felicitations to yourself a tribute of grateful remembrance of Cartier, whose statue rises in another city to bear witness to his public deeds and to keep his memory green. * * * In a Confederation in which the people are divided by a very earnest and sincere difference of opinion in race, religion and political sentiment, unity of action and harmony of thought have been maintained with striking success by the wisdom, tact and true liberality with which you have made alike the Cabinet, the Provincial Executives, the Bench, the Bar, and the Public Service, bear witness to your forethought and care for the interests of races, creeds and opinions, as part of the forces by which nations are governed, and by the wise conduct of which they grow strong, united and prosperous."

No better inspired, no better worded sentiments of true patriotism were ever recorded, and the hon. member for North Simcoe will derive more glory for the part he took in that demonstration than he will in the machristian crusade he is now leading.

It being Six o'clock, the Speaker left the Chair.

After Recess.

Mr. CHAPLEAU. Before this House rose at six o'clock I had been showing that it would be an injustice to the population of the North-West Territories, who were the first settlers there, and who, surely, deserve our consideration, if we were to deprive them of the privilege of having the laws published in a language that they understand. What has been the cause of the large influx of Anglo-Saxon settlers into the North-West? It is the millions of money that the old Provinces have voted to build the Canadian Pacific Railway. We all agreed to that; we all applauded the enterprise

and the energy of those who built that road. What, again, has brought that immigration into the Territory? It was the great, the richly subsidised colonisation societies which brought thousands of immigrants from Great Britain to take possession of the soil, and the railway companies who acquired large tracts of land as railway subsidies and have invested their capital there. All these newcomers were characterised by that spirit of enterprise which belongs to the English immigrants, and which leads them to take possession of the world wherever the world and its resources presents itself to them. We welcome those desirable immigrants, we help them in the full measure of a dutiful Government. But must we, for all that, despise and forget the first settlers of those remote regions, those who revealed to us the treasure we had there? Sir, will not my hon. friend from North Simcoe give to these old settlers of the North-West, at least, time to learn English? It has taken me a long time to learn to speak it, badly as I do. I think he ought to give them, at least, a few years to learn how to read the laws which will be enacted in those Territories. But there is something more. These people who live there, who are the owners of the soil, have disputes amongst themselves. The law must be obeyed, must be administered, and is he going to deny them the right of having justice administered to them in a language which they understand? He does deny them of that right; we must not be unjust as he wants us to be. I think that if this House comes to the conclusion that a certain measure of liberty to settle that question of language ought to be given to the Legislature of the North-West, we must in justice reserve to the old settlers, to that population which is now in the minority, the right to speak their language, to be heard in their language, as witnesses, jurors, and pleaders before the courts. I desire, in closing my remarks, to quote some observations from a powerful writer and a keen observer, who has visited this country, Sir Charles Dilke. How does he speak of the population, of whom the hon. member for North Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy) and the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) spoke, I will not say with contempt, but with suspicion as to their loyalty and with fear as to the future of the country so far as they were concerned. Sir Charles Dilke referred to one of the most prominent statesmen who represented the French Canadians, Sir George Cartier. Speaking of Sir George Cartier, who was very often accused by his opponents in politics, of being too much of a Britisher in Canada, Sir Charles said this:

"Sir George Cartier, the Conservative statesman who led the French Canadians at the time of Confederation, had himself as a young man taken part in Papineau's rebellion, but there was never a stronger supporter of a United Empire than my host at Ottawa in the year of the passing of the Bill."

Drawing a comparison between the French in Lower Canada and the South African Dutch, the author said:

"In both cases we found the alien people in the land had dispossessed the mother country of the province. In each case they have clung to their language and institutions, and in each country the language of the non-English Calvinists may now be made use of in the legislature. Both races are filled with intense Conservatism, and the French of Canada and the Dutch of South Africa are now in fact the only surviving true Conservatives living under free institutions."