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one-half of the American continent, and were they going to hand it over to the different Local Legislatures? (Applause.) The little Province of Manitoba had its legislation disallowed over and over again. The Dominion said, we have bought the province and built the C. P. R., and in the interest of the old provinces the trade of that country should not be diverted to the United States. He had supported this view, but he had always qualms of conscience and would not repeat his vote. The disallowance came to an end on account of the general interests of the country. The Streams Bill was disallowed too, and he considered that that step was right because under the pretext of a general law the property of A was taken away and handed over to B. Another instance of interference with provincial actions was in the case of Mr. Mercier's conversion of debt scheme, proposing to force the English bondholders to accept less than they wanted. The Dominion Government found that this step would damage the credit of the Dominion, and caused Mr. Mercier to withdraw this feature of his scheme by hinting at disallowance. It was said by Sir John Macdonald that if they disallowed this Bill Mr. Mercier would simply have re-enacted it, and it would have been disallowed again and there would have been an awful row. The same thing was done in the Streams Bill, but he did not think there was so much noise about it as the unfortunate Jew who swallowed the slice of pork. (Laughter.) There was not a clap of thunder, as there was when the Jew got the pork into him. He did not know why the Province of Ontario should be subjected to this kind of treatment, while the tender feelings of Quebec should be spared so carefully. He asked them not to be misled in this question of provincial rights. There was no question of province in this; the provinces had jurisdiction over their own affairs, but when they passed a law against the national life of the Dominion it was then time for the Government to step in and disallow that law; and, if there was one subject more than another on which the Government should have exercised special vigilance, it was on this of religion. Sir Alexander Galt said that the only protection the Protestant minority had in this country was in the veto power of the Governor-General. If they once allowed a year to go by before petitioning this Act there was no power by which it could be repealed. They were told that they were already too late, and that they should have petitioned against the incorporation of the Order. He believed that there had been great neglect on the part of the minority in the Province of Quebec. The electorate of Quebec was treated differently from any other province in the Dominion for the sake of their consolidated vote, and it was time that the other provinces woke up to the situation and realized where they stood. What of the future? Where was this thing to end? He was a Conservative, as he was always, and he thought in recording his vote in favour of the amendment he recorded the best Conservative vote he ever gave. If he knew what Liberal-Conservative principles were, he felt that when he exercised his power of the vote, no matter what his party friends might say, that he was then upholding the true principles of Conservatism. They were told that all this would blow over. Old political heads said that they had seen many uprisings of the people of this kind while the solid vote will remain. The future was in their hands. Did they mean now what they had said? Were they determined that when the opportunity came, and it was only in Parliament that it could come, that they would be represented by men who would make this the first principle? (Cheers and cries of "yes.") (Loud and prolonged cheering.)