

Prime Minister had obtained for him the remission of some penalties imposed upon him by the Government for sale of liquor without license."

Now, Mr. Mousseau is far from being in a better position this year than he was last. In fact, he is in a still worse position, as he has to answer to two charges, namely: in connection with the first election, and also in connection with the last. I am sorry for the gentleman, but why did he not follow the good advice of his best friends? The good of the country has now to be considered before anything can be done for him.

Now, gentlemen, is there anything better culminated to demoralise a people than such promotions and appointments? Is it necessary that I should comment on such acts in order to show how discreditable they are? No, certainly, their mere statement is sufficient. And then, again, does not the consideration which the Prime Minister of Canada has shown to all those whom our Province has rejected as unworthy servants, show that he is satisfied with the way in which they are doing his work, and approves of it all. Is not this conduct of the Premier also an inducement to Quebec's public men to betray that Province, and thereby gain the favor of the Federal authorities? Be my friend and help me—never mind the country or your Province!—such seems to be the motto of those gentlemen at the present time. If this system is allowed to continue, if the people of this Dominion do not open their eyes, the right hon. gentleman will probably succeed in breaking down Confederation, and bringing about legislative union. Has it not been the case that in every country in the world the greatest evils have been perpetrated by demoralizing the people? Who, then, can pretend that the same causes will not bring about the same effects in our country? I sincerely regret that I am forced to admit that we are far advanced in this direction, and that we might be held up as an example to many other countries in the world. But if the Confederation should be broken up, and a legislative union adopted, then the great majority of the people will see their folly in having waited too long and having been so indifferent to their own interests. They will then regret the course they have pursued, but it will be too late, and they will have to submit patiently to the state of things

which they might have averted had they taken a determined stand at the proper time, but which they themselves have helped to bring about.

For these reasons I could not let recent events pass without calling attention of hon. gentlemen to them. I wish that my protest might be recorded, that it might be known in time to come that if many of Quebec's representatives were indifferent to her interests there were, at all events, some who had the courage to stand up and call the attention of their countrymen to the danger menacing them. I am growing old,—I may not live to see the sad effects of this pernicious system, but I am in duty bound to see that my countrymen in the future, after I am gone, are not sufferers by it.

I regret that things are in this position, I could wish that they were otherwise, but it is not my fault that they are so. But finding them in such a state I cannot stand silent and allow them to go on, and thereby become responsible for them. If my words do any injury to the party, it is not my fault, for it is now six years since first we raised our voice on this subject: it will be the fault of those who have been false to their Province and false to their country. Let the present Government do what is right. Let them refuse to give protection to those who have been rejected by their own Province, and let them give Quebec that to which she has, as has been admitted, a just right, namely; a French member of the Government in the Senate.

While I am on my feet I will add one more observation: I do not want to speak on the address, although it was my intention at first to have said something with reference to two or three paragraphs, but as they refer to measures which will come before the Senate during the session, I will take occasion to speak upon them then. There is an omission from the Address, and it is with regard to it that I wish to make a few remarks. The Government have not said a word in the Address about the Election Law, and I much regret it. I must confess the more I see of the working of that law the more immoral do I consider it, and I believe that all governments are in duty bound to see that the laws of the country are so framed that they will be respected, not only by the people at large, but by the Government and their supporters. The Election Law