

rights which belong to a free man who can proudly call himself a British subject. And, Sir, the people of Quebec, as has been pointed out this afternoon, are undoubtedly a broad-minded and generous people. Instances of this were given here by the hon. member for Quebec County (Mr. Fitzpatrick), and these instances are remarkable. But, Sir, you must live among them, you must go down and see them, you must see them in the everyday relations of life; and you must be with them, in order to appreciate all the noble qualities they possess. And, in the midst of these racial cries which existed,—and which I trust will soon be hushed for ever—it is a satisfaction for me, and it goes some way to illustrate what was stated this afternoon, that as between me who am but half a Frenchman, and as between my opponent who was wholly one, they elected me in the last contest.

Some hon. MEMBERS. Hear, hear.

Mr. MONK. I hear an hon. member ask me: who I am. I remember upon one occasion, an adversary saying to me at a public meeting: Look at this man, he is neither a Frenchman nor is he an Englishman; he is on the fence, and there he will remain for the balance of his life. Well, Sir, part of that statement was true. I am not an Englishman nor am I a Frenchman, but that gentleman to whom I refer omitted to state that I was a Canadian. It is due to that quality of mine that I am sitting in Parliament to-day. I felt it proper, Mr. Speaker, that I should express these feelings upon this occasion, when to many people the results obtained in Quebec seem unintelligible. I believe, Sir, that the causes which I have mentioned operated together. I believe that the electorate of that province are intelligent to the highest degree. They follow political events carefully, and to those causes together, and not to one only, is due the result of the elections in the province of Quebec. The population of the province of Quebec has my entire sympathy. I have lived with them all my life. It has been my good fortune to teach law in a university where I had occasion to meet hundreds of the French Canadian youth of my province. It is a pleasure for me to say, upon this the first occasion of my speaking in Parliament, that a more intelligent and brighter set of young men I have never met. They are anxious and desirous of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the working of that great constitutional system which it was my duty to inculcate to them. I see some of them here to-day, Sir, and not the least among them is a former pupil of mine, the member for Gaspé (Mr. Lemieux), the seconder of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Some hon. MEMBERS. Hear, hear.

Mr. MONK. Of a turbulent disposition he was, Sir, frolicsome, and possessed of a  
Mr. MONK.

spirit of independence which the gentle hand of time has mollified, but not entirely eradicated. But I am happy to state that not a more brilliant pupil left the university than the hon. member to whom I have just referred.

Now, Sir, if the hon. leader of this House, for the reasons which I have indicated, has my sympathies so far, he must bear in mind, he who is so well read, what a great French orator stated, that there was but one step from the Capitol to the Tarpeian Rock; and if the hon. leader of this House fails to give to the country that satisfaction which, in the name of my own particular constituency, I have just demanded from him, if he falls into evil ways or strays into doubtful company, neither the race to which we both belong nor the language which we have learned upon our mothers' knees, nor the religion which we both profess, will save him from an adverse verdict when he comes before the people again.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I had no intention of entering into this debate; but some remarks which have fallen from the last speaker, the hon. member for Jacques Cartier (Mr. Monk), lead me to enter a protest as a humble member of the great manufacturing class of Canada. It is said that the manufacturers of this country are at the present time standing in a state of timidity and tremor as to what the Government intend to do with the tariff, and are demanding an explicit declaration on the part of the hon. leader of the Government as to what his policy in detail is, notwithstanding the fact that only two months have elapsed since he was placed in a position which would enable him in any case to make any statement as to the nature of that policy. Now, I desire to state that the manufacturers of this country are not an unreasonable class of men. I do not believe there is a single manufacturer in Canada to-day who has stated publicly that he desires a detailed statement in regard to the tariff, ahead of the time when the new Government might be reasonably expected to have their tariff ready to present to the country. A great part of the capital invested in industrial establishments in this country is owned by Liberals; and in the late election we found the city of Montreal, part of the city of Toronto, including a large portion of the manufacturing district, the city of Kingston, the city of Quebec, the city of Hamilton, the city of Charlottetown, the city of Halifax, and various other cities throughout the Dominion, deciding in favour of the Liberal policy of tariff reform. The manufacturers who so voted on that occasion are not an unreasonable class of men; they are a practical, hard-headed body of men, willing to do justice and to give British fair-play to the Government thus placed in power. Now, I do not intend to take up the time of this House on the present occasion. I do not propose to enter