nature. They were given control over certain questions which were of a sacred nature to them, and they accepted confederation as a guarantee that the question of education should remain for all time to come under the control of the provinces.

This was true not only of the public men of Quebec but of the public men of Ontario, including the Hon. George Brown and his followers. They accepted confederation in the hope that because of it these sharp issues would not again disturb the peace and quiet of this country. But that expectation, unfortunately, has not been realized. As we have progressed we have found a recurrence of these discussions and of this strong feeling that runs counter, as I believe, to our best interests as a people. And, Sir, no one is more responsible for the present condition of things in this country than the right hon. gentleman (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) who leads the government. We had a right to expect better things from the right hon. gentleman. If we go back to 1896, we find that he took issue with the governing party of this country on the question of giving to Manitoba what many regarded as her guaranteed rights under the constitution. We find the right hon. gentleman, as the leader of a great party, throwing himself, as it were, across the path of his own people's interests and hindering the government of that day from carrying out what was known as the Remedial Order. Now, I will say that whether it was advisable to act as the government acted at that time or not, they were acting within constitutional lines according to their judgment and according to the best legal authorities the country could produce. And when the right hon. gentleman (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) took the position he did, and went through this country, as he did, speaking to the electors, not only of Ontario but of other parts of the Dominion, he led the country to expect that in the future these issues would not be raised. Now, I had the good fortune—I suppose I may call it so—of listening to the right hon. gentleman, then plain Mr. Laurier, in the town of Morrisburg, in which I live. He carried on an Ontario campaign, and he did my town the honour—I do not know whether it was because I lived there—to open that campaign with a speech made in that town. And he was accompanied by no less a personage than Sir Richard Cartwright. I listened attentively to the right hon. gentleman on that occasion and I have taken the trouble since to look up the report of his remarks. He condemned the government of the day in the course they were taking, and advocated certain 'sunny ways' if you please. And he told the people a fable, and no doubt, he will recall that fable. It was the fable of the contest of the sun and the wind. Meeting a traveller in the road, the wind said, 'I will wager that I will make that traveller take off his coat.' And the wind blew and raged, and raged and blew; but the more he raged and blew the tighter the man buttoned his coat. And when the wind gave up the job the sun said, 'Let me try my hand.' And he began to shine and glow and everything grew warm. And first the man unbuttoned his coat, but as he grew warmer and began to perspire he took the coat off altogether. And that is the way the party of the right hon. gentleman were to take the coat off Greenway—that was the proposition. This speech to which I refer was made on the 8th of October, 1895, and it was published in the 'Globe' of the following day. I shall quote briefly from the report as it appeared in the 'Globe.' The hon. gentleman told the fable as I have related it, and found fault with the way the government of that day were trying to solve the Manitoba school question. He said the government were windy, and said they were trying to take the coat off Greenway by wind. And he went on:

> If it were in my power and I had the responsibility, I would try the sunny way.

Now, he has the power and the responsibility, and what is he doing now?

> I would approach this man Greenway with the sunny way of patriotism, asking him to be just and to be fair, asking him to be generous to the minority, in order that we may have peace amongst all creeds and races which it has pleased God to bring upon this corner of our common country. Do you not believe there is more to be gained by appealing to the heart and soul of men rather than by trying to compel them to do a thing? If you have a contest with one of your neighbours, and he comes to you and says 'you must do this,' in a moment you will say 'no, I will not do it.' Your manhood will rise up against it. But, if you appeal to your neighbour and say 'we have a contest and we must settle it,' he will say 'I will meet you half-way.' But the government of Canada, instead of appealing to Mr. Greenway in this way, have threatened to coerce Greenway and the people of Manitoba have declared: 'No, we will stand no coercion.' This is not the way to settle the question. Well, Sir, the government are very windy; they have blown and raged and threatened; but the more they have blown and raged and threatened, the more that man Greenway has stuck to his coat.

Now, what about Hon. Mr. Greenway's coat now? Has the sun been shining on Greenway? What about the coat of Greenway? And what about the coat of Sifton? Of course, I can understand that the hon. ex-Minister of the Interior (Mr. Sifton) took his coat off to turn it on this question—he had to do that. I want to make this point clear—if there was one thing more than another that made Greenway and the Manitobans stubborn it was the conduct of the right hon. gentleman (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) and his discussion of the question throughout the country. The right hon. gentleman's attitude made it impos-