

or in any part of the country in which Catholics have any control, do we find the display of passion and prejudice we are now witnessing among those who advocate public schools against separate schools. Well, I do not believe in quoting newspaper against newspaper or speech against speech, but you can take every minister of this government and you can quote any speech of his one year against another speech the following year, any time within the last fifteen years. And no papers have been more active than papers supporting the government in the province of Quebec—which I presume are Roman Catholic papers—in exciting religious and race antagonism. You will find them excelling in charging all sorts of intolerance against the Protestants of Ontario, and you will find men like the hon. member for Labelle going through that province and appealing to the fanaticism and prejudices of that magnificent people. I have every faith in that people, but we must admit that they are not as well posted in public affairs as they should be. I regret that we have no Chapleau in the province of Quebec to-day to set the people right and counteract the schemes of hon. gentlemen opposite. I remember when the late Sir Joseph Chapleau stood in the province of Quebec and faced the demagogues of the Liberal party, led by the late Mr. Mercier, who sought to inflame the public mind of that province in connection with the Northwest rebellion and other matters. I regret that to-day there is not one to take the place of that great statesman and stem the torrent of fanaticism which is being spread throughout that province by the demagogues of the Liberal party. But I am confident that the good sense of the Quebec people will yet assert itself and that in a short time they will realize how they have been misled and told fairy tales in connection with the treatment of that province by the British people. When the people of Quebec find out how they have been bamboozled and humbugged by men like the hon. member for Labelle, they will place no more faith in that type of man, but stand by principle rather than appeals to prejudice.

When Lord Aylmer was Governor, there was an address presented to the King which was signed by a number of French and English-speaking people.

Mr. LEMIEUX. What book are you reading from?

Mr. SAM. HUGHES. From McMullen's History of Canada, a very good authentic work.

Mr. LEMIEUX. Hear, hear.

Mr. SAM. HUGHES. Lord Aylmer said:

To be stigmatized as a foreigner, said he, while treading the soil of a British colony,

sounds strange to the ears of an Englishman. Those who make use of the term should be emphatically told, that in every quarter of the world where the British flag flies every British subject is always at home.

Mr. LEMIEUX. Hear, hear.

Mr. SAM. HUGHES. Mr. John Neilson, who was the publisher of the Quebec 'Gazette' and the 'Nestor of Reform' in Lower Canada, was stigmatized by the Liberal leaders as a foreigner because he refused to endorse the treasonable sentiments of Mr. Papineau and those who signed the ninety-two resolutions. This is what he said of the ninety-two resolutions:

But they have not only usurped authority which was not given to them, and produced all the consequences before stated; they have excited to sedition, rebellion and treason. Their 92 resolutions of last winter are a long declamatory address to the passions and prejudices of the majority of the people, whom they formally designate and class in these resolutions as of French origin, in contradistinction to British or foreign origin. They grossly insulted and falsely accuse individuals, public authorities, and whole bodies of men, in aid of their attempted usurpation on the established constitution and the rights of their constituents. They tell the people that they have been subject to a long series of injustice and oppression under the British government.

Just like the appeal of the hon. member for Labelle (Mr. Bourassa). We have exactly the same whine made by demagogues appealing to the people, we have had this for nearly a century, and it is about time some one undertook to educate the people.

Mr. L. P. DEMERS. Does the hon. gentleman contend that the people of Quebec had then no grievance?

Mr. SAM. HUGHES. I contend that the people of Lower Canada then were infinitely better off than corresponding people in any other part of the world.

Mr. L. P. DEMERS. That is not an answer.

Mr. SAM. HUGHES. The people of England at that time had not the liberty of government they have to-day.

They tell the people that they have been subjected to a long series of injustice and oppression under the British government—that allegiance and protection are correlative obligations—refer to the example of the United States—and finally threaten to seek a remedy elsewhere, if their demands are not granted by the British parliament. If there is a man of unsophisticated mind and common honesty, who has read or will read the 92 resolutions, and say, before God and man, that such is not the bent and character of these resolutions, then I will consent that these latter allegations against the members of the late House of Assembly should be taken as not proven.

These were the opinions of a Liberal who had fought shoulder to shoulder with these