of the people, and will not die out. I hope they will die out some time, but I hope they will not die out until this peril shall have been averted, and until the people of this country have been so aroused to place in power a wise administration which will give to the majority as well as to the minority as their constitutional right, what is in the interest of the majority and in the interest of the minority alike, bona fide provincial autonomy.

Mr. O. TURGEON (Gloucester). Mr. Speaker, at this late hour of the evening, in the closing hours of a long week's labour, and at this advanced stage of this most important debate which has brought forth eloquence seldom heard within the walls of this House, I would certainly not rise at all but that the noble sentiments that have been expressed on both sides of this House, notwithstanding occasional divergences, have recalled some other sentiments, the sentiment of gratitude and others, which one entertains according to his own particular experiences in life. I wish to say, Mr. Speaker, that born under the heavens of French Quebec, carried away in my early years to other shores in search of brothers lost, whom I knew merely by the history of their heroes and martyrs, I heard my name graced with kindly expressions of sympathy and best wishes from the Scotch people, the English people and the Irish people happily settled in various districts of the extensive county of Gloucester, which I now have the honour to represent. I at once was struck by the vivid expressions of sympathy and the exuberance of the cordial feelings of these peoples, who were the first to inspire my political ambition, who left their homes, their fields, their fishing boats to go to the polls to vote for me when my own kindred people had not yet thought proper to do so. This, Mr. Speaker, was at a time when the echoes of the patriotic eloquence of Joseph Howe were still vibrating through the hills and valleys of New Brunswick and the Metapedia, on the onward wave towards the western provinces which were soon to be united with the rest of Canada by ties stronger than the iron rails and bridges of the great national highway which Nova Scotia's patriot had so happily dreamed of —the more lasting the nobler ties of fraternity, equality, justice and charity. It was only a few years afterwards that the fathers of confederation, representing the different provinces of British North America, met together. May I name some of them whose names are still perhaps more familiar than others to the people at large ? Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir George E. Cartier, D'Arcy McGee, Oliver Mowat, George Brown, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Leonard Tilley. Sitting at an international council, as I may call it, these men undertook a task of great difficulty—to lay the foundations of a new nation—a nation formed of various races and creeds. Mingling their patriotic breath in one common aspiration they framed for the different provinces of British North America a constitution, an immutable constitution which would stand for the protection of the weak as well as for the welfare of the strong. That new nation, Mr. Speaker, born with the many virtues of its many races, has made good progress in the development of the resources which nature has lavished upon her until Canada is certain to be one of the great nations of the twentieth century, and, according to the creed of my faith, the greatest Christian nation of the world. Not half a century has yet elapsed since those days, and we see all the progress which Canada has made, incomparable to that of any other nation. The United States has had its time of great progress, but its growth in moral as well as material progress is not to be compared with that of Canada during the last eight or ten years. We have had the advantage of bringing Prince Edward Island into the union; we have had the advantage of bringing in British Columbia, which, with its immense resources, in lumber, in gold, in lands, in fisheries, is sure to become an immense factor in the development of Canada. We have added the great Northwest, to which the attention of the nations of the world has lately been directed by a progressive policy of immigration which has never been equalled by any other nation, not even by the United States; and today we are called upon to give to that territory all the rights and liberties and privileges which the constitution permits us to give, commensurate with its importance, with the requirements of its progress, both moral and material, and with the immense resources which that portion of Canada contains in greater quantity than any other—resources of land, resources of forest in most districts, minerals of all kinds—resources which have been lying there undeveloped for centuries, which are appealing to human intelligence and to human activity for their development in the interest of the Canadian people; where millions will certainly live in the years to come, and will work together in unity, like the people of the older provinces; where the French, the English, the Scotch, the Irish and the Germans will all seek to give the country the benefit of their labours and of their intelligence in order to bring the Norhwest Territories to the head of this great nation, which are certainly capable of raising sufficient wheat to supply all the breadstuffs required by the British people in the cities of England or Scotland. In those provinces, by the interchange of trade and commerce, not only the true Canadian sentiment but the true British sentiment will be kept up, for these people will settle there, they will grow their wheat and they will know that that wheat will go especially to the great cities of the British empire and as trade and commercial relations create sentimental relations these