

Canada's history. With an impressive manner he dwelt on the union in this country between the English and French races who were endeavoring side by side to build up a great British nation on this continent. While the Minister of Justice was speaking it was borne in on our mind that this country was face to face with the fact that Canada is not a Protestant country and not a Roman Catholic country but a commingling of the two. In fact the Roman Catholic church in Canada is the only one clothed with powers by the state to collect tithes. At all events the concession of separate schools to the Protestants in Quebec was bound to be associated with a similar concession to the Roman Catholics in the other provinces of the confederation. If the Roman Catholics desire to mix a little more religion with the secular education than do the Protestants it is surely their business and not ours.

The division was reached at midnight and aroused intense interest, the public galleries being crowded. The government's majority was 81 in a House of 199. Thirteen Conservatives voted against the amendment, which read as follows: "That all the words after the word 'That' to the end of the question be left out, and the following substituted therefor: "upon the establishment of a Province in the Northwest Territories of Canada as proposed by Bill No. 69, the Legislature of such Province subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Acts 1867 to 1886, is entitled to and should enjoy full powers of Provincial self-government, including power to exclusively make laws in relation to education."

The Bill was endorsed on the same division reversed



Hon. Clifford Sifton, M.P.



Sir William Mulock, M.P.