

Mr. MILLS said the provision was in the Municipal Law of Ontario. It had been suggested that there might be an understanding between a voter and a candidate, or the agent of a candidate, that he, the voter, should profess his inability to read with a view to allowing the party to see how he marked his ballot. The agent might exercise undue influence over voters in that way, and might practically do away with the secrecy of the ballot in some instances. To prevent that undue influence or fraudulent votes being given the provision was inserted.

It being Six o'clock the Speaker left the Chair.

### After Recess.

On Section 96.

Mr. PLUMB said it would be wise to consider whether the children should be brought up to speak English. If we were to give them our institutions, it was necessary the children should have a thorough knowledge of the English language, unless the Government intended to have all their laws translated.

Mr. MASSON said he did not see any inconvenience in allowing these people to maintain their own language. They would be clever enough to see that it was to their advantage to learn the English tongue.

Mr. MILLS said that it would be time thrown away to educate them in any other language except the one spoken by their own people. They would learn other languages afterwards.

Mr. WHITE (North Renfrew) said the English language should be specified as one of the requisite branches to be taught in those schools. It was strange that a complex machinery should be framed for the benefit of these people, and no provision made to teach them the language in which those laws were framed.

Mr. MACKENZIE said those people would quickly learn the English language. They had to live, as a whole, among a large English community

growing around them, and, no doubt, would be quite as anxious to learn English as Englishmen would be to learn their language under similar circumstances.

Section agreed to.

On section 105,

Mr. BOWELL said that without desiring to discuss the question of separate schools, either Protestant or Catholic, he would simply state that he objected to the legislation embraced in the present Bill, as well as that in the North-West Territories Act. He had no objection to the people of Keewatin or the North-West establishing separate schools, and to having all the rights and privileges of the law in managing them, and in exempting certain classes holding different views in regard to education, but he questioned the propriety of Parliament imposing upon any section of the country a school system which that section might not desire or require.

Mr. PLUMB said he thought the Dominion Parliament had a perfect right to impose that kind of legislation upon territories under its own control, and the point raised by the hon. member for North Hastings (Mr. Bowell) was not well taken. It was quite proper that Parliament should adopt the measures contained in the Bill, because the people of Keewatin would not have the power to do it for a long period, and they should be protected in the meantime.

Section agreed to.

On Schedule C,

Mr. PLUMB said the arrangements provided in the Bill for making the ballot secret were quite unnecessary. In the United States, where the system originated, there was no secrecy. The ballots were printed and distributed by thousands to show the candidates of the parties, and the names of the candidates for whom an elector voted were fully known, unless he had pasted other names on the ballot. There was no secrecy about the voting, and never had been. He wished that to be distinctly understood, because there was an impression abroad that the system of voting in the United States was a