

of that western country, it was never contemplated that that fund should be subject to any further distribution than the application which was then provided. Let me point this out to hon. gentlemen—and I ask consideration of this proposition—it was intended that those lands should be for the endowment of our common schools including High Schools, but not for the endowment of the higher educational institutions. It is not desirable that this fund should be distributed for any other purposes than for common schools. I would point out to my hon. friend that that is another reason why the term 'public schools' was used in the Act in contradistinction to the higher educational institutions which might demand from the government a distribution of this fund at any future time. Is this parliament justified at this time, after this trust has been upon the statute-books for nearly 30 years, in saying: 'We shall divert that trust from the application to which it should be made towards the support of common schools, to the support of those higher educational institutions which are beginning to become numerous.' I am disappointed that my hon. friend representing the government in introducing this Bill, in making such an important departure from the law which, through its being 30 years on the statute-books has crystallized itself into a sacred trust, yet never deemed it of sufficient importance to give to parliament the reasons for this important change. No explanation has been given. No vindication has been sought to be made by the government, of this diversion of a most important fund, and we are left to simply speculate as to the object of this change. I therefore submit to this House that these words 'public schools' should be restored, so that his trust which has remained in its integrity for a generation upon our statute-book, and has been applied with the utmost satisfaction amongst the educational institutions of that western country, to the unity and harmony of all, should not be disturbed. I therefore move that this Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be amended by restoring to section 42 in the sixth line thereof, before

the word 'schools' the word 'public' so as to read 'public schools' as now in the present law respecting Dominion lands.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—I had always been under the impression that the hon. gentleman rose superior to religious prejudices, and represented the people of the Northwest irrespective of the denomination to which they belong, but it is quite evident from the speech made by him this morning, and from the references made last night, that he now desires to introduce in the territories an agitation for the abolition of the separate schools.

Hon. Mr. LOUGHEED—I must take exception to my hon. friend's remark. He has no right to impute motives. I raise the point of order, that my hon. friend has no right to accuse me of this motive. I appeal to hon. gentlemen in this House if any observations I have made were of such an inflammatory character as to warrant the observations of the hon. Secretary of State. He has no right to asperse me with motives of this nature.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—I decline to withdraw any expression.

Hon. Mr. LOUGHEED—I raise the question of order.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—I did not interfere with the hon. gentleman.

Hon. Mr. LOUGHEED—Well, I shall so interfere with my hon. friend as to stop him in the making of these remarks regarding my motives.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—I think I have a right to draw deductions.

The SPEAKER—No hon. member has a right to put on the lips of another hon. gentleman a statement which he disclaims having made, or if he does so erroneously, he must accept the word of the hon. gentleman that he did not use the expression; but it is not within the province of the chair to prevent a speaker from drawing conclusions or deductions from a speech.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—I may say, in the first place, that I was not aware whether the word 'public' was in the Act or not. I