

appointed with directions to see that all acts of Council etc., shall be published in the English, French and Cree languages. »

L'année 1874 voit Pierre Delorme et Joseph Royal se joindre aux membres français du Conseil des Territoires. Celui-ci décrète en mars :

« Resolved that in view of the fact that the gentlemen commissioned as Justices of the peace in the North West Territories have had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with the laws which now apply to the North West, the Council recommend that a manual containing all such acts and orders of Council as relate to the Government of the North West Territories, together with all acts of the Dominion of Canada, whether relating to the criminal laws or otherwise, which apply to the N. W. Territories and all acts passed by this Council, should be prepared and a number printed, in both French and English for the use of the said Justices of the Peace and other officials. That the secretary of the Council be asked to prepare such a manual and that he be paid a reasonable sum for doing so, and seeing that a sufficient number of copies be properly and correctly printed and issued. »

Le parlement fédéral du Canada remanie, en 1875, la loi fondamentale du Nord-Ouest ; cette législation confirme, à l'article 6, la position légale de la langue française : « All laws and ordinances now in force in the North West Territories, and not repealed by or inconsistent with this act, shall remain in force, until it is otherwise ordered by the Parliament of Canada, by the governor in council, or by the lieutenant-governor and council under the authority of this act. » De plus, l'article 11 de la loi précédente reconnaît aux habitants des Territoires le droit d'établir « such schools therein as they may think fit », sans obliger personne à payer des impôts scolaires à d'autres écoles qu'à celles admises par ses croyances religieuses. C'était affirmer de nouveau le