

from the northern boundary of the said provisional district of Saskatchewan to a southerly point where the southern branch of the Saskatchewan River crosses said Third Initial Meridian; thence after following eastwardly said south branch of Saskatchewan River, from the point of intersection of said southern branch of the Saskatchewan River, the line between ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven, west of the Second Initial Meridian, to the southern boundary of the said provisional district of Saskatchewan—and such electoral district shall return one member.”

“18. The electoral district of Prince Albert shall consist of that portion of the provisional district of Saskatchewan bounded on the west by the eastern boundary of the electoral district of Batoche, on the north by the northern boundary of the provisional district of Saskatchewan, on the south by the line between townships forty-seven and forty-eight, from the eastern boundary of said electoral district of Batoche to the eastern boundary of the aforesaid provisional district of Saskatchewan, and on the east by the eastern boundary of the provisional district of Saskatchewan,—and such electoral district shall return two members.”

“19. The electoral district of Kinistino shall consist of that portion of the provisional district of Saskatchewan lying to east of the eastern boundary of the electoral district of Batoche, and bounded on the south by the southern boundary of the electoral district of Prince Albert before described, and such electoral district shall return one member.”

I think that with these changes it will render justice to a portion of the people who are suffering greatly. It is not necessary for me to call the attention of this House again to the division proposed. It is a question of justice, and I think I may leave it in your hands, assured in advance that the people of that part of the North-West would receive that justice to which they are entitled.

HON. MR. KAULBACH—I sympathize with my hon. friend in his laudable efforts for his race and nationality in the North-West, but I must say that I consider it a vicious principle to introduce here if we adopt the principle of carving out constituencies in the North-West to suit the interest of any creed or nationality. Besides that, I think it would be rather hasty for us to make this sub-division for that country in the manner the hon. gentleman now proposes. Further information is necessary from the North-West Council with regard to this matter. We do not generally ask Provinces for information in dividing up constituencies, but more information on this matter should be obtained. The hon. gentleman lives a thousand miles away from the district which he proposes to divide, and we have two gentlemen from those districts in the House who have given their attention to the subject and I shall be guided largely by their views on the matter, whether this

carving up of constituencies in order to give votes to a creed or nationality is wise, and whether it could be done under the principle on which we sub-divided the North West-Territories for electoral purposes.

HON. MR. PERLEY—I made up my mind yesterday that, as far as possible, I would refrain from having anything to say on the subject introduced by the hon. gentleman who opened the debate on this question, and the hon. gentleman from St. Boniface. I can assure the House that there is no hon. member in this Chamber that I would be more loath to take a stand against than my hon. friend from St. Boniface, because I respect his opinions, and it is only under a sense of duty that I now rise to express my own on this subject. He demands justice for the French in the North-West. I say, hon. gentlemen, there is no part of the British Empire where there is more justice done to the French and to the Roman Catholic portion of the population than in the North-West Territories. We have one French judge, and an Irish Roman Catholic judge out of five; so that one-half of the judiciary of the Territories is controlled by men of that religion. You will find also that in all the offices of the country they have far more than justice entitles them to in proportion to the rest of the population. We have been liberal, and generous to a fault even, in that respect.

HON. MR. POWER—Were those officials appointed by the North-West Territories or by the Government at Ottawa?

HON. MR. PERLEY—They were appointed by the Government at Ottawa; but so far as the people of the North-West Territories are concerned, I may say that ever since I have lived in that country I have found the Protestant people disposed to grant every measure of justice and fair play to the Roman Catholic portion of the community. The great cause of all the trouble about the dual language originated with Lieutenant Governor Royal. When it was proposed that he should be appointed Lieutenant Governor I was a member of the other branch of Parliament, and when I understood it was the desire of the Government that Mr. Royal should be appointed, a French gentleman, a genial, pleasant man, a man with whom I