

sidered the Dominion Government could interfere, it could not be held that the Act in any way prejudicially affected the whole Dominion, because it was a law settling the Common School system of the Province of New Brunswick alone.

"The Government of the Dominion could not act and they would have been guilty of a violent breach of the constitution, if, because they hold a different opinion, they should set up their judgments against the solemn decision of a Province in a matter entirely within the control of that Province."

Sir, I ask the hon. gentleman what can be clearer or more cogent than that? The hon. gentleman's line of argument is unanswerable, and because unanswerable the disallowance of the Streams Bill is wholly unjustifiable. The hon. gentleman sets up his opinion against that of the Government of Ontario, and a large majority of the people of Ontario. He sets up his views of the constitutional rule of to-day against that in which he has acted for fifteen years. As the hon. gentleman is in an unenviable position, as he cannot reconcile himself with himself, I leave the hon. gentleman just where he is.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. How long?

Mr. CAMERON. Not longer than I can help. Now, Sir, as I have disposed of the hon. gentleman's practice and the hon. gentleman's precedents. Let me refer the House to one or two opinions of one or two eminent men on this subject, and then I have done. Lord Carnarvon, to whom as Colonial Secretary, was referred a resolution of the House of Commons respecting this same School Roll, says:

"That he laid it at the foot of the Throne, but that he could not advise Her Majesty to take any action in respect of it; that he could not advise the Queen to advise the Legislature of New Brunswick to legislate in any particular direction as that would be an undue interference."

Further on he says:

"Holding, as I have already explained, that the constitution of Canada does not contemplate any interference with the Provincial legislation, on a subject within the competence of the Local Legislature by the Dominion Parliament, or as a consequence by the Dominion Ministers."

Sir J. D. Coleridge and Sir G. Jessell say of it:

"Of course, it is quite possible that the new Statute of the Province may work in practice unfavorably to this or that denomination therein, and therefore to the Roman Catholics; but we did not think that such a state of things is enough to bring into operation the restricting powers of appeal to the Governor in Council."

And so I might quote Todd on the subject, who lays down precisely the same doctrine, but I am not disposed to extend the discussion any further. I have shown conclusively the rules laid down by the hon. First Minister himself. I have shown that for years he loyally adhered to the rules thus laid down. I have shown that whenever Local Legislatures encroached on the rules thus laid