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the time has arwo weeks red that this conve this done.' thwaite, Hous , McNiven, Hen d, Fraser, Mc Gifford, members hament, Victoria

18, United Mine ld in the Miners h 15th, 16th and

n our duty if we ess our apprecia the bill in favor ed that when this careful consider nd feel that it is on every voter n's cause at heart reafter in the se

recate the action measure, and William R. Ross.

o represent the

dge, Nelson Triery other availlved: "That we kers of America y coal camp un stances."

WORKS.

Looking at the d Also the

s Daily.) which now con ended a vast property and s in excellent er is out the of those inter-B. Schley, K. is Sullivan, Den who is inter vho is also heavdays previous to

iere the smelter ay the party is at

Edgar Dewdney,

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ject of their trin Bellinger said he at the Britannia It is not at all orks at Crofton. the necessary large quantity shipped across barges, and d be kept at its

DEAD.

Telegraph, of pt. J. B. Atkins. H. M. customs,

unced in his

Sea Expires in

James Bucknell me elder brother teamship Comunder 300 tons. coast of Africa. commanded the ail steamer Oto blades of her at Quebec, and great expense ncurred by re

taking troops to erador, he made record' passage ngapore. axiliary, he did out a fortnight log before the plate, and the hen he had the h a sailing ves-

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Home for Aged with thanks the L. J. Quagliotti, ding matter: N. Shakesphere, rgison, magaly papers, and

LEADERS' SPEECHES ON AUTONOMY BILL

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Moved the Second Reading in Strong Address--Finance Minister's Oration.

the debate on the second reading of the Northwest Autonomy progress. Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke for about forty minutes. He in 1893 and the stand to which he was got an ovation from his followers as he rose to propose that the bill be and time. The Premier made an excellent speech, as he always

Mr. R. L. Borden, who followed, proposed an amendment that the Northwest erritories should enjoy full powers of ovincial government, including power exclusively make laws in relation to education. The leader of the opposition said that he did not want the bill de

Hon. W. S. Fielding made one of the best speeches he ever delivered in the House. The finance minister went thortrast to the rather labored utterances of the opposition. Although it was after 10 o'clock before Mr. Fielding rose, he kept midnight, and was frequently applauded. Sir Wilfrid Speech.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in 'moving the second reading of the Northwest provinces autonomy bill in the House this afternoon, expressed pleasure that the frame of mind. Upon the introduc of the measure, he (Sir Wilfrid) had laid stress upon the public lands number of provinces, and the financial terms, as the most important features

of the proposed enactment. ply had touched lightly upon two points, the ownership of public lands nouncement, but he counselled to calmness and moderation. The Conservative press unfortunately had taken a very different stand on the educational question; in fact, had spared no effort to inflame the public mind upon that ever-

"In the course," exclaimed the Premier, "of late years, I have been in this House, many have been the occasions in which parliament has had to face and solve questions, simple enough in themselves, but complicated by the sudden outbursts of passion, and again let me say that I use this word pasin no offensive sense, because we all recognize that passions are very often the outgrowth of noble sentiment, but let the sentiment be ever so meritorious if it goes beyond a certain limit, it may me blind, unreasoning passion. In 1875 on the New Brunswick school question, in 1889 on the Jesuits estates school question; now one part of the to a high pitch of excitement.

The Premier's Record.

'Since my own conduct on the preshaps I will be pardoned if I say that followed that the federal parliament tion.'

"In 1889, having then become leader refusing to disallow the act of the Quebec legislature regarding the Jesuits estate question. In 1896 I opposed Sir Mackenzie Bowell's government, when hey endeavored to force a system of separate schools upon Manitoba, that, according to high judicial opinion, the province had been within its rights in

ejecting. titution of Canada, when I say that this tion, to the minority in the provenjoyed by the minorities in Quebec

The B. N. A. Act

"Sir, it is a remarkable thing that the very men who insist the loudest on prothat under the constitution wherever a are to be preserved. Provincial rights are the very basis of our constituion, but there is no rule without its exception, and we have the terms of sec-93 of the British North America Act, which provide that in and for each ovince the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following condi-

prejudically affect any right or privi-lege with respect to denominational ols, which any class of persons have by law in the province at the

"Here then." continued the Premier ou have the principle laid, but plain as the facts stand at the present moment they seem to be ignored."

Mr. Northrup had quoted a speech of the principle of provincial rights. But "Now, sir, a word as to the changes ties on constitutional obligations. if that gentleman had read on a little we have made in the educational In conclusion Mr. Borden mov

Ottawa, March 22.—The galleries of further in this very speech, he would the House of Commons were crowded have seen where he (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) during the afternoon and evening recognized that under the constitution the provinces were not supreme in edu-Bill | cational matters. So there was no difference between the ground he had taken

committed in the present matter.

Provinces or Territories? We are told that the right to continue their separate schools cannot be claimed for the new provinces, because the latter have been hiterto nothing but territories. In other words, had Saskatchewan and Alberta already existed as provinces and came to us with their present separate school systems, parliament would have dwelt part of the time he spoke on the constitutional phase of the question. He constitutional phase of the question. He been forced under the constitution to contitled to the same rights. Now, as a matter of common sense, what does it matter, as far as law and order are oncerned, whether Saskatchewan and Alberta were provinces or territories? oughly into the whole matter in a frank We gave them a school system thirty and candid way which was a fitting con- years ago, and is not that system as dear to them to-day as though they had been provinces all along?

Are their rights not just as sacred as the close attention of the House until though they had been erected into provinces years ago? If we are to consider inces years ago? If we are to consider some of the newspaper articles and federal law of 1875. The minority carspeeches I have read, what supreme reason is advanced why this constitutional right to separate schools should not apply to the Territories? It is that parliament is not bound to respect acts which a former parliament enacted, in other the moral laws which govern all governments and all men. It is open to any man to stand by his word, or to violate and the school question. Upon the latter, he had made no definite proment to do likewise. We have a double opportunity on this occasion to signalize ourselves, because not only can we withdraw the right to separate schools which the minority have enjoyed in the North-west since 1875, but it is equally true that in 1881 this parliament forever abbreviated the powers of these new provinces in regard to taxation by declaring that the Canadian Pacific railway, with all its stations, grounds, workshops, buildings, yards and other property, rolling stock and appurtenances required, and used for the construction and working thereof, and the capital stock of the company, should forever be free from provincial as well as federal taxation. It vas decided also that in the provinces municipalities should not have power to tax the C. P. R., its stock, buildings and properties. Sir, is not that an invasion rovincial rights which is more farreaching in its consequences than that of which complaint is now made in the matter of education? But at the same time, does anybody think for a moment of our giving the new provinces power to tax the C. P. R.? No, we respect our engagements. Then if we respect our

engagements in the one case why should we not do so in the other?

Haultain Criticised. "There is no better testimonial in That is to say, as a matter of indefeasible right, the provision of section 93 of the British North America of the Liberal party, I supported Sir Act becomes part of the constitution of John A. Macdonald's government in the Northwest Territories. Now section 93 declares in and for each prov ince the legislature shall exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following pro-

"1. Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons On the present occasion, I stand fast, have by law in the provinces at the union. The difference between Mr. Haultain and myself is that Mr. Haultain argues section 93 applied automatically on the admission of the provinces, while we hold the provision embodied in section 93 has to be introduced legislatively by this ment into the constitution of the new

Sir Wilfrid cited the position taken wery men who insist the loudest on pro-vincial rights take no heed of the fact that under the constitution wherever a nat under the constitution wherever a province enjoyed separate school rights Wilfrid, "that a measure would not be favorably entertained by the minority of lower Canada which would place the education of their children, and the pro- in the constitutional rights of the minorvision of their schools, wholly in hands of a majority of a different faith. It was clear that in confiding the general bject of education to the local legislatures, it was absolutely necessary this should be accompanied by such restrictions as would prevent injustice in any pect from being done to the minority. Sir Alexander Galt was too great a man | to Mr. Fielding and Mr. Sifton being abo stipuate for the rights of his minority friends alone. The sub-sections he the grounds of constitutional obligations. framed were made to the minority in It was said that in 1875 parliament imany province of the Confederation that enjoyed separate schools. It was in which of necessity had to remain when bedience to that order of the constiution that provision was made in the present bills to preserve the rights of these provisions. The opinion of George the minorities in Saskatchewan and Brown was given but Mr. Brown was

The Changes.

the end of the question be left out and the following substituted therefor: "Upon the establishment of a province in the Northwest Territories of Canada as proposed by bill No. 69, the legislature of such province subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Parith North North America (1967) and Parith North North America (1967) and Parith North North America (1967) and Parith North Nor British North America Act, 1867 and 1886, is entitled to and should enjoy the full power of provincial self-government, including the power to exclusively make laws in relation to education."

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have any marked effect on the

it up-making it active. "Fruit-a-tives" are, without doubt, the only

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ried their complaint to Ottawa and ask-

satisfaction. We have not introduced

empromise between the different ele-

ments in order to produce a great result.

a broad and generous spirit." (Cheers.)

Mr. Borden.

status to the Northwest Territories. He

constitution but in the light of the high-

remedial order was submitted by the Con

servative government. It was then that

the prime minister fought against it. In

the maritime provinces. Mr. Fielding de

clared against coercion; in the west, Mr

in Quebec the first minister looked after

remedial legislation was within the con

stitution, yet the majority of the people

and again in 1904. The sacrifices waici

the Conservatives made were great

They made them because they believed

the champion of the liberties of the peo

Sifton ably seconded Mr. McCarthy, and

new provinces."

50c. a box. At all druggists.

internal organs. The value of

Hon. Mr. Fielding.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, who was loudly Fruit-atives or Fruit Liver Tablets cheered, said: "I do not quite underionorable friend, the leader of the opposition, has proposed this amendment, and lies in the secret process by which they are made. The fruit juices are may have upon the measure that is now before the House. The motion now beso combined that they have an entirely different effect from fresh fore the House is that this bill be now fruit. Their action is the action of fruit greatly intensified. They have a marked effect on the liver—toning read a second time."

Mr. R. L. Borden—"Be now read."
Mr. Fielding—"That is our motion which has been placed in your hands. My honorable friend, the leader of the opposition, moves that all the words after 'that' be struck out. The motion is that this bill be read a second time; my honorable friend moves to strike out all the words after that,' and expresses a pious opinion on one portion of the bill. It seems to me that after you have struck out all the words of the motion that the bill be now read a second time, there will be no bill left.

as it stood in the original bills, we had no intention than to give to the minority the rights and privileges to which they are entitled under the constitution, the ment. If an honorable member regards the in the small portion of his speech in which main purpose of the bill—whatever he may he did not deal with the constitutional of the wish of the majority. same rights that they have to-day; but, sir, it has been objected to, as the lansame rights that they have to-day; but, sir, it has been objected to, as the language used in section 16 was too broad, too vague, and that its adoption would too vague, and that its adoption would too vague, and that its adoption would the section is the planet of it, his obvious duty is to support this bill that the Dominion lands shall be constitution of confederation, the strongest government goes and another comes. Party large the section of confederation, the strongest government goes and another comes. Party large the section of confederation, the strongest government goes and another comes. Party large the section of confederation, the strongest government goes and another comes. Party large the section of confederation of confederation, the strongest government goes and another comes. Party large the section of confederation of confede lead to confusion and trouble, instead of the second reading of that bill, and when retained by the Dominion. My honorable advocates of separate schools were the rep- interest may suffer. But that is not the certainty as to the rights of the minority. In committee we reach the clause to which friend takes very strong ground in favor of Complete V venture to say that in the "There are interested by the Dominion. My honorable of the Protestant minority in situation to day. "The first paragraph of section 16 as it stood in the Northwest Territories Act of 1875 was reproduced in toto. An event occurred fourteen or fifteen that the clause be struck out, and something else be substituted. I think the protest are of the section of the objects, then is the profer moment to move that that clause, be struck out, and something else be substituted. I think the British North America Act the lands were left to the possession of the original provers ago that the same of the section 16 as the profer moment to these lands being given over to the provents and the protestant minority in the clause of the research the distance of the restantives of the research the distance of the restantives of the restantive of the restantives o years ago that has to some extent taken one; however, I do not attach much inces, we should apply the same principle importance to that and I prefer to proceed and leave those lands to the new provinces and leave those lands to the new provinces. about fourteen years ago passed a law which in the opinion of the minority with the discussion.

Not Solely Constitutional. therefore, confirmed an arrangement matters better than those of us who are

that has been some fourteen years in force, and that has given very general ordinance No. 31, regulating the aid and grants to be given to schools, because we thought it better simply to lay down the principle of putting no burden upon of Canada will consent that day one of us closely associated in most of the older prov-should shelter himself behind the fence of inces where the amount of available lands the Territories, not saying how they are to dispose of their money, but simply saying that when schools conform to the law, whether they be separate or public a misfortune that we have to deal with it. But once we have it here, my belief is that "I want to impress once more the fact our constituents, the people of Canada, will expect us not to evade it, but to that the constitution of Canada is a meet it fairly, boldly, and discuss openly; and discuss it in a generous spirit There are differences of power. There are exceptions, but all this diversity is and endeavor to find some solution of the difficult problem.

intended to promote unity. Let me say one last word. We have done pretty-"I do not agree with my honorable friend that we are not called upon to discuss the question of separate schools or common well so far in the levelopment of our national institutions, but we have not yet schools. I believe that the people of th reached the maximum. I am sure that Dominion to-day are not going to have it will injure no one; that it will do no their minds engaged with an elaborat harm, but on the contrary much good if whenever we are called on to apply the nine out of ten of them will never te principles of the constitution we apply them not in any carping sense, but in and which the whole ten will fall to under stand. I believe that the people of Canada since this unpleasant question is brought before us, will expect us to meet it plainly and openly and discuss it with the hope of Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, said that he favored the prinfinding a happy solution. ciple of the bill in granting provincial

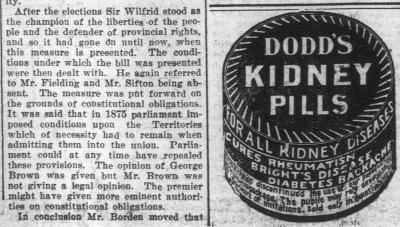
Greater Questions to Deal With. "If it is a constitutional question, above all the others, then perhaps the best we thought the land should go to the Northhave endeavored so far as I knew, and successfully, I think, to live up to the very principle of the constitution under which we live. In 1875, being then a young man, I supported the Mackenzie government, which refused to interfere with certain legislation passed by the province of New Brunswick against which the Roman Catholic minority complained. As it was established that at plained. As it was established that at the time of confederation New Brunswick had no system of separate schools, sible right a part of their constituwick had no system of separate schools, sible right a part of their constituwick had no system of separate schools, sible right a part of their constituwick had no system of separate schools, sible right a part of their constituwick had no system of separate schools, sible right a part of their constituwick had no system of separate schools, sible right a part of their constituwick had no system of separate schools, sible right a part of their constituwick had no system of separate schools, sible right a part of their constitu
Not a Questions other than the constitutional one and greater than the constitutional question the worst that could be said was that they have seen some arguments advanced generally.

Not a Questions of the House are matters that I may venwere liberal. Both sides of the House ally and am not referring to anything par-If any one gentleman should propose this House.

to insert in this measure a clause for-"Now the first question to be considered bidding the establishment in the new -only for a moment, because, happily, there is no division of opinion upon it-is provinces of separate schools, I could be prepared to oppose, strongly and whether or not the time has come when we strenuously, any such provision, because I believe that not only in the light of the shall give the form of a provincial constiest principles of statesmanshin and wisdom, that question should be left absolutely to the control of the people of the der the control of the Canadian authorities. Mr. Borden again returned to the Manitoba school case. There were a number of decisions in that case. Finally a early stage the province of Manitoba was men. We should be prepared to listen to carved out and set up in housekeeping.

Development of the .N. W. T. "At a later stage the Northwest Terriation. That form was developed from time to time and at this moment, they have in the Northwest Territories a very considerhis own campaign. There was no doubt able measure of self government. But inasmuch as that measure of self-government falls short of the ordinary power, privileges gave a verdict against interference which and authorities of a province, we all agree had been twice confirmed, once in 1100 that the time has come when we shall give a provincial constitution to the people why nhabit those lands.

"Then we come to the question whether ese Territories shall come a under the



operation of one government as at present so far as I do understand it, I do not agree with him as to the effect which it or whether they shall be divided into two or more provinces. There is not much disbrethren in the province of Quebec? Suppute on that point. Happily, I think, my pose that under the sacred name of prohon, friend, the leader of the opposition had previously entertained the view that away with the separate school system and was regarded by its friends and supporters Mr. R. L. Borden-"I never expressed any opinion on the subject."

agreed that there shall be two provinces. The Control of Lands.

"The next question to which we come in of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

"That argument is by no means conclu-

Necessary to Settlement.

present stage. I do not believe the people of the settlement of the public lands are example.

"But if we make a mistake at this point Erred in Good Company.

of Manitoba control of its own lands religious instruction in the home. (cheers). They were not content to rest under the constitution which had been refusing to recognize the claim of Mani-

Mr. Fielding next dealt with the financial make any change in the conditions with to proceed to discuss at least before | would approve of this. but what the people of Canada were concerned about was the resolution in regard to schools.

The School Question.

"Now this is a class of questions," said Mr. Fielding, "that at any time should be tution to these new Territories in the approached with all possible deliberation, West. Happily, I say, there is no difference especially in a country like Canada, withof opinion on that. It is now 35 years since out diversity of race and creed. He would these lands were acquired and brought under the control of the Canadian authorities. cussion of that question without a disposi-From the beginning, governments and legistion to be reasonable, with regard not only latures have gone on preparing the people to the opinions and convictions, but pos-for the work of self-government. At an sibly even to the prejudices of his fellowall that may be said and to make an honest effort to meet the views of those who differ from us. In myopinion we should aim as far as possible, each of us, to have a systories were given the same form of organiz- tem brought about which would come as nearly as possible to our own particular views, but surely each of us must realize that if we are to carry on the government of the country, we must not insist on our individual views, but must try to meet the to find common ground of action.

Prefers National Schools.

"For myself I do not like the principle of separate schools. I regret that such a large number of my fellow citizens in Canada are obliged to take a view, conscientiously -as they say and as I believe-that they cannot support a system of free schools. I think it would be an agreeable and a great thing for our country, if in the growth that is now coming so rapidly upon us, our children of all races and sections and creeds should meet from day to day and mingle together in work and in play in the schoolroom and on the playground; and if we can happily agree upon such a policy, it would do much for the grander upbuilding of the country of which we are o proud.

"I say unhesitatingly that if I were to have my own way only-if one could afford to insist that his opinion must prevail regardless of the wishes of his brethrenwould like to see a school law which did not call for this word 'separate'; but we must leave things as they are. We have to

ecognize the fact that 41 per cent, of the think on that question; do not think as the ajority of Protestants think. What then? Shall we say that they are in the minority them? Shall we say that they are 41 per herefore we will be indifferent to them? ada by any such rule as that. Let us do lics are not in a minority everywhere. REDUCES There is one great province in which our Roman Catholic brethren are in the m jority; overwhelmingly in the majority.

The Situation in Quebec.

Suppose we are to insist upon this do rine of provincial rights, right down to the last point, as was argued to-night, what vincial rights an effort were made to do passed and if we find that at the time it with the rights of the minority in the province of Quebec; what would we find? was passed, not only for the present, but We would find the tables of this House and for the future, that creates a moral obliga-Mr. Fielding-"I think some opinions the tables of the greater parliament in tion which this House may well take into have come from the other side of the House | Westminster-because the bill would have | consideration. In New Brunswick and on that point. When we consider the quest to pass the Imperial parliament-loaded Prince Edward Island it was substantially tion of population of the Northwest Terridown with petitions, not of the character the same. tories to-day, we should readily agree that of so many that come to us now, insisting the population of the Territories is not too upon the doctrine of provincial rights; but tain facts," said Mr. Fielding. "Let us be

Three Lines of Thought.

sive. We know that there are strong reato-day on the question of public education, such circumstances which would co "I need hardly say that I do not rise sons why these lands should be retained one held by a great many people is that the confidence of this parliament to-day. ried their complaint to Ottawa and asked for disallowance. Sir John Thompson, however, after examining their plea,
refused to disallow the Territorial ordinance. He admitted that the ordinance
he admitted that the ordinance
The son infringement of the

with the purpose of following my nonorance
friend in the very lengthy argument he has addressed to this House on what he is
pleased to regard as the constitutional questtories it is a wise proposition that the Dominion and not the provinces should retain
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protestants, I think, who claim that it is
measure. If I felt as he appears to feel,

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to the secular system of education is the only
system which we should have in the public
tories it is a wise proposition that the Dominion and not the provinces should retain
to the secular He admitted that the ordinance tion involved in the consideration of the measure. If I felt as he appears to feel, the management and control of the public into the schools and that all we can do is speak for my how friend, the leader of the words, that the parliament elected in 1904 is not bound to respect the acts passed by the parliament of 1875. Well, sir, if we are to take our stand upon the supremacy of parliament I have nothing more to say. Parliament is supreme indeed and may go the length of disobeying the moral laws which govern all govern. tion you may associate to a certain degree the future of his country, he would shrink what may be properly called religious in- from the formation of a government from Necessary to Settlement.

"Let me say to my hon. friend that we the teachers, thou shall not teach the "I office and vote and power forty-one per "Let me say to my hon. friend that we think there are strong reasons, if the question is the over-shadowing question, question is the over-shadowing question, and the question are the question and the question and the question are the question and the question and the question and the question are the question and the question and the question are the question are the question and the question are the question

"Then we come to the third line of an alleged constitutional question. We can is not very great. If we expect population Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, but it is to flow rapidly into the West; if we are the same to flow rapidly into the West; if we are the same to flow rapidly into the West; if we are the same that the unity of the government—may I venture going to be able to carry out the vigorous that you cannot have education and reimmigration policy which during the past ligion separated. A great writer has ex- to suggest that it is not making for the immigration policy which during the past few years has been converting that land into a busy hive of industry; it is necessary that there shall be a retention of those bonds in the hands of the Dominion government.

Ilgion separated. A great writer has expressed the thought in this sentence: 'So natural is the union between religion and education, that you may justly assume neither is where both are not.' Our Roman Catholic brethren attach more importance of the men with whom he sits were not able to see eye to eye. He Catholic brethren attach more importance we have the comfort of knowing that we to this question of religious education. They only, and that he did not presume to speak in the name of his party. What does that say that with them it is a matter of con-"When the province of Manitoba was created—just as we are to-day creating these two provinces of Alberta and Sastate with them it is a matter of congression of their own from office on this question, may hon friend, the leader of the opposition, would shrink the leader of the opposition. katchewan—the land question was considered, and for the very reasons which I have ventured to advance to-night, the government of Sir John Macdonald decided that much truth in their assertion—that you have ventured to advance to-night, the government of Sir John Macdonald decided that much truth in their assertion—that you held to show the formation of a government under such conditions. "The matter is too grave to permit of its being treated lightly for a single moment, ernment of Sir John Macdonald decided that | much truth in their assertion-that you it would not be wise to give the province cannot rely upon children receiving proper but I venture to say that it will be imposed the control of the course lands religious instances the control of the course lands religious instances.

Entitled to Respect.

"We who form the Protestant majority East Grey (Dr. Sproule), and my think we can agree that their view of the in harmony to prepare a resolution with committee of the Privy Council in 1884, when Sir John Macdonald was in power, day, not by Roman Catholics only, but to a very large extent by the Protestants. It is argued by some persons that we cannot ticularly said in this House.

> "The first minister has not declared that it is not within the power of this parliament to make a change. He has not declared that there is any legal or binding obligation resting on the parliament of Cauada to re-enact the clauses of the act of 1875. I do not think my right honorable colleague is aware of any method by which any member of this parliament can be compelled to vote in any other way than his intelligence and conscience directs, but what I understand him to-day say, is that the British constitution created an obligation which we should all consider, and to that extent he will be supported by very many men on both sides of the House. sion and agitation which is taking place alarm, business men would lose confidence, to-day, that when this act of 1875 was pass- | we would no longer be able to enjoy the ed there was practically no discussion of it prosperity we are now enjoying, nor could in this House. There was certainly no ad- we any longer hope for that magnificent verse discussion. The parliament of Can- future which to-day opens to our vision. ada passed that clause By a Unanimous Vote

ate to say that in my view, at any time since 1875, it was within the power and the liament, to repeal the act of 1875; there-

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binding legal obligation, but I do say that

much for one province. We are happily with petitions demanding that the name of frank with one another. Let us say that provincial rights should not be used for the gravity of the situation is even more such a purpose, demanding that the ma-jority should not be used for such a pur-friend, the Prime Minister, is to retire from "It is certainly not the usual method the question as to what shall be done with whereby anybody wishes to move an amendate the Dominion lands. My honorable friend the rights of the Protestant minority in the dinary circumstances, the retirement of a superior of the rights of the Protestant minority in the dinary circumstances, the retirement of a superior of the rights of the Protestant minority in the dinary circumstances, the retirement of a superior of the rights of the Protestant minority in the dinary circumstances, the retirement of a superior of the rights of the Protestant minority in the dinary circumstances, the retirement of a superior of the rights of the Protestant minority in the dinary circumstances.

meone will say, 'What matter if the Prime "There are three great lines of thought in.' No government could be formed under

"The leader of the opposition has acknowledged to-day that there is no unlon among his party on that question. He chaffed the Prime Minister for a moment he said this question was not making for than our Protestant friends as a rule do- warned us that he spoke to-day for himself show us? Does it not prove that if my

sible to repress a smile on both sides of the House when I suggest the picture that would be presented of my hon, friend from given to them. They came to Ottawa and they asked the government at Ottawa on more than one occasion to change that provision of the constitution and to give the province of Manitoba control of the lands." Catholic brethren on that question, we and Haliburton (Mr. Sam. Hughes), sitting

United for Better Things.

Mr. Fielding went on to say that the question was becoming a religious one. The leader of the opposition would have to form a government on religious grounds, owing was great progress in the Northwest, but it was only the beginning of better and greater things. In conclusion Mr. Fielding

"We hear the tread of ploneers, Of nations yet to be, The first low wash of waves,

Where soon shall roll a human sea." "Let it be our happy privilege in this parliament of Canada to do all we can to hold up that happy picture of the condition of Canada's prosperity. Let us be careful lest by a mistaken step to-day another picture may have to be presented showing our people divided along religious lines, our country riven and distracted by religious strife. Canada would no longer present that happy picture, the tide of immigration "It is curious, in view of the wide discus- would be turned back, capital would take A Grand Peroration.

"Let us realize the danger of religious of the House of Commons. I do not hesistrife in this matter. Let us try to avoid rights-I do not say the moral right-but the terms of this honorable compromise any price-but peace with honor, peace on which meets the religious prejudices as some see fit to call them, which meets the religious convictions of two and a quarter millions of people, and yet at the same time secures to the people of the Northwest Territories, new and forever, every essen tial element of the system of national schools; peace on the terms of this modified bill which we submit to the House with the sincere conviction that it offers a measure which high-minded and patriotic men may honorably accept regardless of party, race, class, or creed. (Cheers.)

ARE YOU HAUNTED DAY AND NIGHT?-Mind and body racked and tortured by evil forebodings, gloomy and dull, robbed of that "Divine restorer." sleep. appetite gone, nerves shattered, generally debilitated? This is none too dark a picture for great South American Nervine to ing tints of the sun of perfect health. 108.