

AUTONOMY, PROVINCIAL, IN THE NORTH-WEST—*Con.*

*Borden, R. L. (Carleton, Ont.)—Con.*

5992. One gentleman from the Territories pointed out a danger from that source—5993. I understood distinctly from Sifton that the policy of this government was to make a revenue—6028. We can sell them within ten years at three dollars per acre—6029. I thought there was another statute—6061. Based his judgment, to some extent at least, on the ground that Manitoba had not attempted to repeal the provision—6062. The same Crown is represented by the executive of Canada and the executive of the new province—6063. The Crown is represented in the province, and the Crown is represented in the Dominion—6064. I was prepared to support a reasonable measure for the purpose of removing this exemption—6065. I do not think the result is one which may be regarded as very prejudicial to the interests of the C. P. R.—6066. In other words, the registry office will be the guide where the head office is out of the territory—6084. I am not prepared to say I do not concur—6101. I would suggest that some other business could in the meantime be taken up—6102.

I wish to make a few observations with regard to the supposed difference between section 16, No. 1, and section 16, No. 2—7103. Laurier is easily answered. In the first place, the Act of 1875 could not be restricted by an ordinance—7104. Quotes Sir John Thompson and Fitzpatrick—7105. Quotes Sifton—7106. Quotes other speakers, including Fitzpatrick—7107. It is a certain limitation upon the legislative freedom of the new provinces which is being perpetuated—7108. Section 16, No. 2, gives all that the Territorial Act of 1875 gives, because it practically re-enacts it—7109. Section 16, No. 2, also gives the half hour of religious instruction, and this was not guaranteed by the Act of 1875—7110. Under the terms of Section 16, No. 1, there shall be no discrimination in state aid between public schools and separate schools—7111. This, therefore, preserved rights in respect of denominational schools, and in respect of denominational schools only—7112. Sifton says their character as denominational schools entirely disappeared—7113. As soon as they confer any rights and privileges on the minority, they subject themselves to remedial power—7114. Fitzpatrick says he has merely defined the word 'province' and the words 'at the union' to remove doubts—7115. Quotes Sir John Thompson's resolution on the dual language—7116. Quotes Mr. Beausoleil's speech and Haultain's resolution on dual language—7117. I think the whole compact is in the B. N. A. Act, and we do full justice to all rights when we apply that Act—7118. Quotes Mr. Newcombe's opinion on clause 15—7119-20. This parliament is making a permanent constitution for these provinces which it cannot alter or amend—7121. Doubts if Mr. Haultain so expressed himself—7122. Thinks Fitzpatrick is doing Haultain an injustice; has a copy of the interview—7123. That

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was not a question of the character of the schools—7125. Purporting to abridge it—7126. Did the words omitted apply to character of the schools or only the locality?—7127. Does he think 'such schools therein as they think fit' as qualitative, indicating the character of the schools?—7128. Fitzpatrick has certainly said something to-day which he did not say in his opinion—7132. Quotes the Act of 1875—7133. It does not seem to me that this new and very ingenious point is consistent with a reasonable interpretation of the statute—7134. We are not to suppose that another part of the same section is dealing with separate schools—7139. These two things would be absolutely inconsistent—7140. I fancy that upon reflection Fitzpatrick would hardly like to persevere in a contention of that kind—7141. I thought he said the word 'minority' meant the minority in the whole Territories—7142. Will Laurier cite the words in the Act of 1875 which give the minority control of secular education?—7149. Exactly the same words are contained in section 16, No. 2—7150. I would like to have some authority that the words 'separate schools' have any such technical meaning—7151. The Supreme Court of New Brunswick must have been very much astray, if such is the case—7152. It is not denominational schools, but separate schools. A distinction has been drawn in the courts—7153. There was power to establish a dual system of schools, but there was no obligation to do so—7154. The words 'separate schools,' to my mind, do not imply anything more than separation—7155. I would like Laurier's contention made perfectly clear—7157. He leaves that part of the section and goes to the next part—7158. He does not contend that there is any real distinction—7159. The change was made, not at the instance of the minority, but of the majority—7160. Does Belcourt take the ground that separate schools in the Territories are denominational?—7161. I think he said that you could not have separate schools which were not denominational—7162. Does Mr. Belcourt agree with Mr. Bourassa's view of the majority?—7164. Does that condition under the Act of 1875 prevent the establishment of a school section at all?—7165. When the Catholics would be the majority, Belcourt would ignore the Mormons—7168. I understood Belcourt to say that separate schools meant necessarily denominational—7174. In the province of Quebec you have separate schools not depending upon the religion of those who establish them—7175.

Calls attention to the wording of section 12, redistribution of seats—7917. Not much troubled by consideration of local divisions as far as the west is concerned—7918. The list of electors in the riding must be a much better guide—7919. Votes polled in November last—7920. Compared with votes on the lists—7921. Adopt a principle and have it carried out by a commission of judges—7922. Never heard