

has been going on in the country for the last month. Nor would we have had parliament flooded with the number of petitions that have been presented to this House. These ordinances declare that the government shall control and manage all schools, kindergarten, public, separate and normal. The government have power to make regulations for the inspection of schools, the licensing and grading of teachers and to authorize text-books and reference books for the use of pupils and teachers in all schools. In short, the schools of the Northwest Territories under these ordinances are organized under the direction of the government. The conduct of schools, separate as well as public, must be in accordance with the regulations laid down by the government, and that conduct is exactly the same both in separate and public schools from nine in the morning until half-past three in the afternoon. From half-past three until four o'clock religious instruction is allowed, but only such religious instruction may be given as is permitted or desired by the board of trustees. Not such religious instruction as any clergyman or priest may desire, but such as may be desired by the board of trustees, which shall be selected by the ratepayers of the district each year.

The hon. member for Saskatchewan (Mr. Lamont) said in his excellent address the other evening that after nearly twenty-two years residence in the Northwest Territories, he believed firmly that the public school system as at present administered is the one best suited to the needs of the country. The people of the two new provinces are satisfied with it.

Now, Sir, if this system of education, enacted by this parliament in 1875, and improved from time to time since by the people themselves, to meet their requirements, is satisfactory to the people, why should this House not confirm this law, which has given such general satisfaction.

Bishop Worrell, who was a clergyman of the Church of England in the town of Brockville, and also at Kingston and Morrisburg, delivered an address the other evening to the St. George's Society of the city of Halifax. The report of his speech is headed 'Be Fair and Tolerant' and is as follows:

Bishop Worrell, patron of the society, who responded was greeted with applause. He esteemed it a great honour and privilege to speak as the representative of all Christian bodies. As he went through Nova Scotia his eyes had been opened as he saw her beautiful scenery and expanding industries. He humorously referred to the snow blockades and muddy streets. Best of all he had met the grand sons of Nova Scotia and he felt satisfied now that this little province does produce great men, and he only regretted that his parents did not permit him to be born in Nova Scotia. He eloquently referred to the growth of the Canadian spirit and the development of the imperial idea, looking to

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the time when we shall have an imperial federation. But we must remember that here in Canada our varying elements must be blended together in the common interests of the mother country.

We have in Canada a composite race and, as in England, the Norman and Celtic blended, so in Canada the maple leaf will be the brightest when it is seen to grow not only from the rose, the thistle and the shamrock, but from the lily of France. (Applause.) Let us remember that we must have the spirit of give and take, the spirit of respecting the consciences and convictions of all Canadians and we would make a great mistake if we would cause friction to grow between the different nationalities of this great country. Referring to Empire Day he said we should teach our children in the Christian faith. The little churches have been the strength of England and have made British fair-play, which is after all the principle of Christ known the world over. (Applause.)

I think these are grand sentiments.

What is the trouble with the opposition anyway? Shortly after this Bill was introduced, the hon. member for South York (Mr. W. F. Maclean) moved the adjournment of this House from day to day, looking wild, and shouting, threatening the stopping of supplies, and winding up loudly by wanting a Minister of the Interior at once, and I am glad to inform the hon. gentleman that we have one, and he will be here tomorrow. The hon. member for South York also wanted the Minister of Public Works in his place. We all regret the cause of the hon. Minister of Public Works' absence, and trust that he will soon be restored to his usual good health and resume his usual place, which he has filled with so much acceptance. But in the meantime no loss is sustained to this House or the country when we have such an able acting minister doing the work; and if anything should happen that the city of London is opened, you will find the intelligent electors returning Mr. Hyman by a larger majority than he ever had before. In fact, I am prepared to bet that he would be. The hon. member for South York wound up by imploring the hon. the Postmaster General to resign his place, and run him a race in North York or challenging the acting Minister of Public Works to resign, or the government to open any constituency in the west in order that the renowned editor of the 'World' might bare his scalping knife and wound the government by politically killing any opponent that might rashly stand before him. We find, however, that this John Alexander Dowie, of the House of Commons, is brave only in words, and that his most brilliant efforts are for flaming headlines in his little paper, which after all exerts no greater influence in the moulding of thought of the intelligent people of Ontario, than the hon. member himself, exerts in this House.

Another remarkable address was delivered in this House, that delivered by my hon. friend from Leeds (Mr. Taylor). No one, I