

found in those schools the children of his church receiving their education side by side with Protestants he was, doubtless, satisfied that they were not suffering either religiously, morally, or intellectually by this contact. I regret that the same kindly feeling does not exist now, but with that I have nothing to do. I have simply endeavored to state as succinctly as possible the circumstances connected with the school grants, with the view of dispelling a large amount of prejudice that appears to exist on the subject. Without further remarks I will now ask the Government whether in preparing the case to be submitted to the Law officers in England they intend consulting the Government of New Brunswick.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—I am quite certain that the hon. member has done good service by dispelling a considerable misconception that exists on the subject to which he has drawn attention. I have no doubt that the statement which he has made is perfectly accurate, for he has been in a position to know all the facts of the case. With reference to the question asked, I beg to say that in preparing the case the Government will be anxious to have it accurately given on both sides, and therefore they will take care that the Government of New Brunswick is consulted in reference to the matter.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST—I would not have arisen to make any remarks had I not felt the speech of the hon. gentleman could not be allowed to pass in silence. I regret that this question has been brought before this House, and that we are obliged to protest against the assertions of the hon. member. I must say that justice has not been done to the minority in New Brunswick. What was granted to the minorities in Ontario and Quebec has not been conceded to the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick. When the hon. gentleman would have us infer that the New Brunswick law is in accordance with the constitutional Act, then I say that he has not examined the case thoroughly and seen what is the result of that Statute. The members of that particular church are excluded from being teachers among their co-religionists.

Hon. Mr. WARK—There were 239 Roman Catholic teachers in New Brunswick, teaching under the present law.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST—One of the features of this Act is such that it enabled those who have care of the educational system to make regulations to determine who shall be the teachers of the Catholics. By these regulations they have said that no priests, no person de-

voted to religious instruction, shall be recognized as capable of becoming teachers among their co-religionists. Under these circumstances we would be wanting in our duty if we did not protest against the remarks of the hon. member. I regret that the legislation of New Brunswick was not vetoed by the Governor General, for such a course would have allayed great irritation that now exists.

Hon. Mr. WARK—I simply stated what led to the legislation of New Brunswick, and the reasons they had for abandoning the special grants.

Hon. Mr. CHAPUIS—I have heard with a great deal of displeasure the words that have fallen from the hon. member who has just sat down, and it would have been a great deal better in the interests of New Brunswick if he had not stated what he has to-day. We knew very well before that New Brunswick had been liberal toward the Catholics; we knew, too, that since last year they have changed their views in that particular. The hon. member has just succeeded in putting before this House and country in the most open manner, at one and the same time, the liberality and injustice which has been shown to the Catholics. He has proved that for 31 years the Catholics received grants from the Catholics in order to teach their children; but since last year all this has been changed. He has proved that before last year the people of New Brunswick were free to support education in accordance with their peculiar views, and the Government helped their efforts. He has proved that since last year all this has been altered, and now the whole people are bound to pay taxes for education that does not suit the wishes of the Catholics.

The subject then dropped.

PATENTS.

The House went into Committee on the Bill respecting Patents, Hon. Mr. OLIVIER in the Chair, and some desultory discussion arose, in which Hon. Messrs. RYAN, FERRIER, LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, and CAMPBELL took part.

The Committee rose and reported the Bill with amendments.

Hon. Mr. RYAN expressed his regret that so important a measure should come up at a period of the session, when it was impossible to give it that full consideration which it ought to receive at the hands of the Senate. The House had already amended it in Committee, but he had little doubt that whilst the measure might be on the whole an improvement upon the existing law, still it would be