

law, but all these had, at the time of their passing, and for long afterwards, had the concurrence of Protestants as well as Catholics. Not one of them but had the approbation of hon. gentlemen opposite; not one was opposed by them; and the approbation of the country was as general as that of the House. He did not remember a single objection made outside of the House, any more than inside, until the agitation with a view to the general election of 1886 commenced. There had been no such objection in the newspapers; none by either Protestant clergy or Protestant laity anywhere; none even by the Orange Associations of the Province. The Government had used extreme care in confining all enactments within such limits that the enactments would be generally approved by the Protestants of the Province, and they were so approved until the political agitation was entered upon four years ago. One consequence of the predominance of Protestants in the Province and in the Legislature is, that measures likely to be distasteful to Protestants as such, are not proposed from any quarter. The hon. member had endeavored to make out that because the Government had (as he said) an aggregate majority of only 5,000 on the entire vote at the general election, and because they had had more than 5,000 Roman Catholic supporters, therefore the Government has been kept in power by Roman Catholic votes. But in the same way it might have been urged that because the Government had had more than 5,000 supporters of the denomination to which that hon. gentleman belonged, the Methodist, therefore the Government was kept in power by the Methodist vote. The same might be said in regard to the Presbyterians, because the Government had more than 5,000 votes of Presbyterians. So in regard to the votes of members of the Church of England, and of Baptists and Congregationalists. Again, he believed that more than 5,000 votes had been cast for the Government by German settlers and their descendants; and so it might be urged that the Germans had kept the Government in power. But the truth is, insisted the Attorney-General, we have had the support of all denominations, and all nationalities, and all classes of people in the Province, and it is by the aggregate vote of all that the Government has been kept in power. (Applause.)

As to the abolition of Separate Schools, this idea has found favor with some hon. gentlemen opposite, though they have been somewhat cautious in their references to it. The leader of the opposition, though not favoring it now, was not very clear on the question, for he rather intimated that he might some day go for the abolition of Separate Schools should a certain state of things arise which he referred to; but his followers speak differently and