

THE MARITIME PRESBYTERIAN

Vol. IX.

SEPT., 1889.

No. 9

The Maritime Presbyterian.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO MISSIONS.

Price, in advance, 25 cents per year in parcels of 4 and upwards, to one address. Single copies, 40 cents.

Subscriptions at a proportionate rate may begin at any time but must end with December.

All receipts, after paying expenses, are for Missions. Paid to date \$100.

All communications to be addressed to

Rev. E. Scott, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

The Foreign Mission Committee wish two lady teachers for Trinidad, for the schools at Princetown and San Fernando, to take the places of Miss Semple and Miss Copeland who have so well fulfilled their terms of services, one for five the other for eight years. Write to Mr. Morrison, Agent of the Church, Halifax.

The Foreign Mission Committee want two missionaries, one for Trinidad and one for Demarara, and the appointment of another to Trinidad is under consideration so that more attention may be given to the work of training native ministers, and from this centre evangelizing the East India immigrants that have come to the West Indies, whose numbers will ere long reach a quarter of a million. There are sixty thousand of them in Trinidad, eighty thousand in British Guiana, and the remainder scattered among several other islands as laborers on estates.

"What do you expect to gain by it" is the question that has been often asked by those who have sought to throw discredit upon the Anti-Jesuit agitation. The reply to that has been, "disallowance, if we can get it; if not, then we record our protest against evil, and we hope to prevent similar aggression in the future". But a very definite result has come sooner than was expected, and that not in the Province of Quebec or Ontario but in the far West, in Manitoba. In that new province by persistently pushing their claims the French had succeeded in having the French language as well as the English

made an official language, which meant that all official papers, reports, etc., were to be printed in French as well as in English. In addition to this the Romanists had obtained separate schools, supported by the state; this, by the double language, weakening the national band that should bind together the people of a British Province, and, by the separate school system, preventing the growth of that common bond of union which is fostered among the young of all creeds by attendance at common public schools. But now the government of Manitoba, alarmed at the encroachments of the French and of Romanism as seen in the Jesuit Estates' Bill have decided to take time by the forelock and save their fair province, so far as they can, from such disunion. They have abolished both the dual language and the separate school system.

This is as it should be. In a British Province the English should be the official language just as in a French Colony the official language should be French, and, while parents and religious teachers should give carefully and diligently religious instruction to the young, it is the duty of the State to give them an education that will fit them for taking their places as useful, moral living citizens.

Most of our readers are aware of the reception which the Equal Rights petitioners met with from the Governor General at Quebec. Gathered from different parts of Ontario and Quebec, a large number of representative men laid their petitions before the Governor General asking him to disallow the Jesuit Estates' Bill. He declined as was to be expected, seeing the government had decided otherwise, but he did not stop there. He in effect said to these men, many of them among the best, most loyal, intelligent, liberty loving subjects in the whole Dominion, you had better cease your agitation, Live and let live. Those Jesuits are good loyal citizens. Try and be at peace with your neighbors, etc. To treat such a class of petitioners, approaching him in a respectful constitutional manner and representing such a class of citizens to treat these as if they