

ago by the Protestant Legislature of the Province, with the concurrence of every member of it, Protestant as well as Roman Catholic, Conservative as well as Reformer; and without a word of objection from any one, clerical or lay, outside of the House. The principal amendments, those most assailed now, were made in 1877 and 1879, when our honored friend, Mr. Brown, the Protestant champion, was alive; and he, like ourselves and other Protestants of that time, saw no particle of objection to the amendments proposed. Dr. Ryerson was also alive and interested in the work to which so large a part of his life had been devoted; and he too suggested no objection. Is it not a very farce to attempt making out of them a mountain of anti-Protestantism and wrong now? The electors so considered at the general elections of 1886, and no doubt will do so in 1890.

Were our amendments reasonable and justifiable? I say they were reasonable, and more than justifiable; and that those now principally assailed were in the interest of Protestants as well as Catholics.

RIGHTS OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

By the B. N. A. Act the Provincial Legislature has no power to pass any law which shall "prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the Union." It is further to be noted that these schools, both in Ontario and Quebec, have a right under the Constitution to all legislation requisite for the due execution of the provisions of the Act. This right is manifested, and protected, by an enactment that the Dominion Parliament may "make remedial laws" for the due execution of the provisions mentioned "in case any such Provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General in Council requisite" for such due execution, is not made by the Provincial Legislature. I shall read to you the exact words of the Act:—

"In case any such Provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial authority in that behalf, then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, *the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the Governor-General in Council under this section.*" (Sub-section 4 of section 93, B. N. A. Act.)