PROVINCIAL RIGHTS SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

What is curious is that, while every one feels that repugnance to the very principle of Separate schools is the real source of the feeling against the education clauses of the constitutions of the new provinces, all those who have expressed themselves strongly on the subject, whether public bodies passing resolutions, or orators, or newsing resolutions, or orators, or newspapers, have had an instinctive unwillingness to allege this. In every case the light is made upon provincial rights, Even the Globe has set interference with provincial rights as the danger which threatens the country. This mode of arguing has its weak aide. The strength of Canada does not lie in provincial separateness, but in national solidarity; and this universal shouting for provincial rights as paramount, and this speaking of the national government as an out side power which has no business with local affairs, is, nationally speaking, a very bad sign. It is not hard to understand the strength of provincialism in Ontario, whose whole history has been an effort to get free from the adjoining province, which at one time had to powerful a sway over her. But it al-ways seems strange to us when this cry choed among the minority in Quebec which has everything to lose by it. The declaration that education is absolutely matter for the individual province and that any national stipulation regard to it is an outrage, sounds very strange coming from people who would not submit for a moment to such a system of schools as the majority in their own province would consider ideal. When asked if they would so submit, they say with surprise, 'Why, that is a totally different 'thing,' the Quebec system would be 'sectarian,' while the common school system should be so carried on as to offend no religion." They do not see that this is begging the question. Of course the two ideals are very different. If it were not so, there would be none of this trouble. But just as strong as is our objection to the clerical school for our children, so strong is the objection of the Roman So strong is the objection of the Roman Catholic for the non-elerical school. People may say they do not believe this; that many Roman Catholics in their hearts prefer the non-sectarian school. This is not to the purpose: they say they do hold these conscientious objections, and who but themselve can say what they believe? When they cease to prefer Separate schools they will presumably have none. We may say it is only the priests who want the Separate schools, but our system of government is based on persuasion, it they can persuade the people more than we can we have to accept the declarations of our fellow citizens But as to the Parliament, which repre

sents the nation, having nothing to say in the matter, it is against all the analogies of our history. No one province has yet entered into confedertion without some stipulation as to the educational provisions which should prevail in it. Education was to be a matter of exclusive provincial control under the initial limitations agreed upon. To make stipulations into the present case is held by a multitude of writers to be beyond the competency of parliament. There are those on the parliament. There are those on the other hand who hold that the country as a whole has a right to determine the terms on which any region shall obtain provincial rights, and that new provin-ces cannot claim immunity from limita thons in the supposed interest of the whole which the older ones have to submit to. If this be so the determinational stipulations, and if so what, rests obviously with parliament. If this latter view is correct, the whole claim on the basis of provincial rights falls to the ground. In any case it is given prominence to cover what the objectors do not seem to want to dwell on, namely, that their real objection is to the Separate schools. It is curious to find the Conservative party in this matter coming out as the champion of provincial rights, and the Liberals, who have in the past always been the champions of provincial rights, now declaring for national responsibility. This, however, is easily understood. Nine years ago the positions were reversed, and at that time the Conservative party went so far as to propose remedial legislation to force Separate schools on Manitoba. It cannot very well now come out as opposed to that principle, but it hopes crystallize the strong sentiments hich exists in the whole of the Protestant majority against Separate schools, and possibly to hold some followers who are in favor of them, by a resolution declaring simply for provincial rights .- Montreal Daily Witness

HOT-HEADED PREACHERS.

The Toronto Globe characterize Mr. Roger's report of his mission to Ottawa as "the most infamously mendacious paper that ever issued from a man holding a reputable public posi-tion." Yet Protestant ministers in Toronto the Good went off at half-cock the moment the report in question was published in the newspapers.

"Rev. Canon Cody," we quote from
the Montreal Star, " said that he considered that it would be the duty of the Prime Minister to do his duty and resist any such dictation." You see the canon literally went off at half-cock. A man under excitement seldom opens his mouth without putting his foot in it. Rev. W. J. McKay, editor of the Canadian Baptist, being asked his views by a pressure of the canadian baptist, being asked of the Canadian Baptist, being asked his views by a press correspondent, blurted out, the very first thing, "If the country wants a revolution it will get it mighty quick." For the sake of reputable journalism, we trust this clerical editor had the decency to be ashamed of himself after his wrath had time to get below the boiling point. "We'll mutiny," say the Roman citizens in the play. But then,

great Caesar fell.

what a fall was there, my countrymen

tion (against ourselves,) he is ready to get one up for us, and get it up "mighty quick." But really it is Mr. McKay who wants a revolution—of thoughts in his mind before discharging them. The sage advice of Polonius he would do well to take to heart, and gives his "thoughts no tongue," at east until he has taken pains

To a'lay with some cold drops of modesty his "skipping spirit." But perhaps the most ludicrous ebullition of this tempest in a teapot is the threat of County Master Fred Dane, of the Orange Lodge of Toronto. "We will rom this time on be most aggressive. from this time on be most aggressive. Since when have Orangemen ceased to be most aggressive—with their mouths? Isn't this just what Orangemen are for? The only unaggressive Orangeman known to fame is the dead Orangemen known to fame is the dead Orangemen. nan.—Antigonish Casket.

COURAGEOUS STATESMAN. SHIP.

North-West Review.

The subjoined editorial remarks of the Casket, in its issue of March 30, are so fully in accord with our own views that we gladly subscribe to them

seeing editor of our Antigonish con-temporary, "we feared that the educa-tional clauses of the Autonomy bill were

Three weeks ago," writes the far-

to be amended so as to render them of little value. Even a week ago, relying upon reports in newspapers which seemed to be in the confidence of the Government, we referred to its policy as niggardly and precarious. We are happy to say that our fears have not been justified. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has stood to his guns in the face of assaults which might have made him doubt whether it would not be wiser to The only difference the bill as at first read and the bill as amended is that the latter makes it clear that, in order to draw public moneys, the Separate schools must in all respects conform to the require-ments of the law. Whatever others may have thought we have always be I eved in certificated teachers and Gov ernment inspection wherever State aid was sought, and we welcome those pro vinces because we believe they will raise and uphold the standard of efficency. As to Mr. Borden's speech, we scarcely know what to say of it. It is an elaborate constitutional argument better suited to the law courts than to the House of Commons. If it proved its case it would destroy all guarantee for the rights of religious minorities outside of Quebec and Ontario, and make them what the Ottawa Citizen ters on other people's land." It is true they are soil that they have the protection of remedial legislation, but when the country refused hen the country refused to grant them that protection in a case where the highest court in the Empire declared they had an undoubted grievance, it was plain that they never more look for redress to the Federal Parliament once their rights had been wrested from Their only hope in the future was to forestall any attempt to deprive them of their rights. This is exactly what the courageous statesmanship of Sr Wilfrid Laurier has now done for them. The Act of Parliament which has made Manitoba a Province proved open to misconstruction on the question told the minority that they had mis-construed it in supposing that it guar-anteed the continued existence of their s. We, on our part, believe yet believed then, that it was the schools. Privy Conneil which was guilty of misconstruction. At all events we do not wish such a dispute to occur again, and the only way to prevent it with abso-lute certainty was that adopted by the Government in drawing up the Autonomy Bill for Alberta and Saskatche-

THE LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE, There is a fine faith in the little red pance before interfering with the exchool house abroad in the land. An tension of the boundaries of Manitoba, attractive picture is drawn of the children of all the people going to the same schools, studying the same lessons no doubt having thrashed the Catholics walking home together. The children of the people working together, play-ing together, and learning in their youth the lessons of a common citizenyouth the lessons of a common citizen-ship—that is the ideal put before the public. It is a fine ideal; we wish the prospect of attaining it were better than it is. The World, the News, the Globe, and the Telegram, in this city, cannot sufficiently admire the little red school house, nor view with sufficient alarm anything having a separating influence among the children of the

And yet, the editor of the World does not himself send his children to

the Public schools. Nor does the editor of the News. Nor does the editor of the Globe.

Nor the proprietor of the Telegram. These newspapers have a boundless regard for the Public school, where the children of all the people meet on terms of perfect equality, regardless of religious or social differences where, side by side, the children of the rich and the poor, the Samaritan and the Levite, learn together the duties of a common citizenship. But when the common citizenship class stands up to say its lessons in the Public schools, the children of many important people are among the absentees.—Toronto Star, March 31.

Christian or Secular?

In the Parliament of Canada, at Ottawa, recently, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, said: "I thank heaven that in our schools, young children are taught Christian norals and Christiau doctrine. Either the Canadian system is right or the American system is right. I know we are right.'

That is a faulty system of education that does not train the conscience, the strikes us, too, that McKay is not the master of persuasive speech that Mark Antony was. All the same, if we Canadians should wish at any time to indulge in the pastime of a revolu-

TAXATION AND

To the Editor of the Globe :

Perhaps it would be well for those who are giving such vigorous opposi-tion to the educational clauses of the North-West Autonomy Bill to consider what they except to accomplish if those clauses are eliminated from the measclauses are eliminated from the measure. Let us go a step further and ask what would be accomplished if the Separate school clauses were eliminated from the British North American from the British North America Act,

from the British North America Act, and the application of Catholic taxes to the support of Roman Catholic Separate schools denied them. Would this abolish Separate schools?

An abolition set which does not abolish has little to commend it any one. Assuming for the moment that these clauses were eliminated from the Autonomy Bill and the British North America. omy Bill and the British North America Act, the matter would stand where it always has stood with our Holy Mother the Church; on her direction we would consider if there was no other alterna tive, and deem it better to remain in ignorance than to become learned in Godless schools at the risk of the loss of faith.

The reason so many Protestants are in favor of the abolition of Separate schools is that their point of view is so completely different from our own. They consider material progress to be the first necessity. We desire material progress, but our faith is first and nothing can compare with it.

With the Catholic the first necessity is that the child should be a good Christian, observing and following the laws of God and of the Roman Catholic Church to the letter. We desire education in secular subjects as well, but we cannot weigh this in the balance with our faith.

In the arguments used by non Catholies against the continuance of Separate schools they invariably commen with a statement of the desirability of educating Catholic and Protestant side by side in the same building, that they may in their life after school be friends and neighbors.

They assume in their arguments that if the taxes of the Catholic ratepayer go to the Public school his children will follow the taxes. This is a false hypo-thesis. The Catholic children will not attend the public school, whatever may become of Catholic taxes. Catholics must, if deprived of the right of paying their taxes to the main enance of their own schools, maintain their Separate schools out of their own pockets. The abolition of the educational clauses in the North-West Autonomy

Bill and the Separate School clauses in theB. N. A. Act would merely mean the application of certain moneys taken rom the pockets of Roman Catholics towards the education of the children of their Protestant fellow-citizens.

Does any Protestant desire this? Just a word or two in reference to the comments, most uncalled for, in regard to Monsignor Sbaretti and his interview with Mr. Campbell. That the ablegate should have an interview with Mr. Campbell and express in that interview an opinion as to the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba is viewed with uplifted hands by certain good people. Monsignor epresents the Catholics Dominion. Certain of these Catholics outside of Manitoba live in a territory which Manitoba would wish to annex, and these Catholics now possess Sere arate schools. Is there anything horrifying in his calling the attention of the Attorney General of that Province to these facts and that any annexing of this territory by Manitoba, which would mean the depriving of these people of Separate schools which, they no n have (a vested right) would be vigorously opposed by them and by Catholics everywhere?
Now with reference to a remark re-

ported by the newspapers as having been Mr. Bristol, nominee in Centre Toronto of the local Conservative contempted to resort to force," and thus into submission, bring them to their senses. I would be glad to assure Mr. Bristol and those who feel as he does that the Catholics of this Province and all the other Provinces of Canada listen to such a threat with the most perfect equanimity. Assuming that Mr. Bristol's threat was anything more than the vaporings of a pin feathered politi-cian, I would still assure him that we Catholics are not as timid as he imagines. Perhaps it would be well for him and those who believe with him to read the speech of the Duke of Welling ton when the Bill for Catholic emanei-pation was before the Imperial House, He would learn on that authority that the blood of Irish Catholics drenched every field where British soldiers fought from Corunna to Waterloo. He may or may not be aware that in nany instances the sons and grandsons e men are the Roman Catholics inhabiting the Dominion of Canada.

The same high ideals which promped their forefathers to fight, bleed and die for their king and country would now cause them to resist oppression and gladly to fight, and if necessary to die for their faith. WILLIAM STEERS. Lindsay, April 15.

Toronto papers pay practically no attention to the speeches made by Mr. Fisher and Mr. Ames — speeches which, if these papers desired to be fair to Quebec, they could not but treat as of the highest national importance. The whole exercise of the argument made whole essence of the argument made against the bill is in the allegation that an intolerant Quebec seeks to force its will upon the new provinces. Mr. Fisher and Mr. Ames, speaking for the Protestant minority in this province, one from the Liberal, the other from the Conservative side of the House, clearly demonstrated that in the relations be tween majority and minority in Quebec in the matter of education and in other matters, the majority are particularly careful that the minority shall have no grievance. Why Mr. Haultain is pro testing that the compromise clause on education in the Antonomy Bills education in the Antonomy Bills actually leaves the minority some of the rights that were theirs under the Act of 1875, Mr. Ames is informing the House that the Quebec minority are actually in the enjoyment of all the are actually in the enjoyment of all the pre-Confederation compact assured to them—and more. While the Toronto press is ringing with denunciation of the evil caused by letting people be in structed in differentschools, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Ames prove conclusively that under this very system it is possible in O sebec for people, as individuals and Quebec for people, as individuals and in the mass, to maintain the very business, social and political relations, without the slightest sacrifice of self re spect, or without one set pretending for a moment to be more thoroughly imbued with pride in Canadian institu-

tions than the other. An example of how scrupulous peo disposition of Montrealers to complain Montreal Herald, April 17.

A mother needs patience in the A mother needs patience in the training of her children, and then more patience, and still more. Many of their little shortcom ngs she will ignore. For some of their faults of character, she may hold herself or husband partly responsible. From God she will seek for them the grace of a nice disposition, of a good will, of a regard for innocence and of an aversion for sin. She will try to be perfect herself before she will in sist that they shall be perfect. After instructing and correcting them, instructing and correcting them, and invention, I am not pretending to give the words, but the effect, viz., "That it would be well for Roman Catholics to patience if they don't do what they have

ST. ANNE'S CONVENT BURNED.

A shocking disaster occurred at Genevieve, near Montreal, Quebec, on Good Friday last, when the Convent of the Sisters of S. Anne was destroyed by fire. One Sister, Sr. Marie Adjutur, and fourteen old propie and children loss their lives in the fitnes. The Sisters heroically strugged to save the lives of their helpiese charges, but the smoke and fitness impoded their noble efforts. The village is without firshipting apparatus of any kind. The fire was originated by one of the saged inmates striking a match about 11 p m. and then thoughtlessly throwing is into some inflammable material. Some little time afterwards one of the Sisters sleeping on the second floor awake and found her room full of smoke. She went out into the corridor, thinking something had gone wrong with the furnace, and was startled to find herself face to face with a dense volums of smoke She immediately gave an alarm but in such a building, which was four stories high, a general warning was not the work of a moment. However, other Sisters were soon aroused, and heroic efforts were made to reach the childen's dormitories. The later were feeping on three fibers, and no mutter which way for sisters on the lower floors attempted to go they were confronted by stiffing cloude of smoke. One of them ran aboutry, and even when realized their terrible position, and even when A shocking disaster occurred at Genevieve

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PAY NO ATTENTION.

ple can be on this point in the province of Quebec may be worth citing. At the last general elections, nominations were held in a Quebec county which was represented at Ottawa by an Eng lish-speaking Protestant. The ridin has a large Protestant electorate, and the custom is to send to Ottawa a re-presentative of that element and a French Canadian to Quebec. At the convention the Protestant delegates were instrumental in changing the nom ination, and in substituting for the Pro-testant member an Irish Catholic, part French, who happened to be absent from the county at this time. As soon as the new candidate heard of it he de clined the nomination, insisted upon the choice of a Protestant for Ottawa, and the old member was chosen and was re-elected. That shows how live together in intolerant Quebec Toronto papers anxious to defeat the school clauses of the Autonomy Bills through appeals to Ontario against the intolerance of Quebec will take no no tice, of course, it is their affair; only, the work they are doing is not what they claim it is. Ontario people some times wonder at, sometimes resent, the of Ontario's characteristic narrowness and cannot see how such a conception of Ontario got abroad. A little present reflection might help to explain it .-

they did were unable to descend because of smoke and even flames that were now pouring from all quariers, and especially from the corridors and stairways. Several ran to the windows and jumped to safety; others seemingly could not even reach the windows. All the children who perished were on the fourth floor, and there the Sister who lost her life was trying to lead them to safety. At the same time another tragedy was being enacted on the ground floor in the wing occupied by five old women. It was there, to all appearances, that the fire started, and there four infirm occupants lest their lives.

When once the fire get under way it took but a few minutes for the building to become a veritable furpace, for the opening doors and windows created a draught that quickly fanned the firm's and drove them up the stairways and along the corridors. The building was only parly insured.

DIED.

TRAHER - At London, Ont. on April 8th, Mrs. Ell-n Traher wife of Mr. Wilfrid Traher. May she rest in peace! MOYLE.—At Bristol, Pontiac Co. on 15:hinst. James Moyle aged ninety-six years, a sative of the neighborhood of Billina Co. I cland. May his soul rest in peace!

DONNELLY.—At Victor, Colorado, on March 19 Mrs. H. P. Donnelly, daughter of Mr. Wm. Finlan, aged forty years. May she ress in

CAMPBELL - In Montreal March 29, Mrs. Elizab th Campbell wife of the late William Campbell, native of County Fermanagh, Iceland, R. I. P.

Kingsley -In Lindsay on Tuesday, April 8th, 1995, at 12,15 p. m., Adrian Joseph infant on of E. J. Kingsley, aged 11 months, 4 days. Rowan - At Chicago, Mary, wife of Dr. P. J. Rowan of that city, and sister of Rev. Father Murray, C. S. B., of Teronto. May she rest in

CRUN'CAN — On April 14 at her late resi dence. Lot 16. Con. 15. London Township, Mes Cunican, relict of the late Michael Crunican, May her soul rest in peace!

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The Catholic LONDON, SATURDAY,

THE B. N. A. AC FORCE. For some weeks the C

ian has been orating clauses as a menace liberty. It has belabe archy, and now it exhor in its strong but temp sistent attitude towards To assume, however, th of Parliament who supp

acting under " spiritua an exhibition of either or prejudice. To ass the gentlemen who sup Laurier's policy are hierarchy is scarcely Canadian lawmake-s. week to week on the being able to see eye and incidentally to wes tention old charges ag may be but the Chris method of displaying consistency. But it i the day for the editor on his impartiality in His pronouncements

And with these in min wonder at the assurance ual-who has vilified u the issue, venturing guiltless of any attem At the beginning of

editors railed at the system. It tended, so disunion; and they a should not be satisfied championed by the se replied that it concer what system was a friends. We merely the British North still in force. To Alberta and Saskate victims of coercion we each Province the Le clusively make laws i cation " provided tha such Provincial law dicially affect any 1 with respect to denor which any class of pe in the Province at th schools were establi Dominion Parliament cording to Mr. Haul well and given offen readers will remem

debate on the Te 1875 Hon. Edward I was essential to a large immigration West that we shoul beforehand what the be in the country in them to settle and d to introduce Separat measure then before was done. The fact Separate schools wh tories at the time when they enter Con in deference to the

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We have receive forming us that take no interest i ligious weeklies against the school glad to know it. think at any stage impartial non-Cath unseemly exhibiti graced Ontario an to mate with the country which prid spirit of tolerati these Protestar to dissociate r umnies that } the press : and, v of us in business too, we are not us of fair play. We

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