

The Charlottetown Herald.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1895.

Vol. XXIV. No. 26

NEW SERIES.

Calendar for June, 1895.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon, 7th day, 6h 47m. a. m.
Last Quarter, 15th day, 7h 13m. a. m.
New Moon, 22nd day, 6h 38m. p. m.
First Quarter, 29th day, 9h 48m. a. m.

Day of Week	h	m	afternoon	High Water	Low Water
1 Sat	4	17	38	1 25	1 11
2 Sun	16	30	2 40	1 27	1 17
3 Mon	16	40	3 28	1 46	1 15
4 Tues	16	41	5 25	2 5	9 3
5 Wed	15	42	6 21	2 27	9 48
6 Thurs	15	42	7 44	3 1	10 31
7 Fri	14	43	8 47	3 38	11 12
8 Sat	14	44	9 38	4 27	11 53
9 Sun	14	44	10 29	5 26	12 32
10 Mon	14	45	10 48	6 21	1 1
11 Tues	13	46	11 13	7 41	1 47
12 Wed	13	47	11 31	8 46	2 28
13 Thurs	13	47	11 48	9 54	3 8
14 Fri	13	47	11 52	10 57	4 0
15 Sat	13	48	12 0	11 58	4 8
16 Sun	13	48	0 12	1 7	8
17 Mon	13	48	0 32	2 14	7 8
18 Tues	14	49	1 51	3 29	8 7
19 Wed	14	49	1 8	4 40	8 38
20 Thurs	14	49	1 48	5 46	9 49
21 Fri	14	49	2 15	7 10	10 38
22 Sat	14	50	3 12	8 24	11 26
23 Sun	14	50	4 25	9 24	12 0
24 Mon	15	50	5 45	10 11	0 8
25 Tues	15	50	6 30	10 56	0 52
26 Wed	16	50	8 35	10 56	1 36
27 Thurs	16	50	9 56	11 16	2 21
28 Fri	16	50	11 30	11 36	3 11
29 Sat	17	50	13 30	11 53	4 4
30 Sun	18	50	1 47	12 0	5 28

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Total Assets, 1891, - - \$60,032,737.

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this Island during the past thirty years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.

Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Short & Penmanship.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY the undersigned will give to those taking up his shorthand course by mail (costing only \$5 in advance, including text book, etc.) a free course in Penmanship by mail according to the "Manual Movement" by means of which a rapid and beautiful hand-writing can be acquired. Fee refunded in 3 months' time, if progress is not satisfactory. Write to

W. H. CROSKILL, Stenographer, Charlottetown.

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

The undersigned having been appointed sole selling Agents in the Province of Prince Edward Island for the above Company's mines in Cape Breton, are now prepared to issue orders for Round, Stack and Run of Mines, and will keep a stock of each kind of Coal on hand to supply customers at lowest prices.

PEAKE BROS. & CO., Selling Agent.

Boots & Shoes

REMEMBER THE OLD RELIABLE SHOE STORE when you want a pair of Shoes. Our Prices are the lowest in town.

A. E. McEAOHEN, THE SHOE MAN, Queen Street.

ENEAS A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, Office, Great George St. Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown Nov 9, 1892-13

BURDOCK BILLS

A SURE CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, RIGID HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD PURIFIER IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

Mail Contracts.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 10th August, 1895, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on the following proposed routes, from the 1st October, 1895, viz -

Argyle Shore and Bonshaw—Semi-weekly. Bear River and Clear Spring—Tri-weekly. Bear River and Railway Station—Tri-weekly.

Belfast and Charlottetown—Daily (Sunday Excepted). Belfast and High Bank—Tri-weekly. Belfast and Point Prim—Semi-weekly. Brookley Point and Oyster Bed Bridge—Daily and Tri-weekly.

Brookley and Glen Martin—Semi-weekly. Brookley and Glen Martin—Tri-weekly. Calsonia and Ross—Semi-weekly. Charlottetown and Mansfield—Daily (Sunday Excepted).

Clear Spring and New Zealand Railway Station—Tri-weekly. Commercial Road and Peter's Road—Semi-weekly. Commercial Road and Peter's Road—Semi-weekly.

Covehead Road and Grand Tracadie—Semi-weekly. East Point and Spuris East—Tri-weekly. Elliot's Mills and Railway Station—Tri-weekly.

Fredrickton Station and Railway Station—Tri-weekly. Head of St. Peter's Bay and Monticello—Semi-weekly.

Kennington and Princeton—Tri-weekly. Little York and Pleasant Grove—Tri-weekly. Little York and Railway Station—Tri-weekly.

Little York and Union Road—Tri-weekly. New Zealand and Railway Station—Tri-weekly. Northam and Railway Station—Daily (Sunday Excepted).

Piquad Road and Vernon River—Semi-weekly. St. Margaret's and Bear River—Semi-weekly. Sea Cove Pond and Tignish—Semi-weekly. Union Road and Union Station—Tri-weekly.

Printed notices containing full information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at which the services commence and terminate, and at the Office of the Subcriber, Charlottetown.

F. DE ST. C. BRECKEN, Asst. Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, 7th June, 1895.

MEMORIAL CARDS.

CABINET MEMORIAL CARDS, neatly printed in gold on fine quality black Cards with bevelled gilt edges.

The Cards are suitable for framing, and are especially adapted for Albums. They make handsome and very appropriate mementoes to distribute among relatives and friends of deceased persons.

The designs are original and artistic, and the workmanship is far superior to any imported.

PRICES.—One card, 25 cents, four cards, 50 cents, 12 cards, \$1.00. Write for specimens and particulars. Mail orders filled by return mail.

JAMES W. O'BRIEN, Designer and Printer of Memorial Cards. Charlottetown, June 12, 1895-2000.

Catholic Prayer Books, New Stock Just Opened.

Prices from 10 cents each to \$1.50. All sorts of School Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods at very low prices.

HASZARD and MOORE, BOOKSELLERS, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Take care of your eyes, or you will perhaps be unable to take care of yourself. If the eyes become impaired, not to say deprived of sight altogether, the unfortunate sufferer of such a calamity will find himself hopelessly crippled for the struggle of life. Relieve your eyes in every possible way and use spectacles as soon as you perceive that any benefit may be derived from their aid. We have the largest stock of glasses for every eye and anything we haven't got, or cannot procure, isn't to be had anywhere. We also keep the great German Eye Water.

E. W. TAYLOR, CAMERON BLOCK

At the Old Tea Store.

1000 LBS. TALLOW wanted, for which Cash or Trade will be given. Eggs or Butter taken in exchange for Cash or Trade at Market Prices.

Manhattan Food for Horses, Cattle and Sheep, which will effect a saving of over 20 per cent. on old system of feeding. The Poultry Food has no equal. The value of increased quantity of eggs will more than doubly pay cost of food.

A full line of General Groceries at away down prices for Cash only. Remember, a dollar in hand goes much further than a dollar "on the books."

JAS. KELLY & CO. QUEEN STREET, Charlottetown, April 24, 1895.

The Manitoba Schools.

The reply of the Manitoba Government to the Order-in-council of the Dominion Government is substantially as follows: "The privileges which by said order, we are commanded to restore to our Roman Catholic fellow citizens, are substantially the same privileges they enjoyed previously to the year 1890. Compliance with the terms of the order would restore separate schools with no more satisfactory guarantees for their efficiency than existed prior to the said date. "The educational policy embodied in our present statutes was adopted after an examination of the results of the policy theretofore followed, under which separate Roman Catholic schools (now sought to be restored) had existed for a period of upwards of 19 years. The said schools were found to be inefficient. "As conducted under the Roman Catholic board of education they did not possess attributes of efficient modern public schools. Their conduct, management and regulation were defective. As a result of leaving a large section of population with no better means of education than was thus supplied many people grew up in a state of illiteracy. So far as we are aware there has never been an attempt made to defend these schools on their merits, and we do not know of any ground upon which expenditure of public money in their support could be justified. We are therefore compelled to respectfully state to your excellency in council that we cannot accept the responsibility of carrying into effect the terms of remedial order. Objections upon principle may be taken to any modification of our educational statutes, which would result in the establishment of one or more sets of public schools. Apart, however, from objections upon principle, there are serious objections from a practical educational standpoint. Some of these objections may be briefly indicated. "We labor under great difficulties in maintaining an efficient system of primary education. The school taxes bear heavily upon our people. The large amount of land which is free from school taxes, and the great extent of territory over which our small population is scattered, present obstacles to efficiency and progress. The reforms effected in 1890 have given an impetus to educational work, but difficulties which are inherent in our circumstances have constantly to be met. It will be obvious that the establishment of a set of Roman Catholic schools, followed by a set of Anglican schools and possibly by Mennonite, Icelandic and other schools, would so impair our present system that any approach to even our present general standard of efficiency would be quite impossible. "We contemplate the inauguration of such a state of affairs with very grave apprehension. We have no hesitation in saying that there can not be suggested any measure which, to our minds, would more seriously imperil the development of our province. "We believe that when the remedial order was made there was not then available to your excellency-in-council full and accurate information as to the working of our former system of schools. We also believe that there was lacking means of forming a correct judgement as to the effect upon the province of the changes indicated in the order. "Being impressed with this view we respectfully submit that it is not yet too late to make a full and deliberate investigation of the whole subject. Should such a course be adopted we shall cheerfully assist in offering more complete information available. An investigation of such a kind would furnish a substantial basis of fact upon which conclusions could be formed with a reasonable degree of certainty. "It is urged most strongly that upon so important a matter, involving as it does the religious feelings and convictions of different classes of the people of Canada, and educational interests of a province which is expected to become one of the most important in the Dominion, no hasty action should be taken, but that, on the contrary, the greatest care and deliberation should be exercised, and a full and thorough investigation made. "While we do not think it proper to enter upon a legal argument in this memorial, we deem it our duty to briefly call attention to some of the legal and constitutional difficulties which surround the case. It is held by some authorities that any action taken by the Parliament of Canada upon the subject will be irrevocable. While this opinion may or may not be held to be sound it is, in our judgment, only necessary to point out that there are substantial grounds for entertaining such an opinion in order to emphasize the necessity for acquiring a most ample knowledge of the facts before any suggestion of parliamentary action is made. It will be admitted that the two essentials of any effective and substantial restoration of Roman Catholic privileges are:—(1) The right to levy school taxes. (2) The right to participate in the legislative school grant. Without these privileges the separate schools cannot be properly carried on, and without them, therefore any professed restoration of privileges would be illusory. "It may be held that power to collect taxes for school purposes conferred upon school boards by our former educational statutes was conferred by virtue of the provisions of subsection 2, of section 92 of the British North America act, and not by virtue of the provisions of section 22 of the Manitoba act. If this view be well founded, then that portion of the act of 1890, which abolished said right to collect taxes, is not subject to appeal to your excellency in council, and the remedial order, and any subsequent legislative act of the parliament of Canada, (in so far as they may purport to restore the said right) will be ultra vires. "As to the legislative grant, we hold that it is entirely within the control of the legislature of the province, and that no part of the public funds of the province could be made available for the support of separate schools without voluntary action of the legislature. It would appear therefore that any action of the parliament of Canada, looking to the restoration of the Roman Catholic privileges, must, to be of real and substantial benefit, be supplemented by voluntary action of the provincial legislature. "If this be the case, nothing could be more unfortunate, from the standpoint of the Roman Catholic people themselves, than any hasty or peremptory action on the part of the parliament of Canada, because such action would probably produce strained relations, and tend to prevent the possibility of restoring harmony. We respectfully suggest to your Excellency-in-Council, that all of the above considerations call most strongly for full and careful deliberation, and for such a course of proceeding as will avoid irritating complications. We deem it proper also to call attention to the fact that it is only a few months since the last decision upon the subject was given by the judicial committee of the Privy Council. Previously to that time a majority of the members of the legislative assembly of Manitoba had either expressly or impliedly given pledges to their constituents which they feel in honor bound loyally to fulfil. "We understand that it has lately been suggested that private funds of the Roman Catholic Church and people had been invested in school buildings and land that are now appropriated for public school purposes. No evidence of such fact has ever been laid before us, so far as we can ascertain, but we profess ourselves willing, if any such injustice can be established, to make full and fair compensation therefor. "In conclusion, we beg respectfully to place on record our continued loyalty to Her Gracious Majesty, and to the laws which the parliament of Great Britain has, in its wisdom, seen fit to enact for the good government of Canada."

and would be just as useful to prove the inefficiency of the act, (2) those which are specific and untrue; and (3) those which are so general that they are rather vilifications than allegations.

Amongst those which are true, but irrelevant, the principal one is that very many of the French half-breeds are illiterate. In the United States, where there are no separate schools the illiteracy amongst civilized Indians, Chinese, Negroes, etc., is so great that a separate column is made for them in the educational census. Is this an argument in favor of establishing separate schools in the State? Does it prove the inefficiency of their system of education? If not why does the partial illiteracy of half-breeds who, during their present generation were roving bands of hunters, and whose mother tongue is Cree prove anything against the Catholic schools in Manitoba? Let the Catholics be admired for the noble work they have done as missionaries, instructors and civilizers among the nomads of the prairies; and not be dragged, or their work belittled, by dwelling upon the fact that every nomad is not, yet a scholar. Amongst the charges that are specific but are untrue, is the allegation that in the Catholic school, Catechism is the principal subject of instruction. At the close of my recent lecture in Winnipeg, I produced the time tables from five Catholic schools and asked every one to see for himself the baselessness of this charge. Further, I gave, in the name of the Catholics, a cordial invitation to all to visit the schools at any time they wished. It is needless, perhaps, to add, that although no one came, the charge is still supposed to be so true as not only to be unanswerable, but to be wholly incapable of answer.

Another specific charge is that under the old system the Catholics cooked their returns so as to increase their share of the taxes. This charge has now become a general one, for the reason that upon the only occasion upon which it was made specific, it was proved to be untrue, and that in the most satisfactory way possible, namely, by the finding of the Court of Queen's Bench. The charge then was specific. It was made as to the city of Winnipeg. It was proved to be false. Since then it has become, as I say, general, and has taken the form of a vague allegation. Another specific charge is that the examination of teachers was a farce. This has been supported by quoting one out of several papers, set for a teacher's examination, and then speaking of it, as Mr. Armour does, as though it had been the only one required to be answered. Mr. Armour should be more careful. The general charges are, as I have said rather vilifications than allegations. To meet them one can do little more than ask for particulars and mean while give flat denial. At my recent lecture I did all that was possible to remove misapprehension, by producing upon the platform for general inspection, a large exhibit of the ordinary work of the Catholic school children; by asking the audience to visit the schools and by announcing the fact that in one of the Winnipeg Catholic schools there were, on that day, no fewer than 44 Protestant scholars, whose parents would rather pay for the benefits of the "inefficiency" of a Catholic school than partake of the excellence of the public schools for nothing. Manitoba's second argument is that "We labor under great difficulties in maintaining an efficient system of primary education. * * * The large amount of land which is free from school taxes, and the great extent of territory over which our small population is scattered, present obstacles to efficiency and progress." No doubt, and it would be somewhat fair to remember those facts when charging Catholics with inefficiency. But the abolition of separate schools will not change these conditions. As has been so often pointed out, with the exception of the urban localities (where there are both Protestants and Catholics) the Catholic population is almost completely separated, geographically, from the Protestant. Unnecessary duplication of schools could be easily avoided. And this the Manitoba Government at least seems to recognize, for its apprehensions are now said to rest upon the fact "that the establishment of a set of Roman Catholic schools" might be "followed by a set of Anglican schools, and possibly by Mennonite and Icelandic, and other schools." Why the Anglicans, Mennonites, and Icelanders should not, in schools to which no other classes of children go, be permitted to teach such religions as they desire, instead of that proscribed by Mr. Greenway, I, for one, have never been able to make out, any more than I can understand why Catholics should

not have similar liberty. This idea of one kind, and one quality of religion for everybody, whether they want much of it or none, ought, surely by this time, to be regarded as the fruitful seed of unending discord. As for separate schools in any other sense than this, Anglicans and others have never asked for them and would decline to have them. They are perfectly satisfied with the present system of control. The argument, therefore, based upon phantom, is foolish. I must in fairness to Mr. Dalton McCarthy deny (and do so gladly) the most unwarranted and gratuitous slur cast upon him by his clients, the Manitoba government. The Manitoba government says: "We believe that when the remedial order was made there was not then available to Your Excellency in council full and accurate information as to the working of our former system of schools. We also believe that there was lacking, means of forming a correct judgement as to the effect upon this province of the changes indicated in the order." The Manitoba government sent down its superintendent of education purposely to give Mr. McCarthy all the information wanted. For years before that Mr. McCarthy had made the subject particularly his own, and had harangued audiences from the Atlantic to the Pacific upon it. Mr. McCarthy for a day and a half addressed his Excellency in council giving information not only as to Manitoba, but as to Ontario, New Brunswick, the United States, England, France, Australia, Belgium, Italy and Spain. I thought myself, and at the time said so, that a great deal of this was "information about things that were not so;" but I can vouch that all the real information that could have been of any assistance to Mr. McCarthy was brought forward with all his usual clearness, and presented what all his accustomed sages would do for the Government of the day. These superintendents did not know all these essential facts? or that he did not tell them to Mr. McCarthy? or that Mr. McCarthy forgot them? or that he deliberately withheld them? What are these post mortem facts? What do they look like? Who has got them? Where are they to be found? Why were they not produced? The argument is over and judgment gone contra, and all for the want of a few facts! There were, no doubt many facts not produced, but the reason was that they had not then been born. Prejudice has been very busy since that time. No, Mr. Greenway, such is not the case. Mr. Dalton McCarthy was not inefficient. He fought your case ably and well, but the facts were against him. I do not intend to trouble the public about the legal inefficiency of Parliament; or about the electional disability of members of the local legislature. If Parliament be inefficient, it can do nothing and if the local members can do nothing they are clearly inefficient, and ought in my humble judgment, at once to make way for those who are free to vote as they think right. My only reply to "God Save the Queen" is sincere. While asserting your loyalty to Queen and law do not suggest that while Parliament may now legally legislate upon the subject of education, the local legislature has power to thwart the exercise of undoubted jurisdiction, and to interpose insurmountable obstacles to the removal of "grievances" which the highest court in the empire has declared to exist. You are wrong, Mr. Greenway, as to the efficiency of these technical difficulties, and legal subtleties which you raise; but it is not the best evidence of the perverful loyalty you assert, that you should have recourse to them, in order to make void the law.

JOHN S. EWART, Ottawa, June 15th, 1895.

Mr. Denis, the Deputy from Lande, in the French House of Representatives, asked the President of the Council the other day why it was that "while the Jews numbered only 100,000 in France, there were eleven of them among the high officials in the Ministry of Agriculture, twenty-one in the postal and telegraph service, twenty-seven in the Ministry of Finance, thirty in the Ministry of Public Works, thirty-five in the Ministry of Public Instruction, nine in the State Council, ten on the bench of the Court of Appeals (Cour de Cassation), eight in a corps of roads and bridges, and eighteen or twenty prefects or assistant prefects? They

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Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

not have similar liberty. This idea of one kind, and one quality of religion for everybody, whether they want much of it or none, ought, surely by this time, to be regarded as the fruitful seed of unending discord. As for separate schools in any other sense than this, Anglicans and others have never asked for them and would decline to have them. They are perfectly satisfied with the present system of control. The argument, therefore, based upon phantom, is foolish. I must in fairness to Mr. Dalton McCarthy deny (and do so gladly) the most unwarranted and gratuitous slur cast upon him by his clients, the Manitoba government. The Manitoba government says: "We believe that when the remedial order was made there was not then available to Your Excellency in council full and accurate information as to the working of our former system of schools. We also believe that there was lacking, means of forming a correct judgement as to the effect upon this province of the changes indicated in the order." The Manitoba government sent down its superintendent of education purposely to give Mr. McCarthy all the information wanted. For years before that Mr. McCarthy had made the subject particularly his own, and had harangued audiences from the Atlantic to the Pacific upon it. Mr. McCarthy for a day and a half addressed his Excellency in council giving information not only as to Manitoba, but as to Ontario, New Brunswick, the United States, England, France, Australia, Belgium, Italy and Spain. I thought myself, and at the time said so, that a great deal of this was "information about things that were not so;" but I can vouch that all the real information that could have been of any assistance to Mr. McCarthy was brought forward with all his usual clearness, and presented what all his accustomed sages would do for the Government of the day. These superintendents did not know all these essential facts? or that he did not tell them to Mr. McCarthy? or that Mr. McCarthy forgot them? or that he deliberately withheld them? What are these post mortem facts? What do they look like? Who has got them? Where are they to be found? Why were they not produced? The argument is over and judgment gone contra, and all for the want of a few facts! There were, no doubt many facts not produced, but the reason was that they had not then been born. Prejudice has been very busy since that time. No, Mr. Greenway, such is not the case. Mr. Dalton McCarthy was not inefficient. He fought your case ably and well, but the facts were against him. I do not intend to trouble the public about the legal inefficiency of Parliament; or about the electional disability of members of the local legislature. If Parliament be inefficient, it can do nothing and if the local members can do nothing they are clearly inefficient, and ought in my humble judgment, at once to make way for those who are free to vote as they think right. My only reply to "God Save the Queen" is sincere. While asserting your loyalty to Queen and law do not suggest that while Parliament may now legally legislate upon the subject of education, the local legislature has power to thwart the exercise of undoubted jurisdiction, and to interpose insurmountable obstacles to the removal of "grievances" which the highest court in the empire has declared to exist. You are wrong, Mr. Greenway, as to the efficiency of these technical difficulties, and legal subtleties which you raise; but it is not the best evidence of the perverful loyalty you assert, that you should have recourse to them, in order to make void the law.

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Sixty bishops in France have advised the religious congregations there to give passive resistance to the unjust measure recently enacted by M. Ribot's Radical friends in the Chamber and the Senate imposing a heavy tax on them for the purpose of confiscating their property under the forms of law. Only one prelate, the Bishop of Bauxais, has counselled submission to the robbery. Two Cardinals have united in a letter to the superiors of the religious orders in question. According to them the law of March 19, imposing the exceptional tax, involves not only a fact but also a principle, both of which justify resistance. "The fact," they say, "is that the exorbitant imposts proposed mean the immediate or ultimate ruin of the congregations." No less clearly defined is the question of principle; "the law is arbitrary, it is unjust, it directly infringes the republican constitution which consecrates the equality of all citizens in regard to taxation." The Cardinals conclude that, "instead of struggling for years to support a burden which must crush them in the end, the congregation should unambiguously and from the beginning intrench themselves behind the material impossibility of paying the special tax." If this advice be followed the government will have to seize possession of the hospitals, orphan asylums and other charitable institutions conducted by the religious congregations attacked, and this seizure will raise a commotion from one end of the republic to the other.

The New York Sun, commenting on this persecuting legislation, says: "The congregations cannot pay this tax even for one year without running in debt, for as it is their resources fall short of their necessities. It follows that, should the impost continue to be exacted for some years, the practical result will be the confiscation of their property, which is undoubtedly the end desired by their Radical opponents. There is apparently, no loophole of escape for any of the religious orders, for should it turn out that some of them are by retrenchment able to pay the present tax without borrowing, the tax undoubtedly would be increased by their implacable enemies. Henceforth we are unlikely to hear anything more in France of a reconciliation between the Catholic Church and the republic. The Radicals have declared war upon religion. They have determined to tax it to death. Now let them go one step further, and by an iniquitous and oppressive income tax levy war upon the whole body of Frenchmen, who, by skill, industry and thrift have lifted themselves above the proletariat, and it is as certain as the rising of the sun that the days of the third republic will be numbered." The form of a republic is all right. The Catholic Church not only has no objection to it but also is well content with it. The trouble in France is that the atheistic secret societies have declared war on Christianity and by energy, money, and unscrupulous means, have maintained a majority of the members of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Senate. Consequently legislation is not directed to the welfare of the republic but to the injury of Jesus Christ by direction of the lodge.

MR. EWART MAKES REPLY.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

Editor Citizen: Sir,—The Manitoba government advances six reasons for its refusal to comply with the remedial order: 1. The Catholic schools under the old system were inefficient. 2. There are in Manitoba "great difficulties in maintaining an efficient system of primary education." 3. His Excellency in council was not properly provided with information before the order was made—in other words, Mr. Dalton McCarthy was inefficient. 4. There are some more grave legal difficulties and the province still has the whip in hand—in other words, the Dominion parliament is inefficient. 5. The members of the local legislature having expressly or impliedly given certain pledges are, at present inefficient. 6. God save the Queen. I ask permission to make a short reply: The charges of inefficiency brought against the former Catholic schools have been answered so often, and so completely, that nothing but a charitable attribution to the Manitoba government of monomania, can save from very serious characterization its statement that "so far as we are aware there has never been an attempt made to defend these schools on their merits." Amongst those more public of such "attempts," I may mention my recent argument before His Excellency in council; the Rev. Father Cherrier's still more recent sermon; and my lecture of the other day. In fact there has not been the slightest difficulty in answering all that has been put forward as charges of inefficiency. The allegations are of three kinds, (1) those which are perfectly true, but also irrelevant

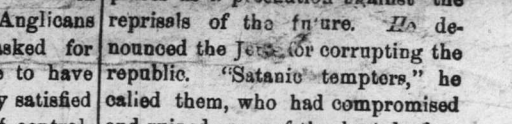
not have similar liberty. This idea of one kind, and one quality of religion for everybody, whether they want much of it or none, ought, surely by this time, to be regarded as the fruitful seed of unending discord. As for separate schools in any other sense than this, Anglicans and others have never asked for them and would decline to have them. They are perfectly satisfied with the present system of control. The argument, therefore, based upon phantom, is foolish. I must in fairness to Mr. Dalton McCarthy deny (and do so gladly) the most unwarranted and gratuitous slur cast upon him by his clients, the Manitoba government. The Manitoba government says: "We believe that when the remedial order was made there was not then available to Your Excellency in council full and accurate information as to the working of our former system of schools. We also believe that there was lacking, means of forming a correct judgement as to the effect upon this province of the changes indicated in the order." The Manitoba government sent down its superintendent of education purposely to give Mr. McCarthy all the information wanted. For years before that Mr. McCarthy had made the subject particularly his own, and had harangued audiences from the Atlantic to the Pacific upon it. Mr. McCarthy for a day and a half addressed his Excellency in council giving information not only as to Manitoba, but as to Ontario, New Brunswick, the United States, England, France, Australia, Belgium, Italy and Spain. I thought myself, and at the time said so, that a great deal of this was "information about things that were not so;" but I can vouch that all the real information that could have been of any assistance to Mr. McCarthy was brought forward with all his usual clearness, and presented what all his accustomed sages would do for the Government of the day. These superintendents did not know all these essential facts? or that he did not tell them to Mr. McCarthy? or that Mr. McCarthy forgot them? or that he deliberately withheld them? What are these post mortem facts? What do they look like? Who has got them? Where are they to be found? Why were they not produced? The argument is over and judgment gone contra, and all for the want of a few facts! There were, no doubt many facts not produced, but the reason was that they had not then been born. Prejudice has been very busy since that time. No, Mr. Greenway, such is not the case. Mr. Dalton McCarthy was not inefficient. He fought your case ably and well, but the facts were against him. I do not intend to trouble the public about the legal inefficiency of Parliament; or about the electional disability of members of the local legislature. If Parliament be inefficient, it can do nothing and if the local members can do nothing they are clearly inefficient, and ought in my humble judgment, at once to make way for those who are free to vote as they think right. My only reply to "God Save the Queen" is sincere. While asserting your loyalty to Queen and law do not suggest that while Parliament may now legally legislate upon the subject of education, the local legislature has power to thwart the exercise of undoubted jurisdiction, and to interpose insurmountable obstacles to the removal of "grievances" which the highest court in the empire has declared to exist. You are wrong, Mr. Greenway, as to the efficiency of these technical difficulties, and legal subtleties which you raise; but it is not the best evidence of the perverful loyalty you assert, that you should have recourse to them, in order to make void the law.

JOHN S. EWART, Ottawa, June 15th, 1895.

Mr. Denis, the Deputy from Lande, in the French House of Representatives, asked the President of the Council the other day why it was that "while the Jews numbered only 100,000 in France, there were eleven of them among the high officials in the Ministry of Agriculture, twenty-one in the postal and telegraph service, twenty-seven in the Ministry of Finance, thirty in the Ministry of Public Works, thirty-five in the Ministry of Public Instruction, nine in the State Council, ten on the bench of the Court of Appeals (Cour de Cassation), eight in a corps of roads and bridges, and eighteen or twenty prefects or assistant prefects? They

THIS IS A PICTURE OF THE FAMOUS CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

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