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Boniface.

Ecclesiastical Province of St.

1. All Sundays in the year.
2. Jan. 1st. The Circumcision.
3. Jan. 6th. The Epiphany.
4. The Ascension.
5. Nov. 1st. All Saints.
6. Dec. 8th. The Immaculate Conception.
7. Dec. 25th Christmas.

I. DAYS OF FAST. 1. The forty days of Lent.
2. The Wednesdays and Fridays in Advent
3. The Ember days, at the four Sessons being the Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays of

a. The first week in Lent.
b. Whitsun Week.
c. The third week in September.
d. The third week in Advent.
f. The Vigils of a Whitself.

the Vigils of
a. Whitsunday.
b. The Solemnity of SS. Peter and Paul
c. The Solemnity of the Assumption.
d. All Saints.
e. Christmas.

III. DAYS OF ABSTINENCE.

All Fridays in the year. dnesdays } wednesdays { in Advent
Fridays { in Holy week
Fridays }
Saturdays {
Ash Wednesday. in Advent

The Ember Days. The Vigils above mentioned.

Do you agree with the Catholic Bishops that it with the Roman Church ?—St. Ambrose [A. D. 335—397].

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ants.
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Vespers at 7.15 p. m.

Week days—Mass at 7.30 a. m.

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Wonderful Cures

performed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one in particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister. The child was literally covered from head to feet with a red and exceedingly troublesome rash, from which she had suffered for two or three years, in spite of the best medical treatment available. Her father was in great distress about the case, and, at my recommendation, at last began to administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which effected a complete cure, much to her relief and her father's delight. I am sure, were he here to-day, he would testify in the strongest terms as to the merits of

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Question: "Are the Public Schools of Manitoba the Continuation of the Protestant Schools of the same Province?'

Having learned that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had rendered a decision contrary to the interests of the Catholics of Manitoba on the school question, I thought it my duty to claim anew the intervention of the federal authorities, and I did so, in a petition addressed to his Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council. A paragraph of that petition has attracted es-

meant schools established, controlled and supported by Catholics, for the use of Catholic children, and were recognized by the law; the public schools of to-day are those established by the new regime.

What I undertake to prove is this: The actual public schools of Manitoba are the continuation of the former Protestant public schools of the province, and to make my undertaking good, I must first show the condition of public schools, Protestant and Catholic, under the old regime and the condition of public schools, Frotesiant and Catholic, under the old regime and demonstrate afterwards that the new regime, while destroying the public Catholic schools, maintains the public Protestant schools, of which they are in reality but the continuation. the continuation.

I. OLD REGIME.

The Province of Manitoba was admitted

The Province of Manitoba was admitted into Canadian confederation on the 15th July, 1870. It began to organize in September. Its first parliament was summoned for and opened the 15th day of March, 1871. One of the first tasks of the new legislature was the question of public instruction and on the 3rd May, the Lieutenant-Governor assented to a law, passed under the title "An Act to establish a System of Education in the Province."

While entering in such a grave question, the government, the legislative council and the legislative assembly of the new province had to look, and in fact did look, into the constitution of Canada, British North America Act, 1867, clause 93, and into the constitution of the Province of Manitoba, "Manitoba Act, 1870," clause 22, for guidance in their task. They easily found there two things. 1st. That the provincial authorities are not absolute in matters of education. 2nd. That, regarding the same matter, the constitution of the whole Dominion, and the constitution of Manitoba both recognized that the "Subjects of the Queen," formed two different sections, named rethe constitution of Manitoba both recognized that the "Subjects of the Queen, formed two different sections, named respectively "Protestant" and "Roman Catholic," and that, even if one of the sections was in a minority in any province

vince.

The two mentioned sections existed in the Province of Manitoba, as census taken by the government towards the end of by the government towards the end of 1870, had just ascertained the numerical relation between the two groups, as well as that of the whole population. 12,228 was the total population. The Catholics had registered more than all the others taken together; they were then the majorhad registered more than all the others taken together; they were then the majority of the Queen's subjects, while the Protestants were the minority. It was decided, nevertheless, that no attention should be paid to that difference and that the two sections should be considered as equal in number. The equality of rumbers, supported by equality of rights, dictated naturally the equality of privileges and obligations, hence the catholics to be used in the schools under its control.

"(d). To appoint inspectors, who shall the during the pleasure of the section appointing them.

The superintendents are the executive officers of their respective sections, and as equal in number. The equality of rights, dictated naturally the equality of privileges and obligations, hence the catholics to be used in the schools under its control.

"(d). To appoint inspectors, who shall the superintendents are the executive officers of their respective sections, and as equal in number. The equality of rights, dictated naturally the equality of privileges and obligations, hence the control.

The superintendents are the executive officers of their respective sections, and as equal in number. The equality of rights, dictated naturally the equality of privileges and obligations, hence the control. dispositions made by the first law of our

system of education.
"I. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint not less than ten and not more than fourteen persons to be a board of education for the Province of Manitoba. of whom one-half shall be Protestants, and the other half Catholics."

"II. The Lieutenant-Governor in Coun-

cil may appoint one of the Protestant members of the board to be superinten-dent of Protestant schools, and one of the Catholic members to be superintendent of the Catholic schools.

"X. Each section shall have under its of public and free schools, where all the

the schools of the section."

"XI. It shall make the rules and regu-

AN EXHAUSTIVE DISQUISITION ON THE SUBJECT.

Archbishop Tache Answers the Crustian "Are the Public Schools"

"Are the Public Schools"

"XII. It shall make the rules and regulations for the examination, grading and licensing of the teachers.

"XIII. From the sum appropriated by the legislature for common school education, there shall first be paid the incidental expenses of the board and of the sections.

and the residue

tion, there shall first be paid the incidental expenses of the board and of the sections, and the residue then remaining shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of common schools, one moiety thereof to the support of Protestant schools, and theother moiety to the support of Catholic schools."

This legislation sanctioned the rights and privileges to denominational schools, enjoyed by the population by practice before the union with Canada. The law made the schools denominational between Roman Catholics and Protestants, according to this distinction expressed in the constitutional dispositions establishing the Canadian confederation and the Province of Manitoba.

The increase of the population and other

The increase of the population and other circumstances required amendments to the first law, but, let it be remembered, those amendments did not alter the fundamental principle on which the school

the Governor-General-in-Council. A paragraph of that petition has attracted especial attention, both in the Commons and in the press. Here is the paragraph:

"That two statutes, 53 Vic., chap. 37 and 38, were passed in the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, to merze the Roman Catholic schools with those of the Protestant denominations, and to require all members of the community, whether Roman Catholic schools with those of the Protestant denominations, and to require all members of the community, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, to contribute through taxation to the support of what are therein called public schools, but which are in reality a continuation of the Protestant schools.

Certainly I should never have used that language if I had not felt conviced of its correctness; my assertions nevertheless have been denied by some and doubted by council content of the conviction I nave expressed. Those proofs I lave expressed. Those proofs I have expressed the protestant and Roman Catholic sections of the Act 38 to the proofs in the province of the Catholic schools of Manitoba, and I take the guestion of the Catholic schools of Manitoba is far from having been studied in its entire aspect, and that, not only by the delicate to them what I now write.

I cam easily foresee that this own action on my part may province united the province of the proofs. I will not alway the province of the proofs in the province

shall appoint one of the Protestant members of the board to be superintendent of the Protestant schools, and one of the Catholic members to be superintendent of the Catholic schools.

The government who has the custody of public monies must act as follows in dividing the amount voted by the legislature for the school."

ture for the school."

"84. The sum appropriated by the legis ture for common school purposes, shall be divided between the Protestant and Roman Catholic sections of the Board of Education, in the manner hereinafter provided, in proportion to the number of children between the ages of five and fift

children between the ages of five and inteen inclusive."
"85. The provincial treasurer and one other member of the executive council, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall form a committee, for the apportionment of education funds and legislative grant, between the Protestant and Roman Catholic sections of the Board of Education."

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

mentioned in the law, and whose members are appointed by the Government, is to be renewed, and must act according to the following clauses:

"3. It shall be the duty of the board:

"3. It shall be the duty of the poard:

"(a). To make from time to time such regulations as they may think fit for the general organization of the common schools. (b). To make regulations for the

ture, which, on that important point as well as on the rest, was unwilling to disturb the basis on which rested the whole school system.

Here are the principal dispositions of the

law on this point:

"12. (a) The establishment of a school district of one denomination shall not prevent the establishment of a school district of the other denomination in the same place, and a Protestant and a Catholic district may include the same target and the contraction. trict may include the same territory in whole or in part."

THE SCHOOL QUESTION. control and management the discipline of children could be admitted and instructed; the schools of the section.

children could be admitted and instructed; it was absolutely necessary to provide for the expenses and maintenance. The rules to be followed for the partition of the public monies and the legislative grant, have been already quoted from the law. It may be mentioned now how to provide for the balance of funds required for the construction and support of the schools.

"25. For the purpose of supplementing the legislative grant it shall be the duty of the boards of trustees of all school districts from time to time to prepare and lay before the municipal council an estimate of such sums as may be required for school purposes during the current school year. The said council, employing their own lawful authority, shall forthwith levy and collect the said sums by assessment on the real and personal property within the school district, and shall pay over the same to the said board of trustees as collected."

"30. The ratepayers of a school district, including religious, benevolent and educational corporations, shall pay their respective assessments to the schools of their respective denominations, and in no case shall a Protestant ratepayer be obliged to pay for a Catholic school, or a

case shall a Protestant ratepayer be obliged to pay for a Catholic school, or a Catholic ratepayer for a Protestant school."

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The 30th May, 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba assented to an act "To establish Normal Schools in Connection with Public Schools." This act, 45 Mictoria, the Schools of Schools o tion with Public Schools." This act, 45 Victoria, chap. 8, is a complement of the preceding, and does not in any way alter the main lines traced before. Here is its first clause:

"I. The Protestant and Catholic sections of the Board of Education are hereby respectively empowered."

tions of the Board of Education are hereby respectively empowered

"(a). To Establish, in Connection with the Protestant public schools of the city of Winnipeg, and with the Roman Catholic public schools of St. Boniface, normal school departments, with a view to the instruction and training of teachers of public schools in the science of education

instruction and training of teachers of public schools in the science of education and the art of teaching."

The above mentioned acts 44 and 45 Vic. have been amended during the following years, but no modification was made to the fundamental principle of the laws that I have named. The old regime; that code, one in its origin, became dual in its application to the whole province, in order to facilitate education, while safeguarding the just desires of the parents and removing the friction that is a natural consequence of the domination of a portion of the population over the other. I have no intention of commencing a dissertation on the merit or shortcomings of the old school laws; I am looking after facts, and will not delay with with the state of the safe and will not delay with the state of the safe and will not delay with with the state of the safe and will not delay with the safe. of the old school laws; I am looking after facts, and will not delay with praise or condemnation of theories and convictions, which have their opponents and supporters. My own views on the matter of education are not the object of this essay; I consider the facts as they existed under the old regime in order to fully exteblish the

sider the facts as they existed under the old regime in order to fully establish the facts as they are under the new regime. For the sake of clearness I recapitulate. The system of public schools of Manitoba was created by law. That law, entrusted to the government, passed from it to the interested parties, by the nomination of a school board. No one in the province was ex-officio member of the was ex-officio member of the call "New Regime" the laws of education in force since that date.

"Public Protestant Schools" meant, under the old regime, schools established, controlled and supported by Protestants for the use of Protestant children; on the other hand,

PUBLIC CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

meant schools established, controlled and supported by Catholics, for the use of Catholic children, and were recognized by the law; the public schools of to-day are those established by the new regime.

They overnment being the first executive only by the consideration that the law entertained for the religious convictions of the population. It was also the executive of the province of the province of Manitoba, a certain number of persons not shall be Protestants and nine Roman Catholics."

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall propose their cates the duty of the law; the latter indicates the duty of the law, the latter indicates the duty of the law entertained for the religious convictions of the province of the executive of the province of Manitoba, a certain number of persons not shall be Protestants and nine Roman Catholics."

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall appoint one of the Protestant members of the province of the maintenance of schools; the law equally protected all the religious beliefs; the faith of some parents did not deprive their children of the legitimate share of the public money to which they were entitled as citizens of Manitoba of school age.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall appoint one of the Protestant members of the protested all the religious convictions of the province of the maintenance of schools; the law equally protected all the religious beliefs; the public money to which they were entitled as citizens of Manitoba of school age.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall appoint one of the Protestant members of the province of t board, all its members were appointed by the executive of the province which remitted to the board and its sections, the public money voted by the legislature for the maintenance of schools; the law equally protected all the religious beliefs; the faith of some parents did not deprive their children of the legitimate share of the public money to which they were entitled as citizens of Manitoba of school age.

The government knew what was going

The government knew what was going on each year. Official reports were subon each year. Official reports were sub-mitted and acquainted it with all that was interesting in the province regarding schools. The whole was laid before the representatives of the people, to whom the government is responsible. Nothing was concealed, there were no privileges, no exclusion in the system: equal indi-vidual rights were equally protected.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

was a second factor in the system. In order that it could accomplish its duties with more ease and accomplish its duties with more ease and justice towards everyone, it was divided into two sections or committees. These into two sections or committees. These two sections were, as it were, benevolent currents running from the same spring and circulating through the country in all directions, conveying with them the satisfaction and fecundity of intellectual culture. The two currents could deepen their channel, increase the volume of their waters, become stronger or weaker; the course could be more or less rapid, more or less regular, according to circumstances, but they had always to run on parallel lines; the law, in maintaining them within those parallels, prevented encroachment or confusion, in order that they could continue their course, spreading could continue their course, spreading everywhere the advantages of the instruction and the education agreeably to the convictions of the parents, permitting the conscience of everyone to breathe freely and to acknowledge in the law a protection. schools. (b). To make regulations for the case at all the common schools in the province.

(c). To make regulations for the and to acknowledge in the law a protection and not a tyranny. Alongside of these parallel currents, were planned the school districts; the law entrusted their creation and direction to citizens whose ideas harmonized with the feelings of the parallel currents, were planned the school districts; the law entrusted their creation and direction to citizens whose ideas harmonized with the feelings of the parallel currents, were planned the school districts; the law entrusted their creation and direction to citizens whose ideas harmonized with the feelings of the parallel currents, were planned the school districts; the law entrusted their creation and direction to citizens whose ideas harmonized with the feelings of the parallel currents, were planned the school districts; the law entrusted with the feelings of the parallel currents, were planned the school districts; the law entrusted vither for the schools. Then the teachers, the inspectors, the programme of studies, the disciplinary regulations, the religious and moral teaching; in a word, all that could secure the good management of the school, all that was according to the views of the parties in a word, all that could secure the good management of the school, all that was according to the views of the parties of the board. The fact is, that during nineteen years the two sections have acted as mentioned above. Each section was perfectly independent, and consecurity the action of one was in no way. acted as mentioned above. Each section was perfectly independent, and consequently the action of one was in no way embarrassed by the actions or omissions of the other. If they exercised influence with one another in any way, it was merely through a generous emulation which contributed to the generel welfure. The existence of Protestant schools alongside of Catholic schools never interfered with the good relations between citizens and neighbors; the result was quite different, as affirmed by the following words of Mr. J. B. Somerset, superintendent of Protestant schools. His conviction is expressed in the following words, page

ent of Protestant schools. His conviction is expressed in the following words, page 7 of the report he addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor on April 29th, 1886: "It is gratifying to all lovers of good citizenship, as well as of educational progress, to note that from the organization of this system of management in 1871, at which period the Protestant schools numbered sixteen and the Catholics seventeen, to the present, there

(Continued on page 2).