

educational elevation of the community."

Commenting upon Cardinal Vaughan's recent letter dealing with a somewhat similar though less oppressive grievance, at present prevailing in England, where denominational schools receive a pro rata share of the Government grant but no part of the rates and taxes levied for educational purposes, the London Times says:—

"It is fitting that Cardinal Vaughan should have led the way, for the case of the Roman Catholic schools is in some respects the strongest and most pressing of all. They are those of a Church constituting in many localities a small minority of the population, and often of the poorest class, yet unflinching in their determination to maintain day schools in which their children shall be taught their own faith by teachers who profess it, no matter at what pecuniary sacrifice or under what difficulties. We all know perfectly well that rather than abandon this position our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens would continue to pay in rates and taxes their full quota of the cost of elementary education for others, and yet also to provide, at their own expense, schools to which they could, with a clear conscience, send their children. No settlement can be either just or permanent which does not completely remedy this wrong."

But while the nature and extent of the grievances in Manitoba must not be made the subject of investigation, for the purpose of reopening the question of the right of the minority to redress, it has been suggested that there is room for enquiry, in order to determine the precise form which the Remedial Legislation should take so as to make

it most effective, and at the same time as little objectionable to the majority as possible. The minority in Manitoba and their friends, can have no desire to force the adoption of a line of action which would cause unnecessary friction. While determined to stand upon the rights guaranteed them by the constitution, and declared to be theirs by the Judicial Committee, they must recognize that the concluding words of the judgment of that tribunal are of equal force and effect with the other portions of the same judgment upon which they rely. Those words are:—

"It is certainly not essential that the statutes repealed by the Act of 1890 should be re-enacted, or that the precise provisions of these statutes should again be made law. The system of education embodied in the Acts of 1890, no doubt commends itself to, and adequately supplies, the wants of the great majority of the inhabitants of the Province. All legitimate ground of complaint would be removed if that system were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded, and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to these provisions."

Relying as they do upon their constitutional rights, as interpreted and declared by this judgment, the minority, while scouting the idea of any enquiry involving their right to redress, may quite consistently assent to an investigation to determine the measures best calculated to remove their grievances effectively, and at the same time to disturb the present Public School system as little as possible, and to avoid all unnecessary friction with the ideas and even the prejudices of the majority.

Perhaps the best mode, (because the least open to objection,) of