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CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.

MAY.

19-Fifth Sunday after Easter. Feast of St. Celestine, Pope. Commemoration of St.

20-Rogation Monday. Feast of Our Lady of Mercy and of St. Bernardine.

21-Rogation Tuesday. St. Ubaldus, bishop,

22-Rogation Wednesday and Vigil of the Ascension.

23-Thursday, Feast of the Ascension of Our Lord.

24-Friday, Our Laiy Help of Christians. 25—Saturday, St. Gregory VII, Pope. Com-memoration of St. Urban.

#### CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

Answer to J. D., Rapid City. - Your communication will appear next week.

St. Mary's Branch No. 52 of the C.M.B.A. hold a regular meeting in Unity Hall this

Winnipeg at 38,000. MRS H. A. COSTIGAN and family left for the Maritime provinces last week. They will

spend the summer months there. MR. J. FAHEY left last week to attend the

convention of the Brotherhood of Railway

Conductors Atlanta, Georgia.

United States last week.

Mr. Ambrose Klinkhammer, son of our husiness manager, returned from the

installed at the meeting on Friday last.

THE number of patients treated at the

neapolis this year commencing on the 28th taken away from any minority? And inst. The delegates from Manitoba are— what has been the answer? The high-

THE May issue of "the Canadian," the official organ of the C. M. B. A., is to hand and contains much that will interest members of the association. It is pleasing to notice the progress the association is making in all parts of Canada, as evidenced by the continual increase in membership and formation of new branches.

eight years was in charge of the official car by trying to create the impression that of the Manitoba and Northwestern railway, the Catholics of this country have been has launched into business for himself at the Vendome restaurant, No. 108 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

At the church of the Immaculate Conception on Sunday high mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Daignault. The choir of male voices gave an admirable rendition of Gounod's Messe Brève arranged for tenor first and second bass. The Rev. Father Zerbach preached a most eloquent and instructive sermon. At the evening service there was a large congregation. The Pastor, Rev. Father Cherrier, preached and the singing by the choir was excellent. We were particularly pleased with the finished and correct rendering of the plain chant.

We notice considerable improvements in the grounds and surroundings of St. Mary's

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old Canadian Parliament, the Parliament, the Parliament was taken, and only a small vote was testants are more responsible than the given in favor of the motion of Mr. Bou-Catholics; I say that if the exception had

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN COSTIGAN, M.P.

On the Manitoba School Question, Ottawa, Tuesday,

rights and privileges and make them 23rd April, 1895. Mr. Costigan.-Mr. Speaker, I need not assure the House that I have no intention of answering the hon, gentleman who has just sat down (Mr. McCarthy) al rights of the Protestant minority in Quebec should be protected and guarant- same answer. A great deal has been said sow the seed of strife and whose only by any constitutional argument on this subject, to meet the arguments put forward by him. In rising at present I simply ask permission of the House, and of you, Mr. Speaker, to deal for a few moments with the subject from another point of view entirely—first, because I people of Manitoba, that this dictation on the part of the province of Quebec had certain rights, though not so extensive as those they now have. The Catholic minority in Ontario had certain rights, that it is dictation on the part of the Federal Parliament to force separate schools upon an unwilling province, ignoring its provincial autonomy. I will not answer the constitutional argument and his countrymen are proud of them. But there were some things he could not answer the constitutional argument ary further than to say that if this constitution were true, you would never have by any constitutional argument on this hon, member has followed was at all a take place at all, the Government must bring in a Bill dealing with the provproper line to take; and, secondly, beince of Quebec, and amending cause I do not think we have reached there and then the school law as it then of Manitoba or any other province. Then thing he could to promote the interest and the stage when we are called upon to existed in that province. The Protestdiscuss the subject at any great length. ant leaders in Parliament were not content that the rights of the Protestant I may say at the outset that while many of the speakers who have taken part in this debate have alluded to the referminority in Quabec as they then existed ence made to this subject in the Speech want perfect and full control of educatfrom the Throne as one calculated to create strife and enmity in this country, as to give us that full and complete conthere is one consolation to every old member in this House—yes, and a consolation to every Canadian in this country who feels that he is represented in the province of Quebec, and their represented in the province of Quebec, and their representative men, that no voice was raisprovinces I have named is exactly in the patriotic Canadians; the duty of every hon. solation to every Canadian in this country who feels that he is represented in this Parliament—that this Parliament—that this Parliament during that discussion objecting in the slightest degree to the proposal. On the contrary, they said they were will—the contrary, they said they were will—sights than was intended to be given her into the contrary of the people of Quebec, and their representative men, that no voice was raisprovinces I have named is exactly in the same provinces I have named is exactly in the p at the time. Then followed the proposition that if you gave to the minority in We have had occasion before to discuss subjects which were calculated to create divisions and dissentions in our country MR. HENDERSON, in completing his Direc- that would have had consequences very the same guarantee to the minority in tory for 1895, figures the population of serious to its peace, and I am sure that every member of this House will agree with me on looking back at the record of those discussions, that those of us who have taken part in them can congratunation by uniting provinces with differlate it upon the tone and the dignity that this Parliament has exhibited on ent interests, speaking different langall such occasions. Therefore, Sir. 1 feel confident that the remarks which I offer to-day will be received by my fellow-members in the spirit in which I intend minority in Ontario similar rights. I am not going to find fault, I am not atto deliver them. In the first place, I deny the right or the propriety of the hon member for North Simcoe (Mr. Mctempting to draw a comparison in an of-Carthy) making the appeal which he has made in this House and in the country on the question of separate position I have taken from the firstthat the condition of things we have schools as against common schools, be-The officers of St. Mary's Court No. 276 cause that question has not arisen. The whole question with which this Parliamentalled at the meeting on Friday land. all, except in part, but is simply due to the movement made by the Protestants hemselves to secure protection to their the question with which the Courts and the Privy Council have been called to minority in the province of Quebec. That was agreed too in the first place by deal, is not whether separate schools are St. Boniface hospital last week was 81, of whom 44 were males, and 37 females. the Finance Minister Sir Alexander Galt when he pledged himself to it in is speech at Sherbrooke. He was question; they were not clothed with the ioned in the House afterwards by the The provincial convention of the Catholic tion was: Have any rights under the non. Mr. Holton who said: Order of Foresters will take place at Min-constitution under which we live been inst. The delegates from Manitoda are—
inst. The delegates from Manitoda are—
Mr. F. W. Russell representing St Boniface
Court No. 252 and Mr. J. D. Macdonald
that certain rights have been taken
away from a minority in one of the provnot whether separate schools are better than common schools, or whether they should be forced on the people of Manitoba or not. But I want to take issue with the hon, gentleman on another

whom to some extent I have the right

to speak, that it was a gross act of injustice to the Catholics of this country

the aggressors, and have attempted to

force Catholic schools upon the country

and to interfere with provincial rights.
While I do not want to discuss the ques-

tion, because the time has not yet come

for discussing anything beyond the re-

medial order that has been passed, let

me say here that I fully agree with the

hon, gentlemen who have preceeded me

in expressing the most earnest desire

that the legislature of Manitoba will

the matter may not be brought into this

parliament at all. I will not be so un-

do so cruel a thing to any public man in

this country as to charge him with en-

tertaining the hope that Manitoba might

not settle this question, and that it might come here to be settled by the Dominion

Parliament, with the view of creating

dissatisfaction and anxiety in the coun-

order, having gone to the Manitoba Le-

gislature, will be dealt with effectually

flesh. If the hon gentleman were in a position to say that the legislature of Manitoba had refused to take action and

that this Parliament was called upon to

do so—if he were in a position to say that the legislature of Manitoba had off-

ered any fair and reasonable compro-

mise, with the object of restoring peace and harmony, and that the minority in

that province had refused such a fair

charge the Catholics of this country with the responsibility of this agitation. There

must be a beginning of all things, and there must be reasons for the exception-

al legislation to which we are obliged to

refer, and out of which this question grows. Every hon, member of this House who is familiar with the history

of Confederation and the circumstances

under which Confederation was brought

about, knows full well that it was not

the Catholics of this country who insist-

ed on this exceptional legislation. We know that as a matter of history, as a

matter of record, from the discussions which took place when the whole question of the agreement and the treaty be-

tween the different parties to the con-

The Minister of Finance, in a speech amend the school laws of Lower Canada. The honourable gentleman must be aware that this was a question on which there was a great deal of feeling in this section of the province amongst the English-speaking, or the Protestant class, of the population. He did not like to introduce anything of a religious character into discussions of this House, but in debating the great changes which it point, and a more serious one. I want to say in the name of the people for was proposed to effect in our system of government, the effect of them upon government, the effect of them upon that class to which he referred must be considered. Among that class there was though he was quite sure that the minorception will be pleased to hear, that Mr. N. Gravel, better known as "John" amongst the boys of the Northwest, and who for eight years was in charge of the effect, and who for eight years was in charge of the effect, and who for eight years was in charge of the effect, as well as certain newspapers and other prominent gentlemen, all through the time that the question has been under discussion, to inflame the public will be provided in the problem of the great solemnity. The phase or reature of these threatened changes which excited so much alarm as this very question of education. Well, the Minister of Finance had said, with great solemnity as having the control of the problem of the pro of his colleagues for it, that this session the Government would bring down amendments to the school laws of Lower Canada, which they proposed enacting into law before a change of Government

> That pledge was carried out. I may quote further what the Hon. Mr. Letellier de Saint Just said, and I do this merely to show the spirit in which this proposition was met by gentlemen re-presenting different nationalities. He afford the remedy to the evil created in that legislature by its own act, and that

should take place, and which would be-

come a permanent settlement of the

I have heard it said that the Protestants of Lower Canada ought to be satiskind as to suppose for one moment that any hon, gentleman in this House fied with their prospects of the future, because we have always acted with liwould feel dis prointed at such a peace-able solution of the matter. I would not berality towards them. But that is no a weak, unreliable guarantee. If the guarantee for them, for we would not provincial legislature passed an Act so content ourselves with a mere promise content ourselves with a mere promise disarranging the constituencies as to to act liberally, if we considered that our deprive the Protestant minority of their interest or our institutions were threatened by a majority differing in race and religion from ourselves; and in any case that is not the way to ensure the peace of the country. If we establish this We all trust that the remedial principle, we should say to the Catholics of Upper Cahada that they ought to be satisfied with the lot which we provide by that body. We do not all insist, as did the hon, gentleman who last addressed the House, that the remedial order places that legislature in the position that they must pay the last pound of the constitution is devised; because it is a well-known fact, that is in a well-known fact, the we a well-known fact, that it is religious of the electoral divisions under section 80 of the Confederation Act, by which twelve est troubles and the greatest difficulties

gone by. There were no two opinions on that subject, that, in the best interests of the country these things should be settled at once, so that friction might be avoided all that affecting the older provinces, how in the future. The Quebec, representain the future. The Quebec, representaand reasonable compromise, his argument tives, having conceded the Protestant might have some weight. But I say that minority the right to so amend the then it is most unfair and most ungenerous to existing law as to give them full and complete control in the matter of education in the province of Quebec, Mr. Bou-rassa, whom I am glad to see hale and Haldimand — for exceptional privileges. hearty in his place to-day, moved an rights and powers to be given to the provamendment to the effect that similar ince of Maninoba? I trust these remarks privileges should be extended to the will be understood in the spirit in which That they are given. In the first place my object Catholic minority in Ontario. amendment was, however, lost by a very is to protest against any attempt made in large majority. Mr. D'Arcy McGee said this House or out of it, to create disturbance that the Bill of 1863, which had been in the country, by crying out that an carried, conveyed to the Catholics of attempt is being made to force Catholic Ontario all that they asked for in their schools upon a Protestant majority so large petition, and he, for his part, had accepted that as a finality, and therefore would not ask to open up that question again, unless special and further privileges were granted to the Protestant minority in Ouebec in which case he thought the in Quebec, in which case he thought the specially guaranteed under the constitution When that was being considered by the in exactly the same way. Well, the vote that for this exceptional legislation Pro-

were the real facts? The Catholics did rassa, showing that the minority in not been made in Quebec in the first not say: You must give us certain Quebec were exceptionally well treated instance, you would have had no guarantee -not too well treated from a Quebec permanent by law or else we will not go into Confederation. No; it was quite the elading men in Parliament at that the leading men in Parliament at that the leading men in Parliament at that province raised against that proposition men like the Hon George Repure stiff. time, men like the Hon. George Brown, sition. Now much has been said to surthe Hon. Mr. Holton, Sir Alexander round this question with difficulty for the Galt—all the prominent men at that time—who insisted, as the first condition of Confederation, that the education—understood by the intelligent people of who only hope to succeed in the storm and confederation. eed. At that time the Protestant minor- with a view to create sympathy for the activity is in sowing that seed for a had tention were true, you would never have the judgment. The judgment of the Privy Council was surely not in favour of Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy). He used his inright taking away any right from the province fluence, he used his prestige, he did every you hear the appeal made that we should the welfare of his young friend at that time, leave Manitoba alone to deal with this dut it all proved an utter failure. That hon, question. That is what we tope will be done. It is left in Manitoba's own-hands. that great statesman, and he will disappoint. The question is before that province, and if he has not already done so, the hopes of we trust the solution will come from his friends in this country in seeing him there; that this Parliament may not be become a useful public man. Now, Sir, forced to take a further step and do the unpleasant duty that may be forced upon spirit in which we should approach this it. But why all this sympathy with the question, finding that it is not a question province of Manitoba more than with that we can afford to deal with in a small the province of Ontario, with the province and narrow-minded way, the duty of every rantee which the minority might desire under the constitution, than was actually at the time. Then followed the proposwas actually given to the other provinces which the question may be dealt with if it Quebec the protection they asked for on in the confederation. Just to show how should come here. Therefore; I say it is the educational question, why not give inconsistent it is to carry too far the duty of every Canadian, in the first argument about giving unlimited juris- place, to know what the constitution is Ontario? That was a fair proposition to diction to the province of Manitoba in make at a time when the prominent men of the country were assembled together to lay the foundations of a new give Manitoba unlimited power in relation to education, but this is not the time ent interests, speaking different lang-uages, and believing different religions. which we live has been framed, and four The fair proposition was then made to duty is to live under it and obey it — or give, on the other hand, the Catholic amend it; but not to ignore it, not to defy it, not to set it at naught. But with regard to this question of unlimited juris-

diction to each province; that has not fensive sense between the Protestants been carried out, that is not the principle and the Catholics at that time, but I under which we live; that is not embosimply state the facts as proving the died in our constitution, but quite the reverse is embodied in our constitution. Not alone Manitoba has not, under that now is not chargeable to the Catholics at constitution, full scope in the question of dealing with this question we should apart, but is simply due to education, but Quebec has not, Ontario proach it in a broad spirit, in order to has, not nor has New Branswick and Nova Scotia. But that is not the only case. If there is one question beyond every other than affects a legislative body, it is the regulating of the constituencies for its own elections. No one will say that on general grounds a pro-vince should not have full control to construct and reconstruct the boundaries of its electoral division for representation at Sherbrooke, had promised that the in its own provincial legislature. But Government would introduce a Bill to there is a case where it was thought wise to depart from that rule. That was not done through conspiracy of the Catholic hierarchy, nor through undue influence from Rome, nor at the bidding of Catholic electors, but as an act of liberality by the the Catholics of the great province of Quebec. When this demand was made in old Canada that the rights of the Protestant minority in Quebec should be secured, you will find that it was not only

on the question of education; you will

find that it was on the question of repre-

sentation. And Sir John Rose said then,

among the people, because it would be

lature, after confederation, to change

these constituencies, so that not one single English Protestant representative would be elected for that province. The knowledge of that caused uneasiness throughout the province, and it was thought a guarantee should be given. Every member from the province of Quebec acceded to that view and said : Yes, we will agree to any arrangement that will make our fellow-subjects perfectly safe in regard to these matters, so that there may be no feeling of uneasiness whatever. Before this was carried there was nothing in the arrangements to guarantee to the English the continuance of the rights they had, other than as Sir John Rose said, the vote power. But Mr. Holton pointed out that that was representation, that Act might not be disallowed. Mr. Holton asked Sir George E. Cartier, who was then Attorney General East., if he himself would advise disallowance in that case. His answer was: Certainly; I would disallow any Act under which an injustice was done to the Protestant minority. Still that was not thought a sufficiently definite guarantee. because the power of disallowance might not be exercised, it might be found not convenient to exercise it. A more perfect guarantee was given by the arrangement of these constituencies were set apart, and which have agitated the people in days up to this day those twelve constituencies are there with their original boundaries, not one of which boundaries can be altered while seven of the representatives object to

Now, in the face of

it in the legislature.

(Mr. McCarthy) appeal in Haldimand, or in MAN any part of the country, or in this House-and let me say I am glad that his appeal in this House is very much more moderade is to protest against any attempt made in this House or out of it, to create disturbance HEST IN THE WO

of a similar kind in the other provinces. country, to to establish this broad principle that no matter whether a man is a Catholic

Some hon. MEMBERS. Hear, hear, Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, Explain

Mr. COSTIGAN. I take that as a conirmation of what I said in starting out because it shows that, having spoken nearly half an hour upon this question, I have said nothing so offensive as to prevent the House from enjoying a very hearty laugh proach it in a broad spirit, in order to establish the confidence of every, citizen in this country that the constitution is strong enough to protect him in all the rights hi enjoys under the constitution, and that this Flour, Feed, Bran, Oats, Hay, Parliament, and the representative men in this country of both political sides, can have no two opinions upon that subject. The constitution must be observed, all rights under that constitution must be pre served, so that every citizen in the country may feel that in our constitution he has safeguard that no demagogueism can de-

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