city limits, based on the last official census

ECATHOLIC RECORD RICHMOND

EN F. GOFFEY, M. A., LL.D., EDI DE. GOFFEY, PUB. AND PROP. GENERAL AGENTS: Donat Crowe and Luke OLTAWA AGENCY:

ley, General Agent, 74 Ge AMNUM.—One Copy, 82.00; 7.50; Tan copies, \$16.00. Pay-y case in advance. ertising — Ten cents per line no, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton in, and Futerboro, and leading Cath argumen throughout the Dominion. argument of the Fub

Catholic Record. M, BATURDAY, JAN. 22, 1887.

THE MOST HOLY NAME OF

Senday last, the feast of the Most Name of Jesus was a day of solemn and happy commemoration in this city. That day nineteen years ago, under invocation of that Sacred Name, His Lordship the Bishop of London took period possession of the old St. the work of his pontifical ministry this city, His Lordship raised the Ber. P. J. O'Shea to the dignity of operathood. On Sunday last the candidate for priesthood in this case being the Rev. Mr. Bechard, a native of the parish of Paincourt in this diocese. concerne of a very large concourse of the faithful who were much moved by solemn impressiveness of the rite. at 10 30 there was Solemn High Mass ms m pontifice The Bishop preached a my effective sermon on the feast of the made allusion before concludto his nineteen years residence in on, the prosperity of the diocese Buring that time, the multiplication o charches, which proved that God had beened their joint labors and that under Sacred Name of Jesus mighty things add be accomplished. His Lordshimsh to the people's gratification, and maced that he had lately erected four parishes in the diocese and asked Soir prayers for continued blessings and property. In the evening the Right Bev. Mgr. Bruyere preached on the duty parents to their children. Mgr ess in dealing with his subject and estated, as he always does, a marked

DIRROLLTTION

The fifth Parliament of Canada has m dissolved and the writs issued the election of a new House of Comill take place on the 15th and the polen the 22ad of February. The num of members to be elected is 215, expertioned to the following Provinces: Ontario, 92; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 21; How Brunswick, 16; Prince Elward Johand, 6; Manitoba, 5; North west Ter-4: British Columbia, 6. In th se just dissolved there were 66 lic members, thus divided: Ontario 3; from Quebec 52; New Brunswick 3, from Nova is 4. from Prince Edward Island 3. Som Manitoba 1. In the new house ber of Catholies is likely to be lightly increased. We trust that the tijust begun will be as free from se as an election contest can be Let every elector weigh care cally the issues before the country and according to his conscientious se of the fitness of measures and of

THE GERMAN CRISIS

Prince Bismarck bas, it must be adsitted, played his cards very well in soing a dissolution on the issues raised by the defeat of his army bill. The cellor is not an expert Parliamentrien, but this time he has put his opponthis completely at his mercy. His army to the French, was, on the 16th, defeated a small majority, the vote standing 186 to 154, the Conservatives, Imperialists and National Liberals voting with The majerity. Prince Bismarck, immediately after the announcement of the vote, read an imperial decree dissolving the Reichstag. A Berlin despatch of the 14th says : "The streets adjacent to the Parliament buildings were thronged with people awaiting the cision of the Reichstag on the army 4. Prince Bismarck upon his arrival

enthusiastically greeted by the All the political parties are guine as to the result of the coming as. The campaign will be cerdainly unequalled for fierceness. It is expected that Emperor William will augurate the political contest with a This journal sought to rally the Protes-

"The North German Gasette, in as on the dissolution of the Re on the discolution of the Retonates, says:—Before all, the German people demand that every Reichstag shall be its action, what is grant, without fear or hesitation, what is necessary for the external and internal security of the empire. Upon this point common sense will surely teach that the voters will place more value upon the opinion of the Emperor and his advisers than upon that of imperious Parliamentary politicians." Parliamentary politicians."

There cannot be a moment's doubt Prince Bismarck will sweep the country on the anti French cry. The two countries are now in such a position that either must, in the interests of peace, suffer a severe punishment and lasting humiliation. It does not look as if radical and infidel France will be ble to offer any effectual stop to Teu tonic valor.

CATHOLIC JUDGES.

We notice that our esteemed con emporary the Quebec Record thus deal with our contentions regarding Catholic ecord begins by saying :- "We notice in the columns of our esteemed contempor ary the CATHOLIC RECORD an article eferring to the number of Catholic udges in this country, in which it states that in Ontario there is only one Catholic out of a judiciary of thirteen, and in Quebec, where the Catholic population is 86 per cent of the total, there are nine Protestants out of thirty-nine judges, and in the New Brunswick Superior Court, consisting of six judges, there is not one Catholic; Prince Edward Island has also three Superior Court judges, but Catholics are rigidly excluded, and that in the Superior Courts of Manitobs and British Columbia they have but one re presentative. We heartily agree with he sentiments of our friend of the CATHOLIC RECORD when he says that such state of things is unfair and unmerited by them."

The Record is then good enough to add: "We think it would be only fair of the Protestant majorities in the other Provinces to follow the example of toler ance and justice shown by the Roman Catholic majority of this Province to the Protestant minority in this matter of Protestant minority in this matter of judical representation." Our contemporary thus concludes its reflections: "The article, in referring to the appointment of Hon. John O'Connor as Judge in Ontario, informs its readers that "it was a severe shock to the ultra Protestants of Ontario.' We think it should have been written 'it was a severe shock to the Tory Protestants of Ontario' for we must remind our contemporary that this one Catholic appointment to the judicial bench of Ontario was made by the Hon. Edward Blake when he was in power, and we also draw his attention to the fact that Sir John A. Macdonald, whom the Catholics of Canada, in connection with their Orange friends have kept in power so long, never made a Catholic appointment except when he could not help

There were many besides Orangen who showed unmistakable signs of dis approval of the Hon. John O'Connor's appointment merely because he was Catholic. Our Quebec friend it was not Sir John A. Macdonald who appointed Mr. O'Connor to the Bench. To Sir John this credit belongs, and no honorable opponent will deny him the credit for all it is worth. have no doubt, on the other hand, that if the Hon, Edward Blake assumes the reins of office he will, with his wellknown regard for the rights of minorities. which he recently in true wisdom declared, should be treated not alone with justice but with generosity, give the Catholic minority in Ontario due and full recognition in the matter of judicial appointments.

A JUST VIEW.

Our esteemed contemporary the Cath. olic Review takes a very just view of the recent elections in Ontario, and of the political position of the Catholic body in this Province. American journals do not as a rule treat either with fairness or with intelligence political questions of a purely Canadian character. Canada has n fact hitherto appeared to many of our Southern neighbors too small a place for study, with the result that history was defied, geography despised and common sense frequently ignored whenever the average American editor undertook to deal with Canada or the Canadians. The editor of the Review, who never writes on any subject with which he is not thoroughly acquainted, is an exception to this unfortunate rule. In his comments he takes in the situation in Ontario with a nicety and precision that leave nothing to be wished for. Take, for instance, the following anent the Mail: "The Toronto Mail was his mouth piece, a very vile paper, whose vileness, strangely enough, began under the editorship of a Mugwump Catholic.

majority, and a very mild Catholic minority, without a single lay leader of any standing or manliness. The prospect was very fair, and the Mail raised a hurrah which was sure to benefit some one. It did. It benefited the other party. The Liberals came back to power

with an increased majority."

Or the following: "The Catholies of Ontario are a mild people. They are in business, and fear to effend customers. Their representative men in politics for the most part are made up of one drop of main. Taken as a body our so-called representative lay Catho. lics are as contemptable a speci-men of the Mugwump Catholic as old Nick himself would like to have going Catholic public men, men of permitted the enemies of Cathol tion to delay for years and finally-

THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal of the st of January, acknowledging two notes sent it by His grace the Archbishop of Cashel, forwarded to him from this side of the Atlantic, states : 'One is from the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, Ontario, enclosing a cheque for £40 4s 6d, for the Irish Parliamentary Fund, and the second is from Jersey City, containing a cheque for £10, pro ceeds of a sermon preached there on behalf of the Irish National League, and transmitted to Dr. Croke by the Rev. P.

The great Irish metropolitan pape then pays Bishop Cleary the following just tribute: "Our readers de not require te be told who the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary is. His Lordship's letters, which we have published from time to time, have enabled us to appreciate the value and the extent of the influence which he has brought to bear upon the Irish National movement, far away though he is from the seat of action. Living in one of the self-governing colonies of the British Crown, amongst's people enjoying the full measure of Home Rule, and at the Crown, amongst's people enjoying the full measure of Home Rule, and at the same time forming one of the strongest and proudest outposts of the Empire, the Bishop of Kingston has again and again most effectively contrasted the prosperity of the Dominion with the decay of Ireland. But Dr. Cleary has not confined his part in the demand of his countrymen to prein the demand of his countrymen to prein the demand of his countrymen to pre-cept, however cogent, or political parallels, however conclusive. The cheque which his lordship has now trans-freedom and progress, and committed in ed to the Archbishop of Cashel is the palance of the contribution of the city and diocese of Kingston to the Parliamentary Fund—the total amounting to the andsome sum o. £608 9: 4d. This is a substantial proof of the sympathy of our friends in Canada with the Irish National movement, and the message comes at a moment which makes it peculiarly cceptable."

We in Canada who have been eye wit esses of His Lordship's patriotic zeal in sehalf and in furtherance of Home Rule, need not be told of Dr. Cleary's devotion to that sacred cause. It is, however, to us a pleasure to perceive that services such as his are appreciated on the other side of the Atlantic, and that our Irish fellow countrymen are convinced that in the Dominion there is a deep and strong consensus of opinion in favor of Irish

EX ALD. O'MEARA.

The Mayor and Aldermen elected for the year 1886 held their last meeting on Thursday evening, the 13th. There was a large attendance of members and the proceedings terminated with the usual yotes of thanks to the Mayor and the retiring Aldermen. Mayor Hodegns. who is a kindly and conscientious gentleman, made a worthy chief magistrate, and will long be gratefully remembered. There is just and general regret at the withdrawal of Mr. Stephen O'Meara from the Council Board. Mr. O'Meara was a model Alderman, looking first in everything to the public interest. He has regreted the city somices that will be seen a suited to the genius of our institutions. The American Catholic Church in this country is suited to the genius of our institutions. The American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this sought to be contented with, or as is suited to the genius of our institutions. The American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in th man, made a worthy chief magistrate, rendered the city services that will not soon be forgotten, and retires with the esteem of every citizen whose esteem is worth having. It is to be sincerely hoped that Ex Ald. O'Meara will at no distant day see fit to lend his services again to dangerous to ment aught but condemnathe city of London.

IRIAH EVIOTIONS.

character of British Government in Ire-land that almost simultaneously with the news of the Salisbury Cabinet's purpase to introduce a coercion bill during the coming session of the Imperial Parliament, such heart rending in-telligence as the following, should be wired across the Atlantic: "The "The eviction of tenants on the Winn estates at Glenburgh, County Kerry, continued to day. In some cases the bailiffs were stoutly resisted. The occupants of one house barrieded the doors Catholic coloring matter to a barrel of water. pants of one house barrieded the doors But their bishops are men of character and windows and refused to allow the and influence, and they roused the people from the sleep which has so often overtaken them. Perhaps it was not in this case so hard a task as usual, for the lashing of the Mail would have and windows and refused to allow the officers to enter. The bailiffs made people from the sleep which has so often overtaken them. Perhaps it was not in this case so hard a task as usual, for the lashing of the Mail would have number of them with severe wounds. appreciation of our "representative" This siege lasted some hours. Finally Catholics is really rich and thoroughly the police loaded their weapons and Catholics is really rich and thoroughly the police loaded their weapons and enjoyable because of its accuracy in the threatened to fire if an immediate surrender was not made. At this the defenders yielded and submitted to arrest. They were twenty-five in number, and all were taken into custody. The wife of the tenant was carried out fighting his battles. There is no coun- of the house by the officers in a fainting condition. She was afterwards left dying room than here in Canada for thoroughing the people are maddened going Catholic public men, men of at the brutality of the officers. Mr honor, candor and high principle, not Harrington, member of Parliament, ex-the nerveless creatures who, like one horted them to avoid violence and with the nerveless creatures who, like one horted them to avoid violence and with whom we know sold creed for party and difficulty prevented bloodshed."

Salisbury declares that it is not Home Rule but twenty years of coercion which emasculate the School Bill which he was Ireland requires in order to be happy elected and pledged to carry in its integ-, It does not, however, now appear by any means probable that this worthy des cendant of the Cecils will be able to enforce even one mouth of coercion. The Liberals are closing up their ranks, and no doubt is now entertained that the Tory Cabinet is doomed to early and crushing defeat. Only on the lines of Mr. Gladstone's measure can the Irish problem be solved—only on these lines can the peace of the country be ensured and the security of the empire guaran teed. Gladstone's turn is again at hand.

DEAD-HOPELESSLY DEAD.

All that some men require to kill themselves is a small modicum of rope. Mr. Henry George is one of these. He got the rope and went out and did the deed. Sixty-eight thousand people voted laste November to make him Mayor of New York, and this manifestation of a passing popularity completely turned the philosopher's head. He has, in the short time that has since elapsed, developed into a crank and an anarchist.
The N. Y. Freeman's Journal of the 15th deals with the philosopher, who fortunately was not elected Mayor of New York, in just though scathing terms of rebuke

advance against Dr. McGlynn and the doctrine of 'the land for the people.'"

This is not only "profoundly religious and reverent," but admirably calculated to soothe the feelings of Catholics, who like to hear a non-Catholic jibe at some

to soothe the feelings of Catholics, who like to hear a non Catholic jibe at some of the best, most prudent, most charitable, and most learned men in Europe! Mr. George justifies Dr. McGlynn's friendship for him indeed!

The reverent Mr. George pays his respects to the Pope:

"The prime fact is in the outrageous claim that the American Catholic elergy, perhaps for their numbers the most influential class of men in the country, are to be in their political action the puppets of a foreign power, 4 000 miles distant in space, and many centuries distant in ideas; that these men, each of whom may influence hundreds and thousands of votes, are to be subject to disgrace and punishment, to be thrown out of their homes and means of livelihood if their political action does not suit the Italian Cardinals of the Propaganda or the worthy gentleman who lives in the twelve hundred roomed palace called the Vatican. If American Catholics have not more spirit than to submit to this, then is Catholicism indeed utterly inconsistent with free institutions. But I am coafident that there is too much spirit in American Catholics to submit to such dictation, and for my part I would rejoice to see Dr. McGlynn make the issue clear and plain by utterly refusing to go to Rome to answer for his conduct as a citizen.

"It is clear that the organisation of the Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic."

Catholic Church in this country is not

We had, in our hostility to monopolier and our sympathy with the masses, not a little of kindly regard for George and his theories, in so far as those latter were tenable, but he has shown himself too tion. His conduct has aroused a deep

teeling of indignation in the Empire City, as the following will show:

'New York,—Jan. 13.—A dinner was given by a number of distinguished gentlemen interested in the Irish National cause to Dr. James E. Kelly, now of this city, but formerly a prominent Nationalist and surgeon of Dublin. United States Marshall Martin T. Mc-Mabon presided. Among those present Nationalist and surgeon of Dublin.
United States Marshall Martin T. McMabon presided. Among those present
were John Boyle O'Reilly, Patrick Ford,
R.w. Father T. J. Ducey, Henry George
and Henry L. Hoguet. Eugene Kelly,
the Catholic banker, and P. M. Haverty,
the Catholic bookseller, declined to
serve, because, Mr. Haverty said, Henry
George was also on the committee. Mr.
Haverty said: "While I would feel
highly honored in tendering Dr. Kelly a
dinner, I refuse to serve on the committee with Henry George, a man who is
openly using his utmost endeavors to
excite a movement against the Catholic
Church in America by falsifying history
and slandering ecclesiastical discipline.'
Mr. Eugene Kelly sent the following
letter to a member of the committee,
which, however, was not read at the
banquet: "I will be most happy to be
present at a dinner given to my namesake, who is not only a distinguished
Irish patriot but unable doctor. But in
consequence of recent events I perceive

Irish patriot but an able doctor. But in consequence of recent events I perceive the name of a gentleman whose articles in the Standard are derogatory to the welfare of our grand old church and unjust and insulting to our venerated Archbishop. I therefore beg to withdraw my name from the committee."

Some men must write a book before but one issue of a newspaper to com. mit political suicide. Mr. George, in the very first number of his paper the Standard, has proven himself a crank and a scourge to society, a man, in a word, to

A KNOCK-DOWN BLOW.

Mr. John Bright, who has been of late saying a good many foolish, because merely spiteful things, on the Irish question, has at length, much to the gratification of his many old-time admirers on both sides of the Atlantic, administered a severe knock down blow to the ærial abric of Imperial federation. A London despatch dated the 14th says: "John Bright in a letter declining the invitation to attend the meeting of advocates of federation on the ground that he had no sympathy with objects and purposes thereof, asks the projectors of the movement how the proposed federation would deal with the fisheries dispute between Canada and the United States? If Canada were independent, he asserts, she would yield to the arguments of her powerful neighbor, and if there were no Dominion of Canada the dispute would soon have been settled by the English concession of America's reasonable claims. The Federation project, he says, is mainly the offspring of the Jingo spirit, which clamors for vast and con-tinually widening Empire, and seems alcan fight the world, outside of its own limits. Mr. Bright says he would recom mend sensible men to let the question

Mr. Bright's advice to sensible men is at least as far as people on this side of the Atlantic are concerned, wholly need-less. None but visionaries could lend or have lent endorsation to the scheme in so far as it has been formulated by ultra-loyalist dreamers on this side of the water. We are all in favor of more and more friendly trade and social relaold and new worlds. Let Britain give Home Rule to Ireland and the purposes professedly held in view by the federa will be effectually acco

EDITORIAL NOTES.

AT the close of High Mass on Sunday last, the immense congregation present, according to His Lordship the Bishop's invitation, reverently approached to receive the blessing of the two newly ordained priests of the diocese of London, the Rev. Fathers Aylward and Bechard. Father Aylward was ordained just before Christmas at Montreal and Father Bechard's ordination is elsewhere

The community and Academy of the Sacred Heart in this city have just experienced the grief of leave-taking with Madam Carew, who for twelve years had occupied a distinguished place in the house, and contributed not a little to the success that has blessed the good religious of the Sacred Heart. Madam White the Superior, has also left for France, She will be absent for two months. The prayers of hosts of devoted friends mpany her to the old world.

Rev. Augustine Tolton, the co Rev. Augustine Tolton, the colored priest, rector of St. Joseph's Church, Quincy, Ill., speaks German as fluently as he does English and Italian. His penitents are not confined to his own race, for some white people also seek him as a confessor. The colored preachers in that vicinity have been badgering him considerably and recently he challenged them to a public debate on matters controversial, but they would not risk their reputation in a dispute with him, fearing that their occupation would be gone if they were discomfited.

To the Right Rev. James Vincent Cleary, S. T. D , Bishop of Kingston, etc. etc. MY LORD,-We have now seen that while in theory the public schools of Ontario are held to be indifferent as to religion, in fact wholly unsectarian, they are for the most part in practice really Protestant. And there is at this very moment a strong feeling abroad that they should be made more and more distinctively Protestant. The violent appeals of the Masi, seconded by interest preachers and designing politicians, the calls from so many quarters for more Bible reading than the departmental book of selections affords, the statement again and again asseverated that Catholics with 50,000 Catholic children now attend ing public schools, should have naught to say in their management—all go to prove the nature of the feeling that, to day, prevails among so many non-Catholics of Ontario in favor of the further Protestant izing of the public schools.

We have, My Lord by figures taken

from official sources, established that the Separate schools, as at present constituted. do not meet the wants of the Catholic people of Ontario, the vast majority of whom are obliged, by one reason or another, to send their children to schools that are not Catholic. Figures have also shown that the Catholic population of Ontario is very favorably situated—in regard of its being grouped together in large numbers in certain counties—to enjoy the benefits of a complete system of denominational education. To give our readers a partial view of the spirit of Quebec legislation on the subject of education we quoted, in our last, at some length from the education laws of that Province. The Act relating to instruction in the town of Richmond is proof positive of the enlightened spirit guiding the education laws of the Province of Quebec. In that town, as in all other towns of the Province, Catholics and Protestants are placed on terms of equality, provision being specially made for a fair assessment of all property, and an equitable division of t.xes. So just and fair has the Catholic majority in Quebec dealt by the Protestant mir in that Province, that the Hon. Mr. Rose, Protestant representative of Montreal centre, in a speech on Confederation. delivered in the Legislative Assembly on the 22nd of February, 1865, readily bore testimony to the spirit of justice actuating the Catholies of Lower Canada.
"With respect," he said, "to the question
of education, the present was the first time any agitation had begun on the subject in Lower Canada, so just had been the course of the French Canadians towards the Protestant minority. both before and since the union, and he believed it would continue to be so." But it is not from Quebec alone that the Province of Ontario may learn a lesson of justice. The youthful Province of Manitoba sets us an example that our legislators may with profit follow. From the report of the Superintendent of the Catholic Schools of that Province for 1874 5, we take the subjoined interesting summary of the law then in force in the Province of Manitoba. It has since, of course been amended, but always in a spirit of

fairness:

The General Board is divided into two sections (one Catholic and the other Protestant), which are independent in their respective spheres, and, of course, possess extensive powers.

Everything connected with the control, the rule, and the discipline of school is referred to them; and to them is entrusted the charge of examining the candidates for teaching, to graduate them and grant them diplomas; to select the school books; in a word, to manage the instrucword, to manage the instruc-ion subject to the authority of each of

The Catholic section is composed of His Grace Archbishop Tache, President; of the Rev. Fathers Lacombe and Lavoic; of the Reverend Mr. Dugast; of Messra. Angus McKey, M. P. P.; Felix Chenier, M. P. P.; Peler Delorme, George Mc. Phillips; and Life Tasee, Superintendent, Division of Public Funds.

DIVISION OF FUBLIC FUNDS.

The principle taken as a basis to this day for the distribution of public funds has been the average attendance as stated in the printed reports of the Superinten-

in the printed reports of the Superintendents.

Our legislators have deemed it expedient to adopt another system—that it, the census of children from five to sixteen years of age in the several school districts.

In future the two sections shall only receive the share which shall be allotted them by a comparison between the Catholic and Pretestant census; and this proportion shall be established by two members of the Executive Council, one of whom shall be the Provincial Treasurer, and the other named by the Lieutenant Governor.

Governor.

Where two boards of school trustees exist under the School Acts of Munitobs, the property owned and possessed by Protestants shall be taxed for the support of Protestant schools only; and property owned and possessed by Roman Catholics shall be taxed for the support of Roman Catholic schools only: and the lics shall be taxed for the support of Roman Catholic schools only: and the property owned and possessed by persons who profess neither form of religion shall be assessed by the school trustees of the majority; yet out of such assessment they shall pay to the school trustees of the district of the minority a part of such assessment in the pumper of ment in proportion to the number of children of their denomination within the

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

city limits, based on the last official census returns of said boards.

XXXIX. When property owned by a Protestant is occupied by a Roman Catholic, or vice verse, the tenant in such cases shall only be assessed for the amount of property he owns, whether real or personal; but the school taxes on said rented or leased property shall in all cases, and whether or not the same has been or is stipulated in any deed, contract, or lease whatsoever, he paid to the trustees of the section to which belongs the owner of the property so leased or rented, and to no other.

XI. Whenever property is held jointly other.

XL. Whenever property is held jointly as tenants, or as tenants in common, by two or more persons, the holders of such property being Protestant and Roman Catholic, as the case may be, they shall be assessed and held accountable to the two boards of school trustees for the amount of taxes, in proportion to their interest in the bu incass. tenancy, or partnership the business, tenancy, or partnership respectively, and such taxes paid to the school of the denomination to which they respectively belong."

From a manual of the Manitoba School law published 1884, I borrow the following information concerning the governing educational bodies in that Province. PROVINCIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Chairman, The Most Revd, the Metro-olitan of Rupert's Land.

Members:—The members of the Pro-ectant and Catholic sections of the Board Education.

Regular meetings:—The first Thursday
March, June, September and Decem-

ATHOLIC SECTION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCA Chairman,—His Grace the Archbishop

Secretary,—T. Alfred Bernier, Esq.,
Superintendent of Schools.
Rev. Father Lavoie, D. D.
Rev. Father Dagast,
Rev. Father Cherrier, Rev. Father Cloutier, L. A. Prud'homme, Esq , M. P. P. James E. P. Prendergast, Esq.

Edward Lloyd, Esq.

COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee.—The who reside in Winnipeg.
Committee on Text Books.—The Chairman, the Secretary, Ven. Archdeacon Pinkham (Convener), Rev. Professor Hart, M. A., B. D., Rev. Canon O'Meara, M. A., and Rev. E. A. Stafford, L. L. B.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA.

His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's
Land, D. D., LL. D, Chancellor,
Hon. Joseph Royal, D. C. L., Vice-Chancellor.
Duncan MacArthur, Bursar.

T. A. Bernier, Registrar. His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boni-

His Grace the Archbishop of St. Bonilace, D. D.
Hon. Mr. Justice Dubuc, B. C. L.
Hon. John Norquay.
Very Rev. Dean Grisdale, B. D.
Ven. Archdescon Cowley, B. D.
Rev. Father Lavoie, S. T. D.
Ven. Archdescon W. C. Pinkham, B.D.
Rev. Father Cherrier.
Rev. Father Cloutier.
Rev. Prof. Bryce, M. A., LL B.
Rev. Prof. Hart, M. A, B. D.
Hon. A. A. C. Lariviere.
E. W. Jarvis, B. A.
Rev. O. Fortin, B. A.

Rev. O. Fortin, B. A. Rev. R. Young, B. A. Rev. J. R. bertson. Rev. J. R. bertson.
Rev. A. G. B. Bannatyne.
Rev. Dr. King.
Rev. C. B. Pitblado.

Rev. C. B. Pitbiado.
Rev. Canon S. P. Mathesor, B. D. Hon. S. C. Biggs, B. A.
James E. P. Prendergast, B. A.
James McKay, B. A. Not alone in Manitoba are the rights of atholics in matters of education fully rotected. By the North West Territories et of 1875, the right of establishing and saintaining Catholic schools in the greater anada is forever secured to them. That et in its eleventh section explicitly

"When; and so soon as any system of axation shall be adopted in any district or portion of the North-West Territories, the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the consent of the Council or Assembly, as the case may be, shall pass all necessary ardinances in respect to education, but it hall therein be always provided, that a sority of the ratepayers of any district hall therein be always provided, that a sajority of the ratepayers of any district portion of the North West Territories, r any lesser portion or sub-division hereof, by whatever name the mme may be known, may establish such schools therein as they may wink fit, and make the necessary assessment and collection of rates therefor; and arther, that the minority of the ratepayers therein, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, may establish separate schools therein, and that, in such latter case, the te-payers establishing such Protestant or Roman Catholic separate schools shall be able only to assessments of such rates as any may impose upon themselves in spect thereof."

That this enactment has been carried t to the very letter, that its terms have

n interpreted with fairness and in al stice, will to your Lordship as to all men pear evident from the following :

"Canada-North-West Territories. NO. 5 OF 1884. of Schools in the North-West Territories.

Passed 6th August, 1884, Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, in Council, as follows:

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council, ting as an Executive Council, may point, to form and constitute the Board Education for the North-West Territories, a captain number of presence and capt

ries, a certain number of persons, not ceeding twelve, six of whom shall be otestants and six Roman Catholics. 2. Three of the Protestant members of three of the Roman Catholic members corded at the foot of the list of the embers of the Board, as entered in the mute book of the Council of the Northest Territories, shall retire and cease to ld office at the end of each year, which the purposes of this Ordinance shall held and taken to be the thirtieth day