

## MANITOBA REFUSES.

MR. EWART CRITICIZES THE REASONS  
ADVANCED.The Legal Representative of the Manitoba  
Minority States wherein, in His  
Opinion, Errors Have Been Made in  
the Reply to Ottawa.

Mr. J. S. Ewart, Q.C., has made the following powerful criticism of the Manitoba Government's reply to the remedial order in the school matter. Mr. Ewart has fought the case of the minority through all its stages and interest attaches to his utterance, which follow:

"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 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.

"1. 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 consideration its statement that 'So far as we are aware there has never been an attempt made to defend those schools on their merits.'

"Amongst those 'attempts' I may mention my recent argument before His Excellency in Council; the Rev. Father Chénier'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 perfectly irrelevant, and would be just as useful to prove the inefficiency of the sun; 2. those which are specific, but 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 system is made for them in the educational census. Is this an argument in favor of establishing separate schools in the States? 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 traduced, or their work belittled by dwelling upon the fact that every nomad is not yet a scholar. Be fair.

"Amongst the charges that are specific, but untrue, is the allegation, that in the Catholic schools 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. I gave in the name of the Catholics a cordial invitation to all to visit these 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 unanswered, 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 in the most satisfactory way possible, namely, by the finding of the Court of Queen's Bench. The charge was then 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 to the woods.

"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 meanwhile 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 country 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 enough to make two schools), the Catholic population is almost completely separated, geographically, from the Protestant. Unnecessary duplica-

tion of schools could be easily avoided. And this the Manitoba Government at last 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 Mononite and Icelandic and other schools.' Why the Anglicans, Mononites 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 prescribed 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 platoonism, is foolish.

"I must in fairness to Mr. Dalton McCarthy deny (and I do so gladly) the most unwarranted and gratuitous slur cast upon him by his clients, the Manitoba Government. The 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 judgment 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 he 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, Austria, 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 real information that could have been of any assistance to Mr. McCarthy was brought forward with all his usual clearness, and presented with all his accustomed vigor.

"What does the Government allege?—that its superintendent did not know these all 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 some facts not produced, but the reason was that they had not 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 election-pledge inability 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, Be 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 inefficiency of those technical difficulties and legal subtleties which you raise, but it is not the best evidence of the perfunctory loyalty you assert, that you should have recourse to them in order to make void the law.

JOHN S. EWART.

The Society of Arts of Canada, 1066  
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Have you purchased your Summer Suit yet? If not, you can't do without it any longer. Old Sol is blazing his fiery rays upon us, and

Light-weight Clothing is now an absolute necessity. I have just received a large assortment of French, English and Scotch Tweeds, in all the latest patterns, suitable for this weather, and I guarantee a perfect fit and thorough satisfaction to my patrons—in quality, style and price.

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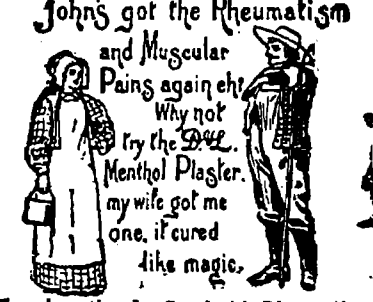
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For a long time I suffered with Rheumatism in the back so severely that I could not even sit straight. My wife advised a D. & L. Menthol Plaster. I tried it and was soon going about all right. S. C. HUSTON, Sweet's Corners.  
Price 25c.

## LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of La Banque Ville Marie was held at its office, Tuesday, June 18, Mr. W. Weir, the president, in the chair, and Mr. F. X. Lemoine, chief accountant, acting as secretary. Among the shareholders present were: Messrs. Robert Cowans, Wm. Strachan, W. Weir, U. Garand, E. Lichtenhein, J. A. Rolland, Arthur Dumas, D. McNaughton, F. W. Smith, P. A. A. Dorion and Godfrey Weir.

The directors submitted the following report:

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

To the shareholders of La Banque Ville Marie:

Gentlemen,—The directors have the honor to submit the following report, showing the result of the business of the year ending 31st May, 1895.

The net profits, after deducting expenses of management, interest on deposits and the amounts written off to cover bad debts, were:—

Balance at Profit and Loss Account  
31st May, 1894..... \$36,221 11

Making in all..... \$43,228 21

Appropriated as follows:

Dividend of 2 per cent. 1st  
December, 1894..... \$14,385 00

Dividend of 2 per cent. 1st  
June, 1895..... 14,388 00

Carried to Profit and Loss Account  
31st May, 1895..... 14,461 00

Balance at Profit and Loss Account  
31st May, 1895..... \$43,228 21

The general statement herewith submitted shows the condition of the bank at the close of the year.

During the year the bank has opened branches at Laprairie and St. Laurent, both of which give promise of satisfactory results.

The branches have, as usual, been inspected from time to time, and the directors have pleasure in bearing testimony to the faithful and intelligent manner in which the managers and assistants continue to discharge their respective duties.

All which is respectfully submitted,  
W. WEIR,  
President.

Montreal, 18th June, 1895.

## GENERAL STATEMENT.

Assets..... \$432,154 22

Specific..... \$432,154 22

Deposits with Dominion  
Government..... 20,000 00

Notes and cheques of  
other banks..... 80,076 02

Due by other banks in  
Canada..... 3,710 00

Due by other banks in  
foreign countries..... 10,186 88

Due by other banks in  
United Kingdom..... 3,000 41

Canadian Municipal Securities..... 4,725 00

Call Loans on Stocks and  
Bonds..... 16,229 75

Immediately Available  
Current Loans and Dis-  
counts..... \$1,020,481 91

Loans and Discounts  
secured..... 50,842 37

Real Estate..... \$1,191 25

Bank Premises..... 22,000 00

Mortgages on Properties  
sold, and others..... 20,051 48

Office fixtures, sales, sta-  
tionery, etc., etc..... 14,263 46

Other assets, including  
Treasury Stock owned by  
the Bank..... 270,072 31

\$1,081,965 23

## LIABILITIES.

To the Shareholders..... \$432,228 21

Reserve..... 10,000 00

Profit and Loss..... 4,544 01

Dividend due 1st June,  
1895..... 14,388 00

\$548,260 22

To the Public—

Notes in Circulation..... \$254,055 00

Deposits not bearing in-  
terest..... 171,886 06

Deposits bearing in-  
terest..... 738,526 83

Dominion Government  
Deposits..... 6,804 76

Other Liabilities..... 1,628 47

\$1,173,092 02

\$1,081,965 23

F. LEMOINE,  
Accountant.

Montreal, 31st May, 1895.

The president moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so referred briefly to the increased earnings and improved position of the bank. He spoke hopefully of a revival in business, of which there were already indications both in England, Canada and the United States. The motion, having been seconded by Mr. E. Lichtenhein, the vice-president, was unanimously adopted.

After the usual votes of thanks the meeting proceeded to the election of directors, when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected: W. Weir, E. Lichtenhein, A. S. C. Wurtelle, F. W. Smith and Godfrey Weir. The meeting then adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Messrs. W. Weir and E. Lichtenhein were unanimously re-elected president and vice-president respectively.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL  
Irish Catholic Pilgrimage  
STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE,  
Under the direction of the REVEREND FATHERS  
of St. Ann's Church, Montreal, on  
SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1895.  
For Ladies and Children Only.  
Steamer THREE RIVERS leaves Richelieu Wharf at  
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ADULTS TICKET..... \$2.10  
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