

Catholics enjoy all the rights and privileges enjoyed by any other section of the community, and that if they decline to avail themselves of any of these privileges, it is, in the language of the Judicial Committee "not the law that is in fault: it is owing to religious convictions which everybody must respect and to the teaching of their Church that Roman Catholics and the members of the Church of England find themselves unable to partake of the *advantages which the law offers to all alike*." (This does not sound as if their Lordships considered that the law inflicted much of a "grievance," in the ordinary meaning of the term.)

It is a fact that the claims and pretensions of the Separate School party are based on doctrines which are entirely incompatible with the political principles on which our Government is founded.

It is a fact that when Manitoba became part of the Dominion the population consisted of 12,000 souls, 10,000 of whom were half-breeds.

It is a fact that these persons never thought about nor asked for Separate Schools.

It is a fact that the Provisional Government of Manitoba framed and despatched to Ottawa a Bill of Rights embodying the conditions under which the North-West would become a part of the Dominion. In this Bill of Rights no mention was made of Separate Schools. Three delegates presented the Bill of Rights to the Ottawa authorities. One of these was Father Ritchot, a Roman Catholic priest.

It is a fact that the true Bill of Rights was taken to Ottawa. But it is also a fact that another bill was said to have been presented there, and that Father Ritchot swore subsequently that this spurious bill was the bill given to him as a delegate. The fact that he had handed to Sir John Young the true bill as the bill given to him as a delegate would seem to prove that his sworn statement is untrue. In the spurious Bill of Rights, the clause providing for the Provincial subsidy was omitted and one providing for Separate Schools inserted in its place. Father Ritchot says that the negotiations of the Manitoba delegates with the Canadian authorities were based on this fraudulent bill, which is therefore the groundwork of the "rights and privileges," the withdrawal of which Mr. Ewart now affects to consider a gross violation of all principles of honour and justice.

It is a fact that, even if the fraudulent Bill of Rights had been genuine, still the claims of the Roman Catholics would be inadmissible, because they involve the preposterous contention that a few thousands of imperfectly civilized people, occupying a few thousand square miles of territory, could acquire the right to legislate irrevocably and for all time for an unlimited number of persons of an entirely different degree of civilization and intelligence, occupying a territory many times as great. It seems to me that if there had been nothing more than this one consideration to assist them to a decision, the statesmen who compose the Dominion Government should not have had much difficulty in arriving at it, if their motives had been as lofty as Mr. Ewart declares them to have been.

These are a few facts which can be fully authenticated, and one or two propositions which can be proven to demonstration. I feel pretty sure that Mr. Ewart is quite aware of this, but if not, I shall gladly endeavour to make it clear to him. Yet, although they are obviously very essential facts and considerations, they have been ignored by the Dominion Government, and when not ignored by Mr. Ewart himself, have been dealt with in the most evasive way. There are still some facts which have been similarly treated by the Dominion Government and Mr. Ewart, but those given may serve for the present. I may say that, although these facts have been so ignored by the Dominion Government, their existence is known and their importance fully appreciated in Manitoba. When the readers of THE WEEK understand this, they will easily comprehend why the imposing declarations of the Dominion Government as to the necessity of "preserving the country's honour" and observing the "parliamentary compacts," are looked upon in Manitoba as mere stupid, mawkish, and insincere rant. These readers will also understand why in Manitoba Mr. Ewart's "Dialectics" are contemplated with a good deal of amusement, and are considered more in the light of pyrotechnics.

Mr. Ewart, in his characteristic style, makes the following rather mysterious allusion:—"Throughout the whole controversy there has been but one man that has made as

many mistakes as Mr. Armour, and that man was aware of his error, whereas Mr. Armour has not got this far." If Mr. Ewart had disclosed the identity of this one man whom he thus jauntily charges with deliberate bad faith and dishonesty, the latter might have been able to turn the tables upon Mr. Ewart.

A. B.

Winnipeg, July 23rd, 1895.

Lundy's Lane.

THE eighty-first anniversary of the victory of the British and Canadian forces under General Drummond over the American invaders was appropriately celebrated on the spot on the 25th ult. by the unveiling of the monument erected by the Canadian Government commemorative of the great event. The monument stands at the top of the historic hill where the brunt of the fighting took place on that hot July night, and but a few feet west of the tomb of Laura Secord, the heroine of the war. The monument is built of granite from Stanstead County, Quebec; the stone being of a bright grey colour and even in texture. The shaft, which is about 40 feet in height, is approached by six steps, which, together with the first two bases, are of fine hammered work. At the top of the upper base and at each angle are placed piles of cannon balls, as also the ornamental parts which terminate the ramps that spring from each angle of the base. The die is octagonal in form, and its four sides are polished and the angles hammered and ornamented with bronze shields. Over the die is a heavily-moulded capital, on the front of which is cut in large letters the words, "Lundy's Lane." A suitable inscription for the die is being prepared, and when it is cut in a bronze figure of a cannon will be affixed over it. The shaft is of one block weighing over five tons, and on its face is a wreath of maple and the date "1812-14" in bronze. The extreme width at the foot of the monument is twenty feet. At the base is a vault seven feet square, with a descent of twelve steps, in which will be placed the bones of any soldiers found in the vicinity, as well as those already discovered.

It was mainly through the untiring efforts of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, under the active presidency of the Rev. Canon Bull, aided by the official influence of Mr. James Lowell, M.P. for Welland, that the monument was erected.

The ceremonies attending the unveiling began at 2 p.m., with Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick in the chair. A platform and booth gaily decorated with national flags had been put up on the east side of the Presbyterian church facing the hill and it was here that the speeches were made.

The people gathered together to witness the proceedings, numbered about three thousand. Among those present were Rev. Canon Bull, President of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society; Mr. J. A. Orchard, Vice-President; Mr. James Wilson, Secretary; Ven. Archdeacon Houston, Corresponding Secretary; Lieut.-Col. Geo. T. Denison; Mr. Wm. Gibson, M.P.; Mr. James A. Lowell, M.P.; Mr. O. A. Howland, M.P.P.; Dr. Ryerson, M.P.P.; Mr. German, M.P.P.; Mr. Alex. Muir, author of "The Maple Leaf Forever"; Major Hanan, Niagara Falls; Warden E. W. Ferris, Port Colborne; Mr. Wm. Kirby, Niagara; Capt. Sheppard, 2nd Dragoons, Queenston; Reeve Heeboll, Chippawa; Mr. T. G. Currie, St. Catharines; Reeve J. H. Perd, of Stamford; Deputy Reeve J. Gallinger, Reeve Cook, Mr. H. C. Synonus, Drummondville; Major Pafford, Capt. Wilkinson, Capt. E. Cruikshank, Fort Erie; Mr. E. W. Fare, Warden of Welland County; Mr. Ross Mackenzie, Rev. Dr. Wagstaff, Macclesfield, England; Mr. J. McCleary, M.P.P., St. Catharines; Lieut.-Col. White, Guelph; Major Farewell, 34th Batt., Whitby; Mrs. Peter Servos, Mrs. S. A. Curzon, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, Mrs. Munro, Toronto; Miss Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Fessenden, Miss Carnochan, Niagara. Of Hamilton people there were present, President Geo. H. Mills of the Wentworth Historical Society; President C. R. McCullough of the Hamilton Canadian Club and the following members of these organizations: Rev. J. H. Long, Lieut.-Col. Moore, Mr. R. E. A. Land, Mr. J. H. Land, Mr. F. C. Bruce, Dr. Russell, Capt. Tidswell, Mr. A. F. Pirie (Dundas), Mr. R. A. Robertson, Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Fessenden (Ancaster), Hon. Adam Brown, Miss Brown, Miss C. M. Willson, Miss Nisbet, Mr. Chas. Lemon, Mr. H. Spencer Howell (Galt), Rev. Thos. Geoghegan, Mr. Wm. Gib-