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CALENDAR FOR HOLY WEEK.

APRIL.

7, Sunday—Palm Sunday.
8, Monday—Ferial office.
9, Tuesday—Ferial office.
10, Wednesday—Ferial office.
11, Thursday—The Lord's Supper.
Maundy Thursday.
12, Friday—The Paraceve.
Good Friday.
13, Saturday—Holy Saturday.

CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

We are obliged to hold over till next week a report of a fine sermon preached in North Dakota by Father Accorsini.

BRANCH No. 38 of the C. M. B. A. Relief Association holds its quarterly meeting at the hall of Branch 163 of the C. M. B. A. on Thursday evening.

At the regular meeting of the Truth society on Monday evening, a resolution was passed making the Northwest Review the official organ of the association.

The father of Mr. Markinski, of the Immaculate Conception choir, arrived from Chicago last week, and has opened a tailor store in the Rosin House block.

BRANCH No. 52 of the C. M. B. A. meets in Unity hall to-night. Amongst other business of importance will be the consideration of the report of the auditors for 1894.

We very much regret having to announce the serious illness of Mr. M. O'Donoghue. We sincerely trust we may next week be able to report at least a decided improvement in his condition.

The members of all the Catholic societies connected with St. Mary's parish are making arrangements to attend Holy Communion in a body on Low Sunday. The members of the Immaculate Conception Branch No. 163, of the C. M. B. A., will receive in a body at their parish church on Easter Sunday.

On Sunday afternoon a large number of the members of the Truth society waited on His Grace at St. Boniface to ask his consent to their placing the society under his patronage. It is needless to say that they met with a most kind reception, for it is well known that our new Archbishop takes a very great interest in the Truth society, and feels that it is destined to be a great power for good in this community. He not only accepted the office of patron, but addressed to the delegation some very encouraging remarks, and made some most valued suggestions which, it carried out, will no doubt add to the strength and efficiency of the organization.

Mr. R. P. O'Donoghue, formerly of Stonewall, who was amongst those who suffered in the fire which did so much damage in that town a few weeks ago, has located in Winnipeg, and is now running the Grand Pacific hotel on Market street west. Mr. O'Donoghue is a member of the C. M. B. A., and before leaving his old town in Ontario, some few years ago, was a most active and energetic worker in the association, having been several times the representative of his branch at Grand Council conventions, and also the promoter and organizer of many new branches. The local members of the association hope that he will now identify himself with the C. M. B. A. in Winnipeg, and give the association here the benefit of his experience.

WAGHORN'S Guide for April supplies us with the new postoffice opened to date, municipal and stage changes, the latest time cards by rail, stage, ocean and lake, including steamship sailings, fares, accommodation, etc., new county court sittings, map of the Dominion electoral divisions, license inspectors and districts both in Manitoba and the Northwest, and revised general business tables to date. The information given in the Guide is well chosen to afford all the necessary information that may be of daily use to business men and travellers, without loading them with statistical baggage of remote use. A word of praise is specially due for the very clear table showing the through time cards of the chief railroads through the States to New York and Eastern points. The plan adopted enables one to map out one's route and connections with perfect ease. The secret societies' tables embrace much useful information.

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THE REMEDIAL ORDER.

Alberta Daily Tribune, March 25th.

The decision of the Dominion Government concerning the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba against the recent legislation of that Province in the matter of education is a most important one. According to the temper in which it is received and discussed will depend the integrity of Confederation. So susceptible is it of becoming complicated with questions of race and religion, on which prejudice is so readily excited, that, unless it has dispassionate consideration, agitation and counter-agitation of such bitterness may result as will shake, if not shatter, our national unity. Every patriotic Canadian in forming an opinion upon the Government's action ought, therefore, to divest himself of factiousness and fanaticism.

The chief point to bear in mind is that the abstract question of whether a system of separate schools be or be not desirable is not at issue. The real issue is whether a grievance has been sustained which justice and the honour of the nation require to be remedied in such a manner as the constitution provides. The history of the Manitoba school question cannot be reviewed at length here. Shortly it is as follows: When the new Province of Manitoba entered confederation, the inhabitants by Bill of Rights, stipulated for a system of separate schools. In this demand both Protestants and Roman Catholics joined; for the Protestants were at that time in the minority and needed this protection then as much as the Roman Catholics require it to-day. This the Dominion of Canada agreed to. Manitoba's constitutional act was, in effect, the result of a compact or treaty between the Dominion of Canada and the people of the Red River settlement. The Manitoba Act was intended to provide and was supposed to have provided for the constitutional safeguarding of the right to separate schools of whichever section of the community might be in a minority. A system of separate schools was established and continued for 20 years. In 1890, the Greenway Government, pressed with charges of gross corruption, sought a means of diverting attention from its misdeeds by a new issue. It raised an anti-Catholic outcry and sought to deprive the minority of its separate schools. On the matter being submitted to the courts, the Imperial Privy Council decided in effect that, owing to a defect in drafting the Manitoba Act, the provisions inserted for permanently securing separate schools to the minority failed to accomplish that end. On a technicality, therefore, the minority found itself deprived of a right the faith of the nation had been pledged to secure to it.

But the constitution had provided a further safeguard for the remedying of any unforeseen injustice such as what has occurred. The British North America Act says that: "Where in any Province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union, or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General-in-Council from any act or decision of any Provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education." The Manitoba Act contains a provision to the same effect. The question of the right of the Roman Catholic minority to appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council under these provisions has been submitted to the courts. The Imperial Privy Council has decided that the Roman Catholic minority has such right of appeal; and it is this appeal which has lately been argued at Ottawa.

The Imperial Privy Council in so deciding admitted a grievance on the part of the Roman Catholics. Even Mr. Dalton McCarthy, in arguing for the Manitoba Government before the Governor-General-in-Council, admitted this grievance. He said: "The Privy Council has determined there is a grievance. If an order-in-council is to be passed simply because there is a grievance, there is no object in discussing the question before this body. I am not here to say there is no grievance"; and, again: "If this council has no discretion in the matter, and is merely carrying out the judgment of the Privy Council, the remedy goes as a right." The argument against the grievance being remedied was that of political expediency. The Dominion Government has met that argument in a manner that must secure for it the approbation of every honest and patriotic man. Recognizing the principle of Equity that there is no wrong without a remedy, it has determined that justice shall be done, no matter what the political consequences to itself.

Its opinion that the grievance which the Imperial Privy Council has declared to exist should be remedied, it has conveyed to the Provincial Government of Manitoba by what is termed the "Remedial Order." The rights of the minority are injuriously affected by two Provincial Acts of 1890. The Remedial Order states: "It seems requisite that the system of education embodied in the two Acts of 1890 aforesaid shall be supplemented by a Provincial Act or Acts which will restore to the Roman Catholic minority the rights and privileges of which such minority have been so deprived as aforesaid, and which will modify the said Act of 1890 so far, and so far only, as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions restoring their rights and privileges." The Province of Manitoba has, therefore, the settlement of what the Imperial Privy Council decides to be a grievance, the question will disappear from politics. The Toronto Globe has suggested that Manitoba be given an opportunity of disposing of the matter, and has urged the province, if given the opportunity, to approach the question in a spirit of liberality. Mr. Laurier has said that if injustice had been perpetrated he would use his influence with the Greenway Government to have it rectified. The matter should not, therefore, be one of party. The Greenway Government can only disregard the representation of the Dominion Government on grounds of injustice and fanaticism.

ism. If the province fails to pass the necessary remedial legislation, it will be for the Dominion Government to legislate on the subject, under this provision of both the British North America and Manitoba Acts: "In case any Provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-in-Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General-in-Council, on any appeal under this section, is not duly executed by the proper Provincial authority in that behalf, then and in every such case, and so far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section, and of any decision of the Governor-General-in-Council under this section."

The principle that the rights of minorities, whatever those rights may be, shall in each province be secured and protected, is the essential principle of Confederation. The Dominion Government, therefore, will, in the interests of Confederation, be justified in asking the Dominion Parliament to exercise its legislative powers in the event of Manitoba's continuing a policy which, whatever his opinion as to Separate Schools in the abstract, no student of history and law can consider other than a policy of fanatical persecution, disgraceful in a colony calling itself British. And if Parliament be guided by precedent, as well as by justice, it will pass such legislation. In 1871 the legislature of New Brunswick passed a law affecting the educational privileges of the Roman Catholics of that Province. No system of Separate Schools had been established by law before or after Confederation, so there was no appeal to the Governor-in-Council under the section before quoted of the British North America Act; and the Dominion Parliament had consequently no jurisdiction. Yet the Dominion Parliament went as far as it possibly could to secure the minority their privileges. At the instance of Hon. Mr. Costigan it on two occasions (in 1872 and 1875) passed a resolution urging the New Brunswick Legislature to modify its legislation so as to remove the grounds of discontent; these resolutions being passed by very large majorities. And a similar desire for Equal Rights now doubtless animates it.

Provincial rights will be in no way affected by such legislation. Provincial powers in this respect are subordinate to Dominion powers just as they are in the matters of Agriculture, or insolvency and of local works which the Dominion may declare for the general advantage of Canada. Resistance by Manitoba will be absolutely indefensible. Everyone, therefore, in the Northwest Territories who loves British fair play, no matter what his religious belief or political predilections, will use his influence to induce Manitoba to listen to the voice of reason, and should Manitoba not so listen, to support the Dominion Government in upholding the principles of justice and co-tenancy. Its patriotic and courageous stand in refusing to sacrifice the rights of minorities and the stability of Confederation to suggestions of party expediency should be appreciated by all Canada; but most particularly by the people of the Northwest, who are in a very small minority in Confederation themselves, and, therefore, vitally interested in minority rights being maintained. Should the Government in this matter suffer defeat, it will be an intimation to all future cabinets to sacrifice statesmanship to the lowest considerations of the self-interest, thus further demoralizing politics and destroying all confidence in the power of the Union to protect its weaker members. The Tribune in nowise anticipates such defeat however. On the contrary it believes that all fair-minded men will join it in congratulating the cabinet on the course adopted.

A GRACEFUL TRIBUTE.

The *Northwestern Chronicle*, of Saint Paul, has a well-written report of Archbishop Langevin's consecration, which dilates on the reception at Government House. From this part of the report we call the following:—

One of the memorable features of the several days' celebration was the reception tendered the archbishop-elect and his clerical guests on Monday afternoon at the Government house, the official residence of the Queen's representative, by the present incumbent, Lieut.-Gov. Schulz. All the more distinguished residents of western Canada were present. The little members of the cabinet now fighting the Catholics were not there of course. Lieut.-Gov. McIntosh of the Northwest territories came all the way from Regina to assist the Manitoba executive in receiving. All the judges of the supreme court, many members of parliament and others holding high public positions, all the society people, even many Protestant ministers, came to extend good wishes to the new ordinary of St. Boniface. Never had such an assemblage of guests been seen in this mansion used chiefly for great receptions, never was there one there of so unique a character, comprising as it did many of the highest dignitaries of the Church in Canada. The aspect of the interior was picturesque, the purple cassocks of the bishops, black soutanes of the priests, quaint costume of the Trappist and other monks, handsome gowns of the many ladies, together with the military trappings of the guard of honor, made up a whole which formed an attractive scene for the artist's eye. One person to whom special honor was shown was the aged father of the archbishop-elect.

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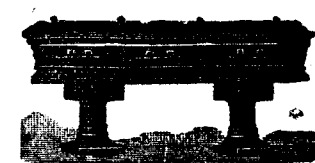
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