

sional training shall not be overridden and their gates closed by the selfishness of trades unionism. I know that the power of privileged classes is great, that the professions have an undue weight in the Legislature, and have already secured oppressive and arbitrary enactments; but I feel that the public interest must in the end prevail, that free and open educational competition must eventually be sustained, and that if the present policy be persisted in, it will in the end be swept away by a torrent of popular indignation. I go further than this, and maintain that if professional narrowness endeavors to support itself by an alliance with even ecclesiastical and political power, they also will be swept away along with it, as we have seen them swept away in our own time in France and Italy, because of alliance with similar abuses detrimental, or supposed to be detrimental, to the public interest. I hold, therefore, that it is our first duty to present our case to the Provincial Legislature, in the hope that the common interest of the whole community will prevail over merely private and professional gain.

Failing this, we still have under the Constitution Act the right of appeal to the Dominion Government, and since our case is substantially that of the Catholic minorities in the other provinces, and since we can show that while their educational rights have not only been maintained, but greatly extended under Confederation, ours are being curtailed, the Dominion Government can scarcely fail to listen to our case; more especially since recent events have shown that every loyal subject of the Dominion and of the British Empire must stand firm against the aggressions of local party spirit.

Should the Dominion Government fail us, we have under our royal charter a right to appeal to the Crown, and if we can show that in this part of Her Majesty's dominions there is any danger that the rights of free and open education and the rights of that Protestant liberty which is the religion of the Empire are in danger of being destroyed, we may hope for some measure of relief, or, at least, of sympathetic aid, on the part of the just and generous people of the mother country.

Lastly, if no other means are left, we can trust to God and our own right hand, as our fathers have been wont to do in times gone by, and can secure for our sons and daughters the education