The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1893. Vol. XXII. No. 47.

The Charlottetown Herald

—IS PUBLISHED—

Every Wednesday

—BY—

Moran & Sullivan, Editors and Proprietors,

FROM THE "HERALD" OFFICE,

CONNOLLY'S BUILDING,

Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Subscription: One Year, in Advance, $1.00

ADVERTISING RATES.—50 cents per inch for first insertion, and 20 cents for each continuation. Special notices 10 cents per line for each insertion. Marriage notices 50 cts.; deaths free.

Contracts made for Monthly, Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Yearly Advertisements, on application.

Remittances may be made by Draft, P. O. Order, or Registered Letter.

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A *Solid* Extract of Beef is more economical than a liquid, for the reason that it is concentrated, and housekeepers will find it much cheaper to

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Liebig Company's Extract of Beef,

a solid concentrated extract, free from fat and gelatine or any foreign substance and dissolve it themselves.

The genuine has this signature in blue on the jar.

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AGENTS:

CHARLOTTETOWN EXAMINER — J. J. JOHNSTON / G. R. McMAHON

SUMMERSIDE — J. M. ARBUCKLE

May 31, 1891.—1yr

A SIMPLE WAY TO HELP POOR CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

Save all cancelled postage stamps of every kind and country and send them to Rev. E. M. Barral, Hammonton, New Jersey, U. S. Give at once your address, and you will receive with the necessary explanation a nice souvenir of Hammonton Missions.

mar 15,1893—1yr.

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—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1891, - - $60,032,727.

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this Island during the past thirty years.

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Stamper's Block, Upstairs, Victoria Row, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Jan. 21, 1893.—1y

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we have just had made up a large assortment of

HEAVY,

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WEDDING RINGS.

E. W. TAYLOR,

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Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale that farm of 50 acres, fronting on the east side of the Monaghan Road, Lot 36, lying between the farms of John McKenzie and Patrick McCarron, and formerly owned by Thomas Dennis.

There are about thirty acres clear. A good title and immediate possession given. For full particulars apply at the office of

DAVIES & HAZZARD, Solicitors, &c., Charlottetown

June 14.—tf

W. A. WEEKS & CO

Wholesale & Retail Dry Goods

Is now looked up to by people all over the Island as the cheapest store in Charlottetown. They keep only the best goods and if you want anything in Black and Colored Dress Goods, Mantles, Millinery, Gents Furnishings, you can save money by buying your Dry Goods at

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

All Readymade Clothing

For Summer Wear Must be Sold.

Prices Reduced to Insure Sale.

For the Balance of this Month we offer all our summer clothing for men, boys and children at the Lowest Prices possible.

A Rare Chance to Secure Clothing Cheap

Come early in order to get the best selection.

McKAY WOOLEN CO.

YOU

Are invited to inspect our new Stock of Suitings and Coatings—also Furnishings and Hats. We guarantee the best bargains to be had in Charlottetown. The fit and finish we give to our clothing cannot be surpassed by any other.

D. A. BRUCE,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites is both a food and a remedy. It is useful as a fat producer and at the same time gives vital force to the body. It is beneficial in

CONSUMPTION

because it makes fat and gives strength. It is beneficial for

SICKLY CHILDREN

because they can assimilate it when they cannot ordinary food. It is beneficial for

COUGHS AND COLDS

because it heals the irritation of the throat and builds up the body and overcomes the difficulty.

"CAUTION."—Beware of substitutes. Genuine prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, N.Y. Sold by all druggists. 50c. and $1.00.

Local and Special News

Hinard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

K. D. C. restores the stomach to healthy action.

Hinard's Liniment is the Best!

In small towns in Germany only chimney sweeps wear plug hats.

TESTING HIS HONESTY.

Your druggist is honest if when you ask him for a bottle of Scott's Emulsion he gives you just what you ask for. He knows this is the best form in which to take Cod Liver Oil.

Hinard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend

SEVERE DIARRHŒA CURED.

Gentlemen,—I was troubled with chronic diarrhœa for over three years and received no benefit from all the medicine I tried. I was unable to work from two to four days every week. Hearing of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry I began to use it. Am now alright.

John Stiles,
Bracebridge, Ont.

The valley-dictorian generally strives for the height of eloquence.

GIVES GOOD APPETITE.

Gentlemen,—I think your valuable medicine cannot be equalled because of the benefit I derived from it. After suffering from headache and loss of appetite for nearly three years I tried B. B. B. with great success. It gave me relief at once, and I now enjoy good health.

Mrs Matthew Sproul,
Dungannon, Ont.

I was cured of lameback after suffering 15 years by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Tho. Dawson,
Cape Island, North America 000,000

I was cured of diphtheria after doctors failed by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

JOHN A. FOREY
Antigonish.

I was cured of contraction of muscles by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. RACHEL SAUNERS,
Dalhousie.

Tailors and lawyers build up their business by care in taking measures for winning suits.

NOW WELL AND STRONG.

Sirs,—It is my privilege to recommend B. B. B. For two years I was nearly crippled with an inflammatory disorder of the kidneys from which six bottles of B. B. B. entirely freed me. I am now well and strong, and gladly recommend the B. B. B. which cured me after I had almost given up hope.

Edward Johnson,
Aberdeen, B. C.

FOLLY VILLAGE, N. S.

Mrs. Cummings, wife of the Hon C. A. Cummings, of Folly Village; N. S., writes to say that she was entirely cured for twenty years, by the use of Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic and Hawker's Pills.

Hinard's Liniment is used by Physicians

How much easier it is to tell others how they ought to walk than it is to keep in the middle of the road yourself.

Read the following testimonial of Mrs. Bernard McGuire, Peterseville, Q. C. N. B.

She says: I am glad to testify to the great benefit I received from Hawker's Tonic and Pills. At the time I began to take them my system was completely run down. I had no appetite. My nerves had got in such a state that the least noise startled me, and I was also troubled at times with very severe pains in my side, and in constant torture from neuralgia of the head and face, as well as other troubles. Twice I went to a doctor, but his medicine did me no good, nor did patent medicine, that I tried, until I was advised to get Hawker's Tonic and Pills and I can truly say that as soon as I began to take them I began to get better. It is now over a year, and I have been better since. The Pills are the best I have ever used.

Mrs B. McGuire.

Since writing the above, my husband and a number of my friends have used Hawker's Tonic and Pills with the same good results.

Mrs B McGuire.

I hereby certify that the above is correct.

Peter Langley, J P

The professional criminal is seldom a bigoted fellow. At least he often lays himself open to conviction.

WORTH READING.

Mr. Wm. McNee, of St. Ives, Ont., had eleven terrible running sores and was not expected to recover, all treatments having failed. Six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters completely restored him to health. Druggist Sanderson, of St. Mary's, Ont., certifies to these facts.

LOOKED LIKE A SKELETON.

Gentlemen,—Last summer my baby was so bad with summer complaint that he looked like a skeleton. Although I had not much faith in it, I took a friend's advice and tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. He soon got better. I truly believe it saved his life.

Mrs. Harvey Steeves,
Hillsborough, B

If brevity is the soul of wit all we who are "short" ought to be very jolly.

Philadelphia society has discovered a new diversion. At the latest gathering of the Quaker aristocracy the events of the occasion were a bonnet trimming contest between the gentlemen and a whistling match between the ladies. The prizes in these competitions having been awarded, a house cat was put forward as the prize to be won in a game of progressive old maid. And thus Philadelphia manages to keep awake.

The Premier Speaks.

Sir John Thompson's Speech at the Great Conservative Rally at Montreal.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK]

Liberal convention, and who after feasting as they supposed on Mr. Laurier's watermelons for three days found on reflection when they got home that they had been instead cheated with pumpkins. (Laughter)

WHAT THE FARMERS WILL SEE.

Now these people are going about the country declaring that the farmers are a most depressed and downtrodden class, who would have better prices for their vegetables and who would get better prices for their farms if it were not for this Conservative Government. They are going about preaching that all the farmers have to do is to combine to put the Conservative Government out and destroy every vestige of protection in the tariff and then everybody will be happy and rich. But every intelligent and thinking farmer will find out, before he comes to cast his vote, that all this is idle wind and chaff. He will see that in free trade England, where there is not a vestige of protection in the tariff, the agricultural interest is so depressed that if you speak to a thoughtful, well-informed Englishman about the condition of the farming community there, he will tell you without hesitation that their condition is such that no man can tell how they are to get along even through the near future. Then if the Canadian farmer will come to the United States, as delegates from Leeds lately did, he will find there even a greater depression in the prices of products and of lands. The reasons are open for him to see. It is not that the farmer is being plundered to the advantage of the artizan it is not that he is being taxed for the benefit of the manufacturer, it is not that burdens are laid upon him for the purpose of supplying workingmen with bread in the mines and factories of this country; but the depression is due to a change in the condition of things which has been going on the world over, and the change is an absolute one in the United States and this country as regards agriculture. How could anyone suppose that farm land in the old provinces and states would remain at what it was worth ten, fifteen or twenty years ago, when thousands of square miles of virgin soil had been opened up by the two governments of the United States and Canada [illegible] America 000,000 acres of land every year have been added to the area of cultivated agricultural soil, how can it be supposed that the condition of the farmer as regards the prices of his products, and the value even of his farm, would remain as it was in years gone by?

OUR HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

But are there conditions and signs in this country more hopeful for the farmer than perhaps in the United States. Those conditions arise from his adaptation to a new system of agriculture, and that change has made itself widely observed in the Eastern States of America, when growing of products to which the farm was originally devoted has been abandoned and transferred to the West and other and more profitable systems carried on in stead. We have in this country, too, more hope for the farmer from the fact that the virgin soil of the United States is practically all occupied and under cultivation today. No more will great regions of fertile and virgin soil be at the disposal of the government of that country; and in this country we shall have the development of the Northwest, increasing the farmer's market and increasing the opportunities he has of making his property valuable not only as regards agricultural products, but as regards the value of the land itself if he puts it in the market for sale. But who is there that does not know that the policy of the Liberal-Conservative government, as regards the principles upon which the tariff is based, is not, as is claimed by the Opposition press, for the benefit of one class or intended for the purpose of taxing one class for the benefit of another. Everybody knows, who will give the subject any thought, that every industry in this country which employs workingmen, which distributes wages among the working classes, is just as distinctly and directly for the benefit of the farmers as for the working classes themselves.

THE QUESTION OF TARIFF REVISION.

Now, gentlemen, I have told you that we have admitted at the outset that the tariff requires changes, and that investigations are going forward towards that end. The public works of this country have been, perhaps lavishly, certainly liberally, dealt with in the past, and in the immediate future there would be no great demand for the increasing of public indebtedness by the extension of those public works to any very large degree. Under those circumstances we are concluded that the time has come when the tariff may profitably be revised even to the extent of a reduction of it. I shall endeavor to show that the principles upon which it is founded, and to which I will refer to in a moment, are principles which will be extended for the benefit not only of the manufacturer and of the working classes, but of the farmer himself in an equal degree. Let me tell you that the principles upon which we propose to revise the tariff are very different from those which the Opposition lay down. They have declared as their cardinal principle that every vestige of protection must come out of the tariff. We declare it to be our policy—whether it is popular or unpopular, and we feel it would be an injury to Canada if we deserted that policy—we declare that every effort will be made which can properly be made by a tariff, to provide a home market for our people. But above all things it shall be our policy to write it upon every place the hand of the Government can reach, that the industries of Canada, whether manufacturing, mining, fishing or farming, are never to be at the dictation of a foreign country. (Loud cheers). We have seen it stated in the speech delivered by the Opposition leaders in the town of Newmarket the other day that if any man, an American or anyone else, came along and wanted to sell you a dollar's worth of goods for fifty cents, the Government should not be allowed to prevent him doing it. We have no objection to those gentlemen being allowed to bring in their dollar's worth of goods and sell them to you for fifty cents, but we intend to take good care that when they have driven the workmen from our soil into their own country, they shall not come back and oblige you to pay one dollar and fifty cents for one dollar's worth of goods. (Cheers.)

THE ISSUE IS PLAIN.

I think a pretty plain issue is drawn between us, and that issue is that the feature of protection shall remain in the tariff so long as we can keep it there. Then we do propose to agree to the Opposition programme of adopting a tariff for revenue only. They tried that for five years in this country, a tariff for revenue only, and many of you, doubtless, remember that those were sad years for Canada. One thing is quite clear, that the tariff for revenue did not raise the revenue (laughter), and that, on an average, the then Government had an annual deficit of two millions of dollars. Another thing is quite certain, that the tariff for revenue did not take down the public debt, because they increased the public debt at the rate of $8,000,000 per annum, while in all the period of the Liberal-Conservate Government since, extending over fifteen years, the increase of the national debt has been only about $6,250,000, and out of that we have constructed the finest public works that any country with our population possesses. Out of that sum the Canadian Pacific Railway has been constructed, receiving something like $60,000,000 as subsidies, other railways have been constructed in every direction, the canals have been deepened and extended, the Government railways in the lower provinces have been carried forward and every kind of public work has been given to this country to make a complete equipment for a growing and rapidly developing nation. We do not know that while it did not raise revenue and while it increased the public debt for the few public works they were obliged to construct, the people were leaving this country in greater numbers than ever since and were in a more hopeless condition than I trust we shall ever see Canadian workingmen occupy again. (Cheers).

RESULTS OF CONSERVATIVE RULE.

While our policy has not achieved everything that could be desired or everything hoped for, it has at least increased the commerce of the country by something like $28,000,000 annually against a falling off of $20,000,000 annually under a tariff for revenue only. We have seen hundreds of thousands of workingmen added to the pay rolls of our industries, and we do not intend to go back to a tariff for revenue only by which those names would be struck from the rolls and the condition of our working people reduced to the condition occupied a little while ago by the labourers in the United States. I may be told with respect to these references to the United States that we are not out of the woods yet. It may be so. I will tell you this, that if we had our opponents' continental free trade, if we had their system for revenue only, if we had their commercial union and their unrestricted reciprocity, you and I would not have to see the day when Canada would be out of the woods. We know there are times of depression in the United States in years gone past, times almost as great as those we have recently visited that country, and we know that instantly all their evil effects were felt in Canada and long after they had passed away in the United States their evils remained with us. You go abroad over Canada today and will not see those evil effects yet Providence may spare us a share of the trials which the great Republic has gone through with respect to these matters, but, at all events, we have the satisfaction of knowing that our country is better built up in regards it commercial and industrial enterprises, is more independent, more self-reliant, more able to bear itself in times of commercial stress in the United States than it was before, and is

BETTER TO FACE THE STORM,

if the storm should come. (Loud cheers.) I want to ask your attention, and gentlemen, once again, for a moment or two, to the policy which the Opposition has taken of the question of the tariff. As I have said, they have charged the Government and the tariff for everything which is antagonistic to this country, and which can be complained of. They have failed to point out in any reasonable consideration the subject, the condition of the policy of the Government, how any other policy than that we have pursued would have been attended with an increase instead of a decrease of duties. But, ladies and gentlemen, I have speeches and ask yourselves, your neighbors, when you read them, what it is they propose with respect to the tariff and what respect to the trade policy to cure these evils. When they propose to take their answer is contained in their speeches. When they are called upon to tell us what kind of tariff they will make, how they propose to largely reduce the expenditure of the country and still provide the necessary means for its government, they tell us this: Let us assume office and we will show you what we will do after we get in. (Laughter). That is their whole story and their whole policy.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

Now let me pass from the question of the tariff, interesting as it is, for I cannot sit down without referring to the contrast presented between the Opposition and ourselves with respect to a question which interests a large number of the people in this country. I refer to the question of the Manitoba schools. My opponents have challenged me to speak openly and plainly here tonight and I intend to do so. I have no doubt when I have finished that some of them will say I have spoken vaguely after all, although I shall have told everything that is in the story. There are people who think, no matter how frankly one speaks on a question, something is kept back in reserve, that something is hidden, and one has some dark design. Time and again I have been accused with respect to this question of pandering to Catholic interests. Time and again in another province I have been accused of entering into a league with the Roman Catholic hierarchy for the purpose of subverting the constitutional rights of a province of this Dominion; and when our time came to speak in Parliament last session we stated the whole case, we brought all the documents down and still our opponents claimed that the House should censure us, and they have never to this hour been able to tell the reason why.

MR. TARTE ANSWERED.

True, there was a suspicion in the great mind of Mr. Tarte that I had entered into a league with His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface, that I had promised His Grace that if a decision of the judicial committee of the privy council went against his people in Manitoba, I would manage in some way to subvert that decision and obtain remedial measures from our own Parliament. I denied that on the floor of Parliament; but I did not satisfy Mr. Tarte. (Laughter). Mr. Tarte went to the Liberal convention, repeated the story and declared he was able to prove it; and before many weeks were over he had not only solemn denial made on the floor of Parliament that any compact had been made with anybody on this subject, but he had the solemn assertion in writing of the venerable Archbishop himself, that, however much I might regard it as calumny, as regards himself it was a disgraceful calumy of the grossest kind. I believe that the people of the Dominion of Canada to-day, apart from my own denial, will accept the word of that venerable and saintly man in preference to that of ten thousand Tartes. So much for the story that I had an intrigue by which the decision of the judicial committee was to be subverted and put aside. But then the people of Ontario have been told by another great public man that I am resorting to some trick and device for the purpose of setting aside the decision of the Judicial committee of the Privy council. I will tell you ladies and gentlemen,

THE FACTS OF THE CASE

and you will find they lay in very small compass. The province of Manitoba has two statutes by which separate school education in that province was abolished. The Roman Catholic minority took this ground. They said: while it is true that every province of Canada has the right to make its own laws in regard to education, it cannot take away a system of separate schools which existed before the province was created, and, therefore, those statutes are null and void. We said to them that that was a question which had to be decided by the courts, because it was a question of law, and it must eventually go to the courts for decision. It was sent to the courts—it was taken to the courts, I am willing to admit and have admitted on the floor of Parliament. At that time it was taken to the courts by the Government for the purpose of having that decision settled definitely by a judicial tribunal. At that time there was no statute by which that question could be tried by any court to which we could send it, and, therefore, we had to say to His Grace and the gentlemen who were supporting him in his trouble that it was necessary that one of them should come forward and institute the suit in his own name so as to have the question decided, and we paid the expense of the litigation.

THE DECISION WAS AGAINST THE MINORITY

in Manitoba. The decision was that those two statutes did not take away any rights from the minority which existed at the time that province was created. So much for that decision. It is final, and no man in the Government or out of it can, or should, attempt to assail it or subvert it by any means, even if such means were in his power. But the minority supporting His Grace said: Now that these acts have been declared by the highest legal authorities to be valid and constitutional, we appeal to the Governor-in Council to give us remedial legislation, to give us redress against such parts of those acts as deprive us of the rights to educate our own children and to tax ourselves for the support of educational institutions for our children. Under a clause of the constitution which says with respect to educational enactments taking away the right of the minority, a right which the minority got after the union, while the act would be constitutional and valid, the minority would have the right to go to the Governor-in-council for relief. What was the position under these circumstances? The province of Manitoba is created under the statute in which that appeal is not expressly given. In the British North America act it is expressly given to every other province in Canada, but His Grace on behalf of the minority said:—Although it is not expressly by that act, we as a province as part of the population in a province of a confederation are entitled to the benefit of that relief under the British North America act. The provincial government denied that position and said that with respect to that subject the British North America act did not apply. There were various minor features of the question which I need not trouble you with.

THESE ARE THE LEADING POINTS:

We said to His Grace, under these circumstances it is a difficult and doubtful question of law, and we must again ask the courts to decide the new question which has been raised by that appeal. If we had been disposed, and had undertaken to pass remedial orders in compliance with His Grace's appeal, and it turned out that we had no power to pass such orders and that His Grace had no right to insert such an appeal, they would have been absolutely worthless. Then we would have been hounded out of office for having undertaken to interfere without the authority of the law, with the rights of a province, for the purpose of cultivating the vote of the religious minority in that province. His Grace and those for whom he acted, were wise enough to see that, under those circumstances, the only safe way to proceed was to get an authoritive decision on the question, whether an appeal under those circumstances would lie against those two statutes. And that is the question which is now before the courts. While it is before the courts I do not and cannot blame any man for declining, as did the leader of the Opposition in convention the other day, to express an opinion as to what he would do if the decision were one way or another, because no man can tell, until that decision is pronounced, what regard to the minority, and what rights or powers it will establish or negative with regard to the Governor-in-council or the federal authorities.

BUT I DO BLAME MR. LAURIER

for this, that for the purpose of appealing to passions in this country, for the purpose of making it appear to one class of the people that he is in favor of interfering in behalf of the minority, and making it appear to another class that he was never going to interfere for the minority—that he, under the circumstances, supported the vote of censure in the House of Commons and declared that we had been guided by arrant cowardice, and he used the word with so much repetition as children do at play when they get angry with one another. But although it was cowardice, he said, for us not to express an opinion until the decision was given, he had no opinion to express himself, except one, which was absolutely worthless as an opinion on the question at all. I do not blame him for declining to commit himself, but having undertaken the role of critic and declared that we should be censured, he was bound by duty to his party and public, to declare what his policy was and why it was we were liable to censure. Instead of doing this, when he came to face the question in convention, he refused to say anything about it on the platform on the plea that the case was before the courts. The only opinion he could express about it was that the Government were cowards—cowards, cowards all the time.

HIS LIPS WERE NOT SEALED.

It is a remarkable circumstance that on the day of that convention, when he thus spoke and was so eager to run for shelter to the litigation, the litigation had not begun. The case had not been sent to the courts, and, therefore, his lips were not sealed and he might have told the convention all his heart about it. He restrained himself, however, on the ground that the Government had decided to send the case to the courts. Well, so they had when the session was on, and yet he had supported a vote of censure upon us for not having then said or do done something which he did not do himself and did not propose to do. Now the only utterance which the leader of the Opposition has given as to what his policy would be upon this question is simply this. He says that it has been alleged by His Grace the Archbishop and the Catholic minority that the the public schools are really Protestant schools, and if so he says—and of course everybody agrees with the sentiment—that it would be an outrage that Catholic children should be obliged to attend them and that Catholic parents should be taxed for their support. He promised to enquire into that and give redress. Well, in the first place, he would require to know whether he had the power to give redress or not, and if he put his fingers on any school, Protestant or Catholic, as a member of the Federal Government, and then found he had not the power to do so, he would not only be ordered by the courts of the country to take his fingers off, but he would find that he had meddled to the great disadvantage of the educational interests of the province, as well of its legislative rights. In the first place, no matter how great an outrage may be alleged to exist with regard to education in that or any other province, before the Federal Government should be asked to interfere, it should be made pretty clear by the highest authority that they have the power and the consequent duty to interfere.

WE THEREFORE MEET MR. LAURIER

by saying, even if these were such schools as you describe, you would have no right to touch them without having the power and the consequent duty to interfere laid down by the highest authority in the country. But Mr. Laurier's statement that he would interfere if he found these to be Protestant schools, is a proposition open at both ends and which anyone can see through. What is a Protestant school makes all the difference in the world according to the light of him who looks at it. His Grace is of the opinion that these are necessarily Protestant schools, although public schools, because they simply go forward in continuation of the Protestant separate school system, which was in vogue in the province before the objectionable acts were passed; and in the mind of another who would enquire as to whether Protestant instruction was given in these schools or not, the greatest difference migh prevail. It is a difference which theologians would struggle pretty hard over, and which politicians never would settle till the end of time. (Laughter). So, no one need be deluded by Mr. Laurier pointing them to a Will 'o the Wisp like that. It is not a question what the schools are to do. We have no power to interfere in a province from time to time, as the schools become oppressive, are conducted on unjust principles, and interfere with the religious principles of the parents and children. We have no power to interfere, from time to time, to regulate matters of that kind. Once for all we have to decide, if the public functions is imposed upon us by the courts, not what the schools are, but what the citizens of the province make them; and, therefore, if the statutes of Manitoba do not make the schools of that province Protestant schools and do not justify the public schools of that Protestant schools, the Federal Government would have no power to interfere if any contravention of the law there was made to the oppression of the minority.

THE REMEDY IS WITHIN THE PROVINCE

itself, before the tribunals of the the country for a grievance like that. The utmost that can be or is said in the appeal that is made to-day is that the two statutes objected to are oppressive to the minority in the establishment of schools of that character. The law has justified their establishment to the injury of the minority, and, therefore, remedy ought to be given, not against the schools as they exist now, or may exist six months or a year hence, but against the schools as they are constituted or may be constituted by virtue of those two statutes, and those two statutes alone. With regard to what has been said in the other province, about this being simply an attempt to get round the decision of the judicial committee of the Privy council by bad faith, that is altogether an injurious and erroneous statement. The redress which may be claimed by His Grace and the minority is a redress which may be far short of the nullification of the Manitoba statutes, and he who assumes that that the courts are going to decide that we can and intend to nullify those acts, acts upon an assumption altogether erroneous, and the only object can be to excite prejudice for the purpose of making it appear that there is some intrigue on our part. Everything which has passed the lips of a minister to a prelate or anybody else is envoked; but I can say that every man who has had the least communication with us on the subject is as free to publish his opinions on any other subject. Let me finally say that

THE CASE IS INSCRIBED FOR ARGUMENT

and will probably be argued before the Supreme court of Canada next month. The position of the leader of the Opposition is taken on the assumption that this is to be a very simple decision and Mr. Dalton McCarthy has told his people in the West that the only question is—Have we power to interfere? When he has time to read the case he will find that we have submitted other questions which will largely guide and control the action which may be finally taken upon His Grace's appeal. We have asked the courts to decide whether the condition that existed in Manitoba constitutes a right against the taking away of which the minority have a right to insert this appeal. We have asked them to decide whether the rights of the minority have been injuriously affected by these two statutes, and to decide as well the question of the power of the executive to entertain the appeal to give relief. Until the court's decision has been pronounced, it is impossible for any living man to say what policy is to be laid down, because no man knows what right is to be defined as possessed by the minority, and what powers, if any, will be defined as possessed by the executive of the Dominion. I have told you the whole case, there is absolutely nothing kept in reserve, and the man who should undertake to prophesy as to what the decision would be, the man who would undertake to formulate a policy in advance of that decision would be a fool; and Mr. Laurier is worthy of condemnation not for having refused to declare his

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