

MR. MACDOUGALL'S SPEECH.
Macdougall thought it was to be noted that this important and distinctive was once more upon the floor of Parliament. In Ontario, and in Quebec, there had been a vivid recollection of the difficult embarrassments which had attended the discussion of the education question during the ten or fifteen years of Confederation. In 1870, when, with his constituents, then on the other side of the House, resolved to this question on a permanent basis, he moved it forward from the political, and the later Separate School question passed. The proposed separation of principle and abandonment of the rights of the people, but heaved to see the very parties who, the accusation acknowledge the loss of the arrangements made, and now admit that a country like a large population of both Catholics and Protestants, it is necessary in order to satisfaction to the people to relate these differences in our Legislature and in our administration. With reference to the question of the Catholic members, and priesthood of the *Anglican* body believe that it is especially necessary that in the early years of youth religious instruction be communicated to them—that of instruction which their parents would be so sound and true. Therefore contended and succeeded in obtaining in which religious education. Catholics and Protestants together and embodied in our

every possible combination of circumstances. The new system had been in Ontario for years, and all were fully satisfied with the arrangement. The rule was applied in the towns and villages where the Catholic population was large, the powerful hands of the minority securing at the time the right, made it possible for their children to be common to all where they were exposed to the risk of which their consciences disapproved. So far as Ontario and Quebec were concerned the question was settled; but in respect to the other provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick it was found, when those provinces were being considered, that no such kind existed there. He understood that in Nova Scotia to this day

was no strong agitation for any constitutional security to protect the rights of the minority. The Government found it possible so to administer the law as to give total obedience to the Roman Catholic hierarchy. It was to be deeply regrettable so unfortunate a question had been brought into the House; but being it was their duty to make a delivery upon it. The Government had taken the advice of the law officers, and that the Act passed in this case constitutional, and that there was sufficient ground to cause its disallowance, and therefore the original motion under discussion was, in point of a vote of want of confidence, and a vote was upon the advice of the law officers interpreted that Act. If they properly expounded the law, if the Minister of Justice had given his opinion upon a grave constitutional question such a manner as to obtain the vote of the legal members of the House, they would be sustaining him. It had been admitted by the Minister of Justice that there was nothing in the Act to render it unconstitutional. The member for the County of Quebec proposed a resolution to refer this question, admitting the constitutionality of the course taken by the Government, to the Imperial Parliament, and ask Parliament to amend the constitution so as to give the rights and privileges before Confederation. He did not see in what manner the Imperial Parliament should amend the con-

the machinery of the Government to protect the machinery to make a declaration of war. The machinery to protect the machinery to make a declaration of war would amount to nothing. Looking at the case as a precedent, we are when in any difficulty of a kind which is of a serious nature, of the people, to run off to the Government with the grievance, and that at so early a stage in our history. If we are to begin that process, we are going to make a precedent. Would the Government of the day find it embarrassed by an appeal to this as an example for changing the constitution? For these reasons and others, the majority of the resolution passed, the hon. member had good reason to warn him and his hon. friends in Lower Canada, not to vote for the resolution to carry the question to the Imperial Parliament, where perhaps they would not find the same readiness to realize their claims as they would find in Dominion, where those claims were better understood. He thought it was his friend opposite (Mr. Colby) this Parliament.

regret and a hope that the Legislature of New Brunswick will so modify school law as to remove all cause of friction that may now exist. It was the safest course to pursue in order to obtain protection for the minority. Such a course would secure the peace of the Protestant majority in New Brunswick, and bring about the system there that exists in the Provinces. (Cheers.)

and to keep up the price of the
me, for they cannot, it appears,
the demand, as the machine is
making the lead in the market.
McCracken that McCracken has bound
company to make the machine out
best material. All the parts
any friction is to be made of
and a cover is to be put on every
and all the extras are to be
with the machines free, sav-
about \$4 on the price. We have
a book of samples showing
we thought impossible for any
one to do, comprising tucking, fill-
ing, cording and about thirty
other kinds of sewing. Mr. Mc-
Cracken is prepared to show any person
will purchase the New Orleans how
the work contained in the
book.

A characteristic anecdote is related of
him at-elbow post, who, by some freak
of chance coming into possession of a
dollar bill, called to a lad and said,
"my boy, take this William and
change it." "What do you mean
calling it William?" inquired the
lad. "Why, money," re-
plied the post. "I am not sufficiently
wary with it to take the liberty of
it to Bill."

