### WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895.

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### HON. J. J. CURRAN

ON THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUES-TION.

The Solicitor-General Gives a Masterly Exposition of the Important Subject—"The People of Canada Would Uphold a Government that Stood Out for Good Faith and the Respect of the Pledged Word of

The honorable gentleman spoke as follows at Sydney, C. B.: The Manitoba school question, of which

so much had been said, ought to be one of great simplicity. It was not, in so far as the Parliament of Canada is concerned, a religious question in any sense. It was not a question as to whether one vote in this respect were not supposed upon the province a system of schools nity was rank rubbish. The 22nd section of the Manitoba act gave certain powers regarding education to the Legislature of the province and imposed certain restrictions upon that Legislature. It was simply a question to-day whether the constitution was to be upheld, and whether the privileges secured to the minority, privileges most likely at that time to be secured to a Protestant minority, as that body of Christians vince at the time the act was passed, were to be maintained; or if those matary compact, were to be treated as waste it could not be lightly treated, it could nearly in the same position as the Protestant minority in the Province of Quebec, and as the one was treated so there | him in that speech. He said: was a possibility of the other being dealt Majesty reversed the decision.

Mr. Laurier says that the policy of the ice it be, then

SPONSIBLE

for the action of the Government all | nal in the land. And, further, he warnthrough this matter than Mr. Laurier ed the party in power that he was acting himself. He impugns not only the Gov- in their interest in bringing forward ernment of Canada, but he casts the such a resolution, in these solemn words: charge of cowardice upon the greatest Queen was pending, Mr. Blake, foreseeing that if the case went against the pretensions of the minority there would still remain the appeal to his privileges acquired under the sub-section of section 22 of the Manitoba act relative to rights acquired since the union with Canada, proposed the following re-

ies interested may be represented and told that in accepting that resolution that a reasoned opinion may be obtain-

have a grievance. Let us take his own words so that there may be no misunderstanding :-

"My opinion is, that whenever, in opsystem of schools was preferable to an- position to the continued view of a proother. Those who were called upon to vincial executive and legislature, it is contemplated by the Dominion execuin any way to deal with the merits and tive to disallow a provincial act bedemerits of the separate school system. | cause it is ultra vires, there ought to The whole question was whether the be a reference; and also that there ought rights of the minority in Manitoba under | to be a reference in certain cases where the Manitoba act were to be respected the condition of public opinion renders and held inviolate. To talk of coercion expedient a solution of legal problems, of the majority or the desire to impose dissociated from those elements of passion and expediency which are, rightly requinant to any section of the commu- or wrongly, too often attributed to the action of political bodies. And again, I for my part, would recommend such a reference in all cases of educational appeal, cases which necessarily evoke the feelings to which I have alluded, and to one of which, I am frank to say, my present motion is mainly due."

And having thus defined the extent vires" and the appeal to his Excellencyin-council on the grounds of grievance was actually in the minority in the pro- from an undue interference by a province of the Privy Council in this inwith rights acquired under the second siance? The Government does not difbranch of the educational clause of the ters that had been declared by the high- act, Mr. Blake was particularly careful Dalton McCarthy does not differ. The est tribunal in the Empire a parliament- to indicate what were his reasons for adopting such a course. He felt the paper and cast to the winds. The con- necessity of avoiding political action in than that the minority in Manitoba stitutional question could not be evaded, a country like ours, with a population made up such different elements, not be ignored with impunity; because elements divided by race and by creed the Catholic minority of Manitoba stood and by language. Can there be any doubt of his intention when we conconsider the following words used by

"But sir, besides the positive gain of obwith. When the Manitoba school act of taining the best guidance, there are 1890 was enacted the Catholics, who had other and, in my opinion, not unimportthen become the minority, protested ant gains besides. Ours is a popular against it. The schools which they had government; and when burning quesenjoyed for nineteen years had been tions arise inflaming the public mind, has been demonstrated, the position of bolished, their school-houses had been when agitation is rife as to the political Sir John A. Macdonald has be handed over to the public schools, their | action of the executive or the legislature taxes were applied to the public school | -which action is to be based on legal system, and every privilege that they questions, obviously beyond the grasp of had enjoyed from a short time after the the people at large-when the people province was incorporated with the are on such questions divided by cries of Dominion had been swept away. Un- creed and race; then I maintain that a der these circumstances the case of great public good is attainable by the Barrett vs. the Queen was placed before submission of such legal questions to the court for adjudication, as to whether | legal tribunals with all the customary any law or practice in force at the securities for a sound judgment; and time of the passing of the Manitoba act | whose decision, passionless and dignifiof 1870 had been infringed upon. The ed, accepted by each of us as binding in Supreme court of Canada had unani- our own affairs, involving fortune, freemously held that this school law was dom, honor, life itself, are most likely to ultra vires. The Privy Council of Her be accepted by us all in questions of public concern."

If we understand the English language Dominion Government in dealing with surely there was no other meaning to be this question was cowardly and shifting. given to those words of the Hon. Ed-A man with his so-called policy requires ward Blake than that if he had to decide to have a great deal of audacity to ac jupon a course of action, seeing the concuse any one of cowardice, but if coward- dition of the country, he would decide

SUCH A BURNING QUESTION

NO MAN IN THIS COUNTRY IS MORE RE- in the light of the interpretation given to our constitution by the highest tribu-

leader the Liberal party has had in my proposal should be declined, the first tion. Whilst the case of Barrett vs. the that this is a proposal eminently help- John Thompson said: ful to the executive of the counhelpful to them, because it is eminently the courts, there will be no mit to the judgment of the House."

with Canada, proposed the following resolution:

Solution:

That it is expedient to provide means whereby, on solemn occasions:

The consequences and never uttered means whereby, on solemn occasions of canada without a for Lister challenges me, as he surely or conservative, in the provide, would dissenting voice. Mr. Laurier was present; had no right to challenge me, to state in lay a sacrilegious hand upon the constitutional privileges of the minority in the slightest degree, and he felt that the whose language is our own—the dear touching the exercise of the power of a word of protest; he acquiesced in it, happen, I tell him that the answer I fair play that held good there was in

disallowance, or of the appellate power and in acquiescing in it he acquiesced in can give now and the answer I shall as to educational legislation, important what had been adopted by the Liberquestions of law or fact may be referred al-Conservative party of Canada. Mr. by the executive to a high judicial tri- Dalton McCartby acquiesced in that rebunal for hearing and consideration, in solution and with every member of the and whether it shall be in the hands of such mode that the authorities and part- House stood bound by it. But they were | legislators opposed to us, or in the hands Sir John A. Macdonald had made several ed for the information of the executive." reservations. That he had insisted that In support of that resolution Mr. Blake in every instance, whether the Govmade one of the most able and remark- erument of the day acted upon or reject- as to what constitution is, regardless of able speeches ever delivered in the ed the opinion of Her Majesty's Privy House of Commons. He pointed out Council, they must still bear the responthat he not only referred to questions of sibility of their action. That was true. should be against the majority; and that "ultra vires" legislation, but to the ques- No government can divest itself of its so far as the disposal of this appeal is tion of appeal to the Governor-General- responsibility for the administration of concerned at any rate, the minority must in-Council by a minority claiming to every law upon the statute book. Speak- bow to that decision and the federal exing of that responsibility, and the care ecutive will advise his Excellency acwith which the resolution of Mr. Blake had been prepared, Sir John A. Macdonald had used these words to define his exact position :

"Such a decision is only for the information of the Government. The executive is not relieved from any responsibility because of any answer being given by the tribunal. If the executive were to be relieved of any such responsibility, I should consider that a fatal blot in the proposition of my hon, friend. I believe in responsible government. I believe in the responsibility of the executive. But the answer of the tribunal will be simply for the information of the Government. The Government may dissent from that decision, and it may be their duty to do so if they differ from the conclusion to which the court has come."

The responsibility of the Gevernment remains and they may be called upon to dissent from the decision of the most of his object in covering both the "ultra august tribunal "if they differ from the conclusion to which the court has come."

Who differs from the decision fer, Mr. Laurier does not differ, Mr. Privy Council has declared that it is impossible to come to any other conclusion have had their rights interfered with. What could the Government then do but call upon the Legislature of Manitoba to remedy the grievance? Mr. Laurier may go back upon his vote upon the Blake resolution. Mr. Dalton McCarthy the system of separate schools or esmay say: "This is a wrong and the tablishing a system of neutral schools in statute has provided a remedy, but do Manitoba, the manner in which the not apply the remedy," but the people of Canada who love justice will not stand any such doctrine.

THE POSITION OF MR. BLAKE

Thompson upon this question? At the at a public meeting there, in the pre-Manitoba school question. He declared that his Government would stand by the constitution, and amidst the ringing cheers of the multitude he declared that the appeal of the minority in Manitoba would be referred to the highest tribunal; and if the decision went against the majority that majority would have to submit, and if it went against the minority they would have to abide by the consequences. (Cheers.) Later on when Messrs. Laurier, Mc-Government, because the appeal of the minority to the Governor-General-in-Council had been referred for adjudication as to the right of his Excellency-incouncil to deal with the matter after the decision in the Barrett case, Sir John "I have an absolute confidence that, if Thompson was taunted by the member for L'Islet with being afraid to announce

be able to give him, if that event should happen, would be this, that the Province of Manitoba is a constitutional province of legislators in sympathy with us, we have every reason to believe and to rest assured that she will obey the dictates of the highest tribunal in this Empire, consequences, regardless even of the displeasure of the majority if the decision cordingly.' Was that language plain enough?

Was there any cowardice in that declaration? The present Government is the successor of Sir John Thompson's administration. They have inherited his traditions, they have declared for his views upon this momentous question. They are bound to stand or fall by the constitution as expounded by the highest court in the Empire, and above all they are bound to respect Parliamentary compacts. The Privy Council, in the reasons they were bound by the statutes to give for the opinion they expressed. declared that the 22nd section of the Manitoba act was "in truth a parliamentary compact." The people of Canada would uphold a Government that stood outfor good faith, and the respect of the pledged word of the Dominion. (Cheers.) Mr. Laurier seems to suggest that, this matter being one of fact, as he says, there should be an investigation—some sort of a commission. The Privy Council had decided the question of fact when it held that the minority had a grievance. If Mr. Laurier was not satisfied with the decision of the Privy Council. he had the statement of Mr. Martin, his own colleague and supporter, the author of this law, who had declared it tyrannical. If that did not satisfy him let him refer to the words of Mr. Hugh J. Macdonald, son of the late chieftain, the former member for Winnipeg, who stated in Parliament: "Whatever we may think of the advisability of maintaining separate school system in Manitoba was abolished

WAS BRUTAL AND BARBAROUS BUTCHERY."

The question of a grievance has been ing that he felt deeply moved by the settled beyond dispute, and to suppose strong religious sentiment expressed that Mr. Greenway, who despises and and that in it he recognized the fervent What was the position of Sir John repudiates the judgment of the Privy faith of their fatherland. After High Council, would respect the finding of a Mass which was celebrated by Rev. very formation of his government he Royal commission, is simply preposter. Father Sinnett, His Grace proceeded to went with his colleagues to Toronto, and ous. The Liberal-Conservative party administer the sacrament of Confirmaare not responsible for this wretched tion. About ninety candidates in all sence of thousands in one of the public question being thrust into the political had been prepared for it, Rev. Father halls, he made a statement of the policy arena. For twenty years they govern- Zerbach having labored assiduously in of his party. Before resuming his seat ed Manitoba, respecting the rights of all the matter for some time previous. After he was called upon to speak on the classes of Her Majesty's subjects. It the Archbishop's address to the candiwas the Liberal party that trampled upon the rights of the minority, and when or where has Mr. Laurier appealed to read by Mr. P. Yonker to which His his friend and adherent and co-Liberal, Grace feelingly replied. Following is Mr. Greenway, to undo the wrong he has perpetrated? (Cheers.) If Mr. Laurier were a patriotic man he would join hands with the Liberal-Conservatives in maintaining and enforcing the constitution. The Government have called upon the Legislature of Manitoba to do justice in the premises. Every Carthy and Tarte joined in a vote of good citizen hopes they may settle the non-confidence in Sir John Thompson's question on the basis of justice within their own Legislature, but should they tail to do so the Parliament of Canada will not shirk its duty, and remedial legislation will be carried by an over- fulfil the arduous duties which falls upwhelming majority. Their honored on him, especially in these times of guest had stated that in Nova Scotia the day of bigotry had passed and that his province was a land of fair play to all. sors in your ardent attachment to that Canada, the Hon. Elward Blake, and it persons to regret that decision will be the policy of the Government in advance He could tell them that in the Province sacred cause. Religious training it is would not take long to prove that asser- hon, gentlemen opposite. My opinion is, of the decision of the Privy Council. Sir of Quebec no public man would dare to propose a law that would inflict an in- here, and intend to establish two others "When the questions which surround jury on or infringe upon a right or privi- in the near future, we regret havidg to try at this time; but it is eminently her case have been decided by lege of the Protestant minority without being driven into obscurity. (Cheers.) helpful to the good government of this suspicion on the part of that province Let them read the admirable speech of evident to your Grace that in the Excellency-in-council with reference to country, and it is in this spirit that I that either from religious or political Hon. Mr. Blake, M. P., on this subject past we have labored under many spirit. move the amendment which I now sub- antipathy or sympathy her legislation and see what a Protestant representahas been interfered with or her rights tive had to say as to tolerance in the could not speak our language, and who, That resolution was adopted by the invaded; and when the hon, member Province of Quebec. No party, Liberal therefore, could not give us that consola-House of Commons of Canada without a for L'Islet challenges me, as he surely or Conservative, in the province, would tion and instruction we so much desired

favor with the great majority of the Canadian people. They wished to prosper at home, but they desired to be respected abroad as well, as people who respected convenants and would not tolerate the existence of grievances in any section of the country, no matter how weak the minority might be. Our people wished to preserve and hand to their children the proud name that they inherited from their ancestors, and to make of Canada not only a great country and a prosperous one, but a land of peace and happiness, the home of a brave and generous people who loved justice and were determined to see it

The hon, Gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheers .-- North Sydney Herald.

### **GRAND DEMONSTRATION**

Of catholics at Balgonie, N. W. T.-His Grace Visits the German Settlement-Impressive Reception-Address Presented and Eloquent Reply.

BALGONIE, Sept. 10.-His Grace Archbishop Langevin held confirmation services here to-day before a vast assemblage of people from here and the surrounding country. The good people so zealous in all matters religious had spared no pains in making this the first archiepiscopal visit of His Grace, the event of the season. What added to the interest of the occasion was the fact that the week previous our new pastor, the Rev. Father Zerbach, had begun his labors amongst us, having come to reside permanently in our midst. This was indeed a great consolation to our people, he being the first priest they have had whose mother tongue was their ownthe German. His Grace arrived from the east on the morning train attended by Rev. Father Belliveau, of St. Boniface, being joined at the station by Rev. Fathers Roy, of Qu'Appelle, and Sinnett. of Regina. A mounted escort of young men from St. Joseph's met the party at the station from whence they were conveyed in a coach and four to the church, a long procession of the people having marched out meanwhile to meet them. bearing banners and crucifix. The scene was indeed impressive, and shows the deep respect and devotion which the people have for their chief pastor. His Grace paid a graceful compliment to the reception which was accorded him, saydates confirmed, an address of welcome written in English and German was a copy of the address:

TO HIS GRACE THE RIGHT REV. ARCH-BISHOP L. P. ADELARD LANGEVIN:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,-We the German people from here and the surrounding country greet with delight your Grace on this your first official visit amongst us, and offer to you our

most reverential and filial homage. The great loss which the church, and especially the diocese of St. Boniface has sustained in the death of our late beloved Archbishop Tache; we rejoice to con-template it has been fully repaired by the appointment of one so well able to trial brought about by the destruction of Catholic schools, and our hearts have been with you and your noble predeceswe want in our schools, and although we have established a Catholic school say that they are Catholic in little more than name.

Situated as we are it must be quite ual disadvantages, for we have been attended at intervals by priests

(Continued on page 4)

### The Northwest Review

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## The Northwest Review

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

### EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We hope to publish next week a full report of the interesting meeting of the Catholic Truth society last Monday evening. It was remarked by many members that those who did not attend that meeting will regret their absence. Mr. F. W. Russell's paper on the past and present position of Catholics in England was not only replete with valuable information, but written in a most scholarly, thoughtful and eloquent way. While holding out ground for hope that England would one day be targely Catholic, he believed in a gridual conquest of souls rather than in any sudden and RIGHT HONORABLE SIR: overwhelming tide of conversions.

One of the hopeful signs mentioned at this C. T. S. meeting was the revival of the "Hail Mary" among non-Catholics. There is a society of Anglicans, the League of St. Lawrence, which advocates the revival of this prayer as a necessity of our age. "It is time," they say, "to defend the faith by a practice equate return for the countless advantwhich will raise the loyalty of Christthe Hail Mary accounts for the denial of the virginity of Christ's mother, and for the tendency to lower the Saviour of mankind to the level of a prophet. a philosopher, a mere preacher of righteousness. The Ave Maria adds that a proper understanding of the Blessed Virgin's place in Christian worship will have the happy effect of removing many stumbling-blocks in the way of reunion with the one true church.

### MR. JOHN O'DONOHUE.

The Free Press of Wednesday last, in its report of the regular monthly meeting of the school board, had the following curious item of information :-

"A motion was offered by Messrs Ross and Browne, that the chairman of the building committees be asked to make arrangements for the laying of the cornor stone of the Argyle school on Thursday. MR. O'DONOHUE SUGGESTED THAT THE COR NER STONE BE LAID WITH MASONIC HONORS but Mr. Stuart objected to this course, that it would give offence to a portion of the community. An amendment, moved by Messrs. Wade and McPherson, was carried, that there be no ceremony."

To those who, at the recent laying of the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple, saw Mr. John O'Donohue on the platform clothed with Masonic regalia, this new announcement will cause little, if any, surprise. This gentleman seems anxious that all the world should know him to be a Freemason. But is it not edifying to note that his Protestant tellow-members are more solicitons for the good-will of the Catholic community than Stuart, Wade and McPherson rightly vested.

felt that it would be an offence against the Catholics of Winnipeg, and therefore impolitic at the present time, to inaugurate a public school with a rite condemned as anti-Christian by the Catholic Church.

hat scandalized at the de

What now becomes of Mr. John O'Donohue's claim to be a representative Catholic? How sorry a figure he now makes as the only nominal Catholic who could be persuaded to attack his co-religionists before the Privy Council at Ottawa?

We commend this incident to the careful consideration of all the Catholic press of the Dominion, not excepting "United Canada." The editor of the last named paper will surely not object to John as "more Catholic than the Pope," for, much as John professes to love the Chuch and seek its best interests, it is evident that he loves Masonry still more.

### THE PREMIER AT THE CATHOLIC IN DIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF ST. BONIFACE.

List Friday, 13th inst., at about 5.30 in

the afternoon, Sir Mackenz'e Bowell, accompanied by the Hon. T. Mayne Daly and Mr. A. A. C. La Riviere, M. P., visited the Industrial School for Indian youth at Sc. Boniface. There were present, to receive the Premier, the Rev. Father Daignault, chaplain of the institution, the Rev. Sister St. Therese and the several Sisters in charge of the Indian girls, Rev. Fathers Chartier, Cherrier, Drummond and Lajeunesse. After a few words of greeting the honored guests were conducted to the beautifully decorated reception hall, where the Indian boys and girls, drawn up in several tiers on a graded platform, sang in very good style a song of welcome. Then Albert Sinclair, a bright-looking Indian boy of twelve years old read, with remarkable distinctness and intelligence, the following address from a tastefully illuminated copy, which was afterwards presented with three charming nosegays to the Right Honorable Premier and his com-

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR MACKENZIA BOWELL, PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA:

To day our Institution resounds with joy and gladness, since its happy in-mates have the honor of welcoming within its humble precincts Canada's distinguished Prime Minister, the Honorable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, with his esteemed friend, the Minister of the Interior. Yes, Honored Gentlemen, your presence in our midst is an additional proof of the condescending solicitude of our noble Government in behalf of the poor children of the Prairie. While we realize that we can never make an adages so generously bestowed upon us, gratitude, with a most cordial welcome from all the inmates of our dear school. Other tongues more eloquent than ours will worthily proclaim your talents and extoll your noble deeds. But let it be the privilege of the Indian children to that all the cares and anxieties at tending your elevated public position may be changed into consolation and joy, and that your administration, so auspiciously inaugurated, may form one of the most remarkable in the history of

The children of the St. Boniface Indian Industrial School. September, 13th 1895.

During the admirable delivery of this short address Sir Mackenzie Bowell was visibly moved. As he himself afterwards remarked, "he filled right up." Rising to reply, he spoke, in a most gen ial and fatherly manner, substantially as

REVEREND FATHERS AND SISTERS AND MY DEAR CHILDREN:

I am more than surprised, I am astonished and delighted at everything I see in this Industrial School. When Mr. Daly came on the floor of the house asking for large sums of money for the Indian schools of British Colombia and the North West, and telling of the progress that was being made in those institutions, I was a little suspicious; in fact I did not believe him; but now I see for myself, and find that the progress of the schools of all denominations, Presbyterian, Methodist, English Church and Roman Catholic is indeed wonderful. Let me tell you here that Mr. Daly is your great friend. He is, if I may use the word, a father to you. It is his duty to see that that money is granted to the Indian schools throughout British Columbia, Manitoba and the North West: to see that the money is well expended in every case, and I am sure it is not at the Ottawa Separate School Board, to

profit well by the teaching of the good Fathers and Sisters who give their lives for the cultivation of the young. You will receive instruction that will fit you for the different walks of life and prepare you to move in respectable society. Your teachers are also giving you a knowledge that will enable you to enjoy a happy eternity.

You know, boys, you live in a country where the highest offices are in the gift of the people, and I see no reason why some of you should not occupy the same position as my friend here (Mr. Daly). I was once a small boy like you myself, B. A. The first two having resigned, and had to work as you do, often from six o'clock in the morning as late as ten, and J. J. Tillev, Esq. eleven and even twelve at night. In those days, Reverend Gentlemen, there were no workmen's unions to see that we only worked eight or ten hours.

I hope, then, the day is not far distant when the children of the red men, as we from the Assistant Superior-General, call them, will take their place in the then in Montreal, and were directed, front ranks with the whites. Your intellects are as good as any, whether ours be mixed with Anglo-Saxon or Celtic blood. The little boy who read the address furnishes an example that your children have intellects to compare with the brightest in the land.

hovels and huts, but by cultivation they Toronto paper at a time when the Comworld; you can do the same. I expect sisters and brothers in the way of civilgo back to the old ways of the wigiwam. and practise it. Do not go back. On you the Commissioners when they first preones who will understand me) do not the kind attention they afterwards remarry girls beneath you, girls without ceived. any education. If a man marries a woman that is coarse and ignorant, she will drag him down to her own level. On the contrary, if she is cultivated and virtuous, she will raise her husband to her own level. Another thing, never be afraid of work. In business or whatever work you engage in, look to the interest of your employer. The toy who succeeds is the one who does not mind workking an hour or two after time if his employer's interest demands it. I myself began working in a printer's office when I was quite a small boy and since then I have been earning my own living. My final advice, dear children, is: Let ours, and like all great curses, it ought to be shunned.

Excuse me for speaking so long; but when my heart is moved, I cannot easi ly stop.

This school is a proof that God does not forget the first possessors of the land; and I am proud that for seventy years I which will raise the loyalty of Christians." They hold that the omission of
the Heil Mary accounts for the denial of it is one of the first charities to civilize and elevate the untutored children of forest and prairie.

> The Hon. Mr. Daly then added a few words of thanks to the children, congratulating them on their singing which, he said, was even better than the last time he heard them. One felt, on listening to the Minister of the Interior, that he was quite at home with his dusky wards.

> Sir Mackenzie then walked around among the children. When he came to Albert Sinclair, the reader of the address he made him a present of a bank-note, and, putting his arm around his neck, he said: "My dear little man, you must work hard to improve the talents God has given you. One day, I hope, you may become a member of Parliament, and, when you are older, they will make you a senator like myself."

The working-day being over, there was no occasion to visit the workshops; but every other part of the building was carefully inspected by the Premier, who was profuse in expressions of approval and admiration for the cleanliness and neatness everywhere apparent.

### The Ottawa Separate Schools.

From the True Witness.

The report of the Commissioners appointed to examine the state of the Separate Schools of Ottawa has created considerable comment. Our readers will commission. doubtless pardon us for adding a few more words to what we have already said in last week's issue.

As to the origin of the Commission: It appears that a motion was brought up been made by Rev. Brother Flamian, ingers or on their fingers?

My dear children, I hope you will Visitor of the Christian Brothers of the Province of Quebec, against Inspector White, concerning the report which he in its proper place? gave of his official inspection of the Ottawa Separate Schools. Some members of the board, desiring a further investigation, suggested that the Ontario Minister of Education be requested to appoint a Commission to investigate the said charges, to examine the city Separate Schools, and to report thereon. The Honorable Minister of Education, G. W. Ross, L. L. D., according to the request, appointed as commissioners. Rev. J. T. Foley, Mr. D. Chenay and William Scott, were replaced by Edward Ryan, M. D. On presenting themselves at some of

the Brothers' Schools, the Commissioners were told that they would not be received. It appears that the orders not to receive the Commissioners came to grasp the meanings of the questions, not against the Government, but against the trustees, who called for an enquiry a few weeks after the Brothers had bound themselves by a written agreement to teach the schools for a year. Besides, the Commissioners were evidently not called to Our ancestors, the English and Scotch, vindicate the Brothers, but to CONDEMN -I will not say anything about the Irish them. The nature of the report was, for fear the Reverend Father here will therefore, a foregone conclusion. This is fall foul of me,—lived like your fathers in evident from an item that appeared in a have become the first people in the missioners had barely commenced their work. The item alluded to contained in to see these little girls take the place of a nutshell the whole report as far as it their present teachers to train up their refers to the Brothers. The report is a sweeping condemnation of the teaching ization. Some of you are pretty big now, of the Brothers in Ottawa, but any imand must soon leave the school. Do not partial reader can see that it is onesided throughout. The Brothers may Remember what you have been taught have been wrong in refusing to accept depends the elevation of your race. And, sented themselves, but the Government boys, (I am speaking now to the older officials should have been satisfied with

The report is unfavorable in many respects. Some classes, especially of the Brothers' Schools, gave, according to the Commission, a poor account of themselves. It seems to us quite remarkable that the Commissioners have not mentioned an important fact affecting the schools at the time, and which, in a great measure, must have been the cause that better results were not obtained. We refer to the diphtheria which for many weeks had been prevalent in some parts of the city, and which at the time of the commission was still unabated, thereby reducing the number of pupils in some classes to one-half, or even less. If the liquor alone, boys and girls, let it alone: Commissioners had in view to do justice it is the curse of your nation as it is of to all concerned, they should, unquestionably, have noted this drawback and the report which they have given to the public. Another obstacle to better results, and to which the report does not ary production. allude, was that in one of the English

The schools of Ottawa may be somewhat weak in comparison with other fault of the teachers. Here in Montreal we know what difficulties our teachers have to contend with in schools taught side by side. An inspector of experience does not expect to find the pupils of such schools as proficient in either English or French as if only one cious. language were taught. Nor will he be weaker in history, geography and matheteachers and pupils have to deal with one language only.

These gentlemen of the commission express themselves surprised to find teachers not knowing English. Now, we doubt that there even one teacher in the Catholic schools of Ottawa who does not know both languages; but the teachers referred to may have felt some bashfulness in speaking English before Ontario professors. The commissioners speak of the progress the pupils should make in six months, yet our same worthy commissioners, though they must have been studying French more or less during the whole of their high school and university courses, did not, so far as we can learn, once open their mouths to put a question in French. As the great object of the commission

was to investigate the teaching of English in French schools, let us here give some attention to the English used by the very gentlemen who composed the

this school the next morning, Brother Director Mark informed them, etc." commissioners ?

(Page 21.) "The boys count their

(Page 21.) "The boys were apparently taught nothing," etc., Is "apparently"

(Page 43.) "Pick out the adverbs, etc." What do the commissioners mean by "pick out" is it a dignified expression?

(Page 43.) "Give the boundaries of the different zones and account for the position of the Tropic of Cancer and the Artic Circle." Is "Artic" spelled correct-

"I have never seen his brother before." Is never properly used? Is 'bave seen" the correct temse?

(Page 43.) "Give three ways by which words are made to denote more than one, etc." What words? Nouns, prepositions, conjunctions or what? ["By which" should be "in which."-ED. N. W. R.1

The commissioners say (page 33): That the pupils were deficient in power etc." This is not at all surprising if we judge from the above quotations.

(Page 33.) "The inadequate knowledge and the frequent mistakes of even the English-speaking teachers, showed that in many cases the literary qualifications of these teachers was not what IT should be." Is "was" correct in number and teuse? What noun does "it" represent? Does it agree with the noun in number ?

Do the many mistakes in grammar. composition and style, throughout the report of the commissioners, show that the literary qualifications of these commissioners are what THEY should be? It cannot be said, in palliation of the many glaring literary blunders, that they were mere slips, since these gentlemen spent six or seven weeks at the report, had all the aid they needed from the Education Department, including the Honorable Dr. Ross himself, and had, of course, clever proof readers to see that it came from the press exactly as the press received it. Surely the commissioners themselves would be ashamed to ask the public to call their blunders slips, when we find in their whole report no excuse for the slips of either teachers or pupils, intimidated, as we might naturally suppose them to have been, by the presence of a Government Commission of examiners.

Whatever may be thought or said of the proficiency of the Ontario schools in mathematics, they must be, judging from the grammar and style of the Commissioners' report, sadly deficient in the very English a knowledge of which they flatter themselves to possess in an eminent degree.

Let our readers mark well that these gentlemen of the commission were selected from the galaxy of Ontario's literary lights, for the purpose, in part, of examining the literary attainmade due allowance for the same in ments of others, and behold, in the report which they present to the public. the inimitable EXCELLENCE of their liter-

Leaving this very grammatical report schools quite a large proportion of the and its splendid literary style as a monupupils were French, yet they were sub- ment to the proficiency attained in Engwe desire to quote a paragraph from the last issue of the Liverpool Catholic Times on the "Collegiate Education" imschools in Ontario, but this may be no parted by the Christian Brothers in the old country. We quote the following in support of our contention, expressed in our last issue, that the order throughout in which the two languages have to be the whole world holds a foremost place in the ranks of educationalists, and the wholesale condemnation of the Ontario Commissioners is most unjust and mali-

"In proportion as Ireland has lost, disappointed if he finds such pupils England has gained by the transfer to this side of the Channel of one of the forematics than in schools in which the most educationists of the Sister Islands. The placing of the established Catholic College of SS. Peter and Paul at Prior Park, Bath, under the Irish Christian Brothers, besides being a remarkable recognition of their position as a teaching Order, has led to the appointment of one of their most distinguished brethren, Bro. W. A. Swan, to the presidency of that college. Brother Swan has a brilliant record. His long connection, extending over forty years, with the North Richmond-street schools, Dublin, which he raised to a very high standard of efficiency, was coincident with the later development of the admirable teaching system of the Christian Brothers, which now comprehends in addition to the elementary instruction it was primarily designed to impart to the children of the poor, an extensive higher grade education adapted to the needs of the middle classes. To the brilliant success at public competitive examinations which has followed this new departure Bro. Swan largely contributed. As a rule, the O'Connell or North Richmond-street (See report, page 19.) "On arriving at schools headed the list at the Royal University examinations and led the way for all the other Christian schools in Ire-Who arrived? Brother Mark or the land joining in the intermediate competition with uniformly successful results. A better selection for president this "prominent Catholic?" Messrs. only well expended but very well in investigate certain charges said to have fingers." Did the boys count their of a college like Prior Park could not have been made, and we shall be much

Winnipeg.

surprised if Bro. Swan does not soon my urine. But I felt encouraged and Swan, we may add, is no stranger to England, having years ago taught in London and elsewhere in this country with the same efficiency which he has always displayed."

We would advise the Hon. G. W. Ross, when next he finds it necessary to appoint a commission to investigate charges made against our Catholic separate schools, to select men who are capable of presenting a report couched in good English. The Christian Brothers are actually Christian in practice as well as in name, and we are confident that, for the sake of the gentlemen authorized to condemn their methods, they would gladly send one of their members to correct the proof-sheets and to render the precious document more pre-

### IN DEEP DESPAIR.

A MONTREALER RELATES HIS WON. DERFUL EXPERIENCE.

He Had Tried Foreign and Local Physicians and Was Operated Upon Without Success-Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured When all Other Medicines Failed.

From the Montreal Herald.

Instances of the marvellous cures by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are numerous, but the one related below is of special intesest, owing to the peculiarity of the illness, and also to the fact that in the present instances the gentleman is well known in Montreal. Mr. Charles Frank, inspector of the mechanical department of the Bell telephone Co. at 371 Aqueduct street, and who resides at 54 Argyle avenue, in an interview with a Herald reporter, related the following wonderful cure by the use of Pink Pills. Mr. Frank, who is 25 years of age, is a Russian by birth, exceedingly intelligent, speaks course. 25 years of age, is a Russian by birth, exceedingly intelligent, speaks several languages fluently, and is now apparently in good health: "My illness came about in a peculiar way," said Mr. Frank. "Up to three years ago I was in the best of health, About that time while in Glasgow, Scotland, where I was employed as a clerk in a hotel, and while sculling on the Clyde, a storm came up and I had a pretty rough time of it for a while. I evidently must have injured myself internally, although I felt nothing wrong at the time. On my way home, however, I fell helpless my way home, however, I fell helpless on the street, and had to be conveyed home in a cab, as my less were utterly unable to hold me up. I was confined to bed for several days in the same help-less condition, when I rallied, but found that my urine was of a strange reddish bue. I called



Caught in a Storm on the Clyde.

in a physician, who prescribed, but did me no good. I then called on Sir George McLeod, M. D, who also prescribed and asked me to go to the hospital. I was averse to doing this, and then he advised me to try a change of climate, telling me that my bladder was affected. I acted on his suggestion as to change and came to Montreal, I did not do thing for about a year, as I wished to get cured. All this time my urine was tained with blood, although I was suffering no pain, but this abnormal condition was a source of continual anxiety I finally went to the General Hospital where the physician in charge advised me to stay, which I did. After remaining there for five weeks with no benefit a consultation of physicians was held and an operation was suggested, to which I this time agreed. After the operation was performed I was no better, my condition remained absolutely unchanged From this out I was continually trying medicines, but derived no benefit from anything or anyone. I was in despair as the physicians who had operated on me could not decide as to my trouble. I visited the hospital once more and they said they would operate again; but I did not care to undergo a second and perhaps equally unsuccessful operation. Some physicians thought my trouble Was consumption of the bladder, others that it was Bright's disease, but not one could cure the strange bloody condition of my urine.

"Finally I went to work for the Bell Telephone company, some two years ago, where I worked myself up to my present position. But I was in a state of constant anxiety, as I felt myself get-ting weaker all the time, and was listless, and sleepy and weak in the legs. I was also pale and ill-looking, no doubt owing to loss of blood. From a naturally cheerful man I become morose, and gave up all hopes of ultimate recovery. One Saturday, some months ago, while walking along Bleury street, having seen the advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the Montreal Herald, I stopped at John T. Lyons' drug store, and bought a box. I had tried so many medicines that I said to myself, 'If they don't cure me I can't be any worse off than before.' After taking the first box I felt stronger and more cheerful, although there was no change in the bloody condition of

add fresh laurels to those he has already won in the educational contest. Bro. After I had finished the second box I found my urine was getting clearer, so I continued the use of the pills, taking two after each meal. When I had finished the third box my urine was quite clear, for the first time in three years. I was delighted and continued taking the pills until I had finished six boxes. I am strong now and have had no recurrence of the trouble, and as you can see, the flush of health shows itself in my face. To think that I was cured by the use of \$3.00 worth of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills after trying a number of physicians and undergoing an operation in vain is a puzzle to me, and I am sorry that I did not know about this grand medicine before. I would have given \$200 or \$300 to have been guaranteed a cure by

any one."
"I am willing," said Mr. Frank, in conclusion, "to see any one who wishes to verify this interview, as I consider it a duty to my fellow-men and a matter of gratitude to the marvellons cure their medicine has effected. I have come to the conclusion that Pink Pills are the best blood builders in existence, and I think every one should try them."

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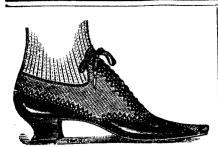
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CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.

### SEPTEMBER.

22, Sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost--Feast of the Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin Mary. 23. Monday-St. Linus, Pope, Martyr.

24. Tuesday-Feast of Our Lady of Mercy. 25, Wednesday-Votive office of St. Joseph. 26, Thursday-Votive office of the Blessed

Sacrament. 27, Friday-Saints Cosmas and Damian, Mar-

28. Saturday-St. Wenceslaus, Martyr.

### CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

His Grace the Archbishop returned from the west on Monday.

Branch No. 52 of the C. M. B. A. hold a regular meeting at Unity Hall to-

Mrs. Geo. Germain and daughter have returned from their holiday in the Gladstone district.

The number of patients treated at the St. Boniface Hospital last week was 57 of whom 32 were males and 25 females,

A. CHEVRIER, of the Blue Store, has bought the suit department in the whole-sale stock of J. W. McKedy & Co., lately retired from business.

We regret having to announce the death at Chicago of a sister of Mrs. James Furlong of this city. The first intimation that Mrs. Furlong had of her sister's illness was a telegram she received on Saturday-on receipt of which she took the first train for the south and arrived at Chicago a few hours before death came.

### The Truth Society.

The re-opening meeting of the members of this Society held in their Hall on Water street, on Monday evening, was a great success, and promises well for a Fathers Cherrier, Chartier, S.J.; Drummond, S.J.; O'Dwyer, O.M.I.; and Lajennesse. After the routine business had been gone through, a pleasant and profitable time was spent listening to an address by Mr. F. W. Russell, and speeches by all the Fathers present and by many of the members. As we desire to give more space to our report of this meeting than we can spare this week we shall hold over all further reference to it for our uext issue.

THOMAS F. Doyle, a Winnipeg pioneer, died at his residence on Water street, Saturday afternoon. Deceased had been suffering from tumor trouble for about a few moments daily. d some months ago remover to the St. Boniface hospital for the purpose of having an operation performed, but it did not have the desired effect and he was taken to his home, where he gradually sank until death ended his suffering. The deceased leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss. The funeral, which took place Monday afternoon, was largely attended. After service in St. Many's abundle at milich Province. ice in St. Mary's church, at which Rev. Father McCarthy officiated, the remains were interred in the Fort Rouge cemetery. The pallbearers were Messrs. Beason, Penson, Smith, Munroe, Grant and Boyd. The widow and family have the heartfelt sympathy of a large number of friends in their bereavement.

### A Resolution of Condolence.

At the last meeting of Branch No. 163, C. M. B. A., the following resolution of condolence was passed:

Moved by Bro. Peter Klinkhammer, seconded by Bro. Jos. Shaw, and carried unanimously.

"That whereas Gol is infinitely wise and good, we should, therefore, always submit in haumble resignation to His divine decrees, even when his hand taketh away from us what it had granted. Human nature, however, is such that the hearts of living parents cannot but feel very keenly the loss of any of their children, even though the lot of these is with the angels of heaven: Therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the members of this Branch, No. 163 of the C. M. B. A., feel in true sympathy with Bro. Jos. Malenfant and his wife in their bereavement over the untimely death of their twin daughters, Olive Beatrice and Annie Stella, who departed this life, the former on the 7th and the latter on the 10th of September, A. D. 1895.

"Be it further resolved that this resolution of condolence be sent to the Northwest Review for publication, and a copy of the same forwarded to Mr. and Mrs. Malenfant."

(Continued from page 1)

har scandalized at the

German tongue. Happy it shall be for us to assist him in all that he shall undertake for the interests of his people and the greater glory of God.

In conclusion we would respectfully ask your Grace that we be allowed the privilege to celebrate and keep holy all those days which we have been accustomed to in the old country. Wishing your Grace that success and victory shall crown all your noble efforts and produce abundant fruit, we remain your devoted children, (Signed)

B. WAGMANN,

C. GRAD, P. YONKER, F. GIEGER.

His Grace in replying delivered a perfect masterpiece even compared with the many beautiful and touching sermons preacned by His Grace under more favorable conditions. What made his words more impressive was the ready translation accorded in the German tongue to each sentence by Rev. Father Zerbach, and the subdued sobs which would burst forth from many quarters of the large reverential audience standing with bared heads in the noonday sun proved that nature in the sturdy German is about the same as in the Gael or the Frenchman.

It will ever be a matter of regret to the writer, and doubtless to many others, that memory alone is left to record the grand words of our beloved archbishop on that day. The following incomplete synopsis, however, may furnish an idea of what was said:

After expressing his pleasure at meeting so many fervent Catholics on his first visit His Grace thanked the people for their kindly roference to his predecesso often hunted for souls through those Monsieur Rabosson vast plains, and who had so often spoken to His Grace of his beloved German speaking children. The Faith of the Fatherland as evidenced by the grand cathedrals and monuments and shrines which His Grace had visited: the devotion and industry for which the German people are famous the world over had their fitting sequel in to-day's gathering and everything of faith and opportunity pointed to the Germans of this country making themselves prosperous and contented under a glorious and protecting flag whose folds would never float over injustice or persecution on account of faith. Cherish that flag, obey the country's laws, keep the faith and be assured God's blessing will be always with you. Referring to schools most interesting session during the com- His Grace expressed pleasure at seeing ing fall and winter. Besides the mem-bers there were also present, Reverend that district and was glad they had a that district and was glad they had a good Catholic teacher and that two other schools were being organized in the vicinity. He was proud that the German people always stood out for the principles of morality and religion being

inculcated in youth and referred to the

enter your schools at certain hours a

Every page of your school books should contain a lesson of morality and true faith. We must not be content to keep the faith in part. St. Paul says "Christ is not divided" so must we be not divided. None the less are Catholics anxious for a first class education and it is a solemn duty on every head of a family to send his children to school. His Grace then led the people to the cemetery near by where prayers were recited and after returning again gave a short instruction and words of warning against intemperance and improvidence and also praised the devotion of his good priests and promised the ministration of priests of their own language. Hundreds were then presented to their beloved archbishop after which a sumptuous repast was tendered the visitors by the good fraus and frauleins of St. Joseph's.

His Grace then accompanied by the four priests and attended by a large number of people in wagons and on horseback proceeded thirteen miles to St. Peter's Colony where a short service was held and several visits made to the homes of those sturdy, thrifty pioneers. A change of horses and a seventeenmile drive to Regina where the party arrived a few minutes after the departure of Sir Mackenzie Bowell and party.

That evening His Grace and party with the addition of Rev. Father Leduc dined with Mr. Forget who had just that day received the well deserved promotion to the position of Indian Commissioner. The following morning at 7 o'clock His Grace with Father Belliveau boarded the train for Moose Jaw and from thence proceeded by team 80 miles to Wood Mountain camping one night on the road each way and passing through Regina on the return journey Saturday the 14th.

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Per pound-Hams, 12½c. Breakfast bacon, bellies, 12½c. Breakfast bacon, backs, 10½c.

Picnic hams, 9½c. Short spiced rolls, 7½c. Long rolls, 7¾c. Shoulders, 8c Smoked long clear, 10c. Smoked jowis, 5½ : Fresh sausage, 7c. Bologna sausage. 7c. German sausage, 7c, Pickled hocks, 2c. Pickled tongues, 5c. Barrel pork, heavy mess, \$15.00; clear mess,

Barrel pork, short cut, \$18.00. Ham, chicken and tongue sausage, per package, 10c.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter, new, per pound, 8 to 9c. Creamery butter, 14c to 15½c. Cheese, 5½c to 6c. Eggs, per dozen, 12c. to 13c.

GRAIN.

Wheat, No. 1 hard, 44c. to 45c. Oats, per bushel of 34 lbs., 20c to 21c. Barley, per bush. or 48 lbs., 25c to 30c. Ground feed, oats and barley, per ton, \$18 to \$19. Rolled oatmeal, per sack of 80 lbs., \$1.75 to 2.00.
Standard and granulated oatmeal, per sack of 98 lbs, \$2.15.

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Patents, per sack of 98 lbs., \$1.95. strong Bakers', per sack of 98 lbs., \$1.75. (5c per sack discount for cash in 30 days.) VEGETABLES.

New potatoes, 15c. to 20c.
Green beans, 1 to 1½c per lb.
Cabbage, 15c to 25c per doz.
Spinach, 1 to 2c per lb.
Corn 7c to 8c per doz. ears.
Cucumbers, 7 to 15c per doz.
Canliflowers, 30c to 50c per doz.
Green peas in pod, 30c per bush.
Celery, 20 to 25c per doz. bunches. HAY.

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Poplar, per cord, \$2.25 to 2.50.
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per ton, \$8.25. Western anthracite (stove and furnace) per ton, \$8.00. Western anthracite (small nut) per ton, \$6.50. Lethbridge bituminous, per ton, \$6.50. Souris lignite, per ton, \$4.25 delivered, or \$3.85 on cars here.

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