

## The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1889.

A nation of hearts and a nation of hands  
A nation of eyes and a nation of ears;  
A nation of homes and a nation of lands;  
And the flag, the banner, the cross, the star.

"SHOULD SIR JOHN MACDONALD  
HAVE EXAMINED THE JESUIT  
ACT?"

Everyone cannot be thoroughly posted  
on the management of the nation's affairs;  
but every school boy and school girl in  
Canada should know something of the  
business of the country.

Among some well-meaning, honest men  
one sometimes hears, "Well, Sir John  
Macdonald should have examined the  
Jesuit Act himself, and not trust to  
Thompson." Perhaps so. But his atten-  
tion was never drawn to it. Sir John  
Macdonald has to look after his own de-  
partment of Indian affairs. In addition  
to the duties of that important branch  
of the public service, the old man now wear-  
ing on his face the marks of the illness  
and since the death of Hon. J. H.  
Foster, been Acting-Minister of Railways.  
He is also President of the Privy Council  
for Canada. Is there a business man in  
Canada, or in Ontario who has so much  
work to perform, or who does it more  
thoroughly than does the "Old Chief"?  
Nine o'clock in the morning finds him on  
duty; and midnight and even later sees  
him in his place in the House of Com-  
mons.

And yet sensible men ask, why Sir  
John Macdonald does not himself examine  
the acts from the provinces?

Hitherto, he had no reason to do  
but place implicit faith in his Minister of  
Justice; not had the country. In this  
instance as in all others the Minister of  
Justice doubtless examined the Act from  
the executive view point. Before  
fighting for centuries to wrest from tyrants  
arbitrary power, and place it in the courts  
of law. The Anglo-Saxon race has ever  
preferred the precision of regularly con-  
stituted courts of law to the whims or  
caprices of a tyrannical Sovereign in  
Council. Therefore, are the prerogative  
powers of the Queen in Council, the  
Governor-General in Council, the  
Canada's government is a certain ac-  
cuse.

The Minister of Justice was correct in  
reporting the material parts of the Act as  
within the powers of Quebec. It was not  
his duty, nor within Canada's laws, as  
Minister of Justice, or any other  
Minister of the Crown, to examine the  
executive or any act of a Province.  
The people of Great Britain have spent  
too much blood fighting for freedom in  
order to trust that power from Sovereigns  
and their advisers, to lightly allow a re-  
turn to such practices. The courts of law  
are ever open to any aggrieved person or  
party, and there the material parts of the  
Jesuit Estates Act should be settled.  
There is no doubt in our mind but the Act  
is illegal and that the courts would  
quickly so decide it. There let the case  
be pushed.

But there is one point where Minister  
of Justice Thompson could have, and  
should have recommended the exercise of  
prerogative power, i.e., the mention of  
and reference to the Pope. That is the  
executive or any act of a Province.  
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The last clause in Col. O'Brien's resolu-  
tion rendered its passage impossible;  
for the Act was allowed on January 16th  
and could not be recalled, a fact known to  
the world in public prints for weeks.  
Still, while everyone should deplore the  
fatal mistake made in the working of Col.  
O'Brien's resolution, and the gross foolish  
blunder made in introducing it as a  
"want of confidence motion," a fault due  
to Mr. Barron's trickery, all honest lovers  
of responsible government should drop  
that part of the case, and, loyally stand-  
ing shoulder to shoulder, should go on  
ward to victory, a solid phalanx for re-  
sponsible government.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

That walking scare-crow Barron, of  
North Victoria. Port Hope Times.

He was conveniently absent when they  
came up. Port Hope Times.

Had there been a portion of sincerity  
in Barron's question. Port Hope Times.

The Government are of opinion that  
the Jesuit Estates Act is within the  
powers of the Province of Quebec, and  
as action at law must be entered by some  
officer of Quebec, it necessarily follows  
that the Government of Canada cannot enter  
it. Let some citizen enter the law suit.  
There seems no doubt but the Govern-  
ment should bear the expense of the  
case. There is a great  
difference between the character of the  
Act, a thing with which the Government  
does not meddle; and its constitutional  
aspect. We have discussed these points  
elsewhere.

MORE OF THE "DOGGERS." A REPLY  
TO THE POST.

The Post last week waxes wroth. We  
had exposed Mr. Barron's trickery and  
he and it are angry. First a letter is  
forged and signed "Mr. S.— and Baby,"  
but Jesuits are privileged to do anything.  
"Mr. S.—" does not live at Kilmount.  
Mr. Barron did not find the baby in the  
cottage, and only after the good people  
had had a hearty laugh at the "dodger"  
did the kind mother get the little one  
and let him kiss it. The reference to  
Kirkfield in 1886 is another forgery. We  
have heard much more formidable opposi-  
tion than anything the Post can conjure  
up in that respect. His charge of twad-  
dles about our sending a marked copy of  
The Warder to the Ottawa Citizen, or to  
any person connected with any journal,  
is a deliberate falsehood. That mode of  
injuring a man is peculiar to the Post.  
Our mode of attack is different.

By a letter names the Post also seeks  
to hit Mr. Barron's trickery at Ottawa.  
It says Mr. Barron did not dodge his  
motion. Referring to our exposure of  
his "dodging," it says:

"The above from The Warder is a lie  
and simple, and the writer of it knew it  
to be a lie when he wrote it. The motion  
Mr. Barron entered upon the order paper was  
rejected and made, and the papers brought  
down, and were of such assistance to the  
Jesuit discussion as to induce a special men-  
tion of thanks to Mr. Barron."

To settle the matter, we will not simply  
say our contemporary manipulates the  
truth with a carelessness and entire dis-  
regard of even the slightest shadow of  
fact; he simply and deliberately does not  
tell the truth, and we shall prove it.

1. Mr. Barron's motion never was  
reached or made; and will never be  
reached or made.

2. The papers were not brought down  
or Mr. Barron's motion; and never  
will be brought down or his motion.

3. No special mention or vote of thanks  
for having had the papers brought down  
or his motion was ever tendered to Mr.  
Barron.

Once a British man-of-war's captain  
was reported to his admiral for discor-  
tesy in not returning a salute fired by an  
American war vessel. The defence set  
up 91 reasons why the salute was not re-  
turned; the first of which was that  
"there was not a pound of powder on  
board." The other 90 reasons were un-  
necessary. So 91 proofs can be given of  
the Post's falsehoods, but one or two  
will suffice.

How happens it that in this present  
month of April, long after the debate on  
Col. O'Brien's resolution, Mr. Barron's  
motion, entered away in February, still  
stood on the orders of the House of  
Commons, and is even then No. 48 on  
the list? If Mr. Barron made his motion  
etc., as the Post asserts, how does it  
happen as above? We have the order  
paper in our office, and doubtless anyone  
can obtain one by writing to Ottawa.  
That alone pins the Post and the "dod-  
ger" tight.

But let us review the Hansard reports  
of the whole affair.

Feb. 18th.—Mr. Barron asks a few  
simple questions known to the reading  
public for weeks, about the allowances of  
the Jesuit Estates Act, when it was  
allowed, etc.

After waiting a week or two, finding  
his first bold (?) move had scared no one,  
but on the contrary that his action was  
very transparent, and learning that Col.  
O'Brien, who had publicly stated he  
would bring up the Jesuit question, was  
annoyed at his meddling and dodging,  
Mr. Barron made another show, and  
during the last week in February entered  
a motion for papers, etc., in the case.

March 1st.—Col. O'Brien, seeing Mr.  
Barron was only fooling with the ques-  
tion and meant nothing but a few notices  
in the newspapers, gave notice of his  
"want of confidence" motion, and clearly  
reprimanded Mr. Barron's dodging and  
trickery. Vide Hansard, page 404.

March 4th.—Mr. Barron rises in the  
House of Commons, and after admitting  
he was "out of the House" when his  
motion was called, asked "LEAVE TO  
MOVE IT NOW, IF THERE IS NO OBJECTION."  
Mr. Barron well knew that every other  
member could claim the privilege of  
coming in out of turn if he did. The  
request was not granted. His "dodging"  
his motion and must take his turn. Vide  
Hansard, p. 406.

March 11th.—Mr. Barron, finding the  
press of the country and the House of  
Commons all accused him of the usual  
trick adopted by "dodgers" of motions,  
began to grow uneasy. He again rises  
in the House and admits he has "a  
motion on the paper, and it is not neces-  
sary that it will be reached before the  
next recess place." Mr. Barron's  
motion. The Government did not even  
notice the "artful dodger." Vide Han-  
sard, p. 548.

Soon again Mr. Barron, clearly per-  
ceiving that the whole country looked on  
his "dodging" and trickery with deserved  
contempt, determined to wriggle out of  
the dilemma in which he had placed him-  
self, by the humiliation never so great.  
Accordingly he again arose in the House  
and complained of the "discourtesy" of  
the Government in not even noticing  
him. Mr. Barron said:—"WHEN  
THE MOTION WAS REACHED A  
FEW DAYS AGO, I HAD THE HON.  
SIR JOHN MACDONALD, AND THE HON.  
SIR JESUIT LANGRISH, IN THE CHAMBER  
OF DISCOURTESY, AND REMINDED MR.  
BARRON THAT HE HAD DODGED THE MOTION  
WHEN IT WAS REACHED."

Mr. Barron said he would communicate  
with Sir John Macdonald; "but at the time  
his motion was reached he was out of the  
House, and he had no motion on the paper  
at that time, and he was not in the  
House when the motion was reached. The  
other day we went through the Order paper,  
and we found that the motion was not  
reached. We have discussed these points  
elsewhere."

Then Mr. LACROIX, not Mr. Barron,  
made a very courteous request for the  
papers, and explained his case in a gen-  
tle manner that the Minister  
promised to lay the matter before his  
colleagues.

March 18th.—Mr. LACROIX again re-  
quested Sir John Macdonald to bring  
down the papers in connection with the  
Jesuit Act, and Sir John, in response to  
Mr. Lacroix's request, and that the papers  
might be in the hands of the members  
before Col. O'Brien's motion should be  
discussed, promised to bring them in,  
which he accordingly did. Vide Han-  
sard, p. 706.

While the papers brought down were in  
part the same as were asked for in the  
motion entered in orders by Mr. Barron,  
yet Mr. Barron did not make his motion.  
They were brought in by Sir John Mac-  
donald for the information of the mem-  
bers, and on the pressing solicitation of  
Mr. Lacroix; Sir John also promised, un-  
asked, to bring in other papers not  
covered by Mr. Lacroix's request or Mr.  
Barron's notice of motion.

Meantime, Mr. Barron's motion re-  
mained on the Order paper; it was not  
brought up to the time the debate began;  
it stood away down No. 48 on the list in  
this present month. He was refused  
permission after dodging it once, to bring  
it in out of turn, when he saw Col.  
O'Brien meant business.

Now, who is correct? Did or did not  
Mr. Barron "dodge" his motion? He  
certainly dodged it. He himself admits  
he was "out of the Chamber when it  
was called."

Does the Post want more? The public  
know we speak straight facts; but to  
avoid any misunderstanding we also give  
proofs. If we are deceiving the public  
we should be exposed.

In regard to the disallowance powers,  
our statements are challenged; and by  
distorting clauses, ay, even phrases,  
diverse meanings are tried to be conveyed.  
Will the Post please print in full or even  
a paragraph of the resolution of L.O.L.  
567? Will it publish in full our opinions  
on the constitutional aspects of the case?

With such men as Col. O'Brien, Dalton  
McCarthy and Clark Wallace moving for  
disallowance, we were inclined to doubt  
our opinion, i.e., that the Governor-Gen-  
eral-in-Council could not recall the allow-  
ance of an act of a province. However,  
we are now more than fortified in the  
opinion that since its allowance, disallow-  
ance is impossible, no matter how many  
governments might be defeated or elected.

If we are wrong, all our opponents  
have to do is to prove from history or  
precedent, or some constitutional author-  
ity, that we are wrong. That will quietly  
settle the matter. That they cannot do.

The people of England fought too many  
bloody battles to wrest from sovereigns  
in-council their prerogative powers of  
overriding the people's representatives,  
to lightly allow a return to such. One of  
the first clauses of the Declaration of  
Rights is that James II. had wrongfully  
exercised the prerogative power to sus-  
pend acts of parliament already law.  
The names of Hampton, Pym, Cromwell,  
William III., all appear on the roll of  
heroes, as protectors against undue pre-  
rogative power.

Mr. Barron and his mouthpiece, the  
Post, evidently know little of the pre-  
rogative power of the Governor-in-Council.  
They do not seem capable of classifying  
what forms matter for courts of law,  
and what for executive or prerogative  
power. An act of a province may be  
glaringly illegal, and yet the Governor-  
General-in-Council should not dare to  
disallow it. The courts of the British  
Empire have for centuries been becoming  
perfected to deal with such matters. On  
the other hand, an act of a province may  
be entirely legal, and yet call for dis-  
allowance on moral or higher national  
grounds. That is exactly the case with  
this Jesuit Act. In our humble opinion  
it is illegal as contravening English  
laws, and for other causes; but the Min-  
ister of Justice or the Governor-Gen-  
eral-in-Council have no business to interfere  
with that part of it. The law courts are  
not that purpose. Every honest freeman  
should resent any attempt on the part  
of any Executive to settle such cases of law.  
In our humble opinion also, on the other  
hand, there is place for the exercise of  
prerogative power, in the introduction of  
the Pope's name as arbitrator. But that  
question could also be settled in the  
courts of law. Can the Post or Mr.  
Barron get the situation through their  
noddles?

The gross ignorance displayed by the  
Post regarding orders-in-council, calls for  
no remark. It may please it to seek to  
blind its readers by calling "fool," "liar,"  
etc.; but hard pan facts and logic will  
triumph. We know just as well as any  
man in Canada that it would have been  
an easy matter for us to come out and  
"whoop or up" on this affair. But we  
have ever stood rigidly and firmly to  
responsible government rules. Our  
aim is not to float with popular opinion  
unless it be based on facts. For a few  
months we, too, could pose as a "poncy  
god," but next year, when the sober  
second thought of the people would assert  
itself, and they would see in the agita-  
tion simply a demagogic trick against  
the government; when it would be evident  
the Minister of Justice, though he, mis-  
led by the eulogies conferred on the  
Jesuit Bill by Quebec gift protesters,  
committed an error, a serious mistake in  
not recommending its disallowance be-  
cause of the Pope's interference, yet was  
perfectly correct in leaving the material  
part of the Act to the people of Quebec  
to accept or contest in the courts, next  
year, we repeat, the people would have  
seen we had been actuated by faction,  
and not by reason, or a desire to stand  
on irresponsible government. Now, citi-  
zens of Victoria know us as the uncom-  
promising foe to Jesuitism and Romanism.  
And they know they can depend on our  
not stooping to demagoguism. We stand  
or fall by facts. Were it possible to dis-  
allow the Act since January 16th, we  
would demand it to be done, as we and  
every other in Canada did demand Janu-  
ary 16th. Where, then, was Mr. Bar-  
ron? Where the Post? Where was the  
yet Mr. Barron ever and one word  
against the Jesuit? Has not Mr. Bar-  
ron promised them to the chief? Does not  
The Warder, on the contrary, condemn  
Romanism? and demand the uprooting  
of the Jesuit? But we go ahead the Jesuit  
in every thing we can get in in the way  
of 188. The Post and Mr. Barron sim-  
ply to damn Sir John Macdonald, who  
had no more to do with the affair than  
the man in the moon. They damn  
Sir John and praise the Jesuits. The  
Warder damn the Jesuits and let Sir  
John look out for himself.

Again, the gross ignorance of the Post  
editor's intellectual development is pro-  
ved in his not being able to see how  
Col. O'Brien and his friends aimed not

TO DEFEAT THE GOVERNMENT SO MUCH AS  
TO ENTER A SOLID PROTEST AGAINST  
ROMANISM; while those conservatives who  
stood by the Government, were actuated  
more by a desire to save the Jesuits  
and their great allies out of office by  
REMAINING IN POWER SIR JOHN MACDON-  
ALD. Especially was this the case when  
no matter what the result of the vote, no  
power, wit or Tory, Jesuit or protestant,  
could recall the allowance of the Jesuit  
Act.

Before the Post and Mr. Barron again  
tackle us on these points they should see  
that the Hansard, and the motions on  
the order papers of the House of Com-  
mons are destroyed. Then, like true  
Jesuits, they could lie without being so  
easily cornered. Now, it is too easy.

Meantime, like the Jesuits who, in  
escaping from a burning hotel, pulled his  
breaches on wrong side front, and who on  
alighting on the pavement, and in re-  
sponse to a question, "Are you hit Pat?"  
replied, "No Mike, not hit, but fatally  
twisted," so the Post and Mr. Barron  
are fatally cornered.

GABRIEL DUMONT TO LEAD AN  
OTHER NORTH-WEST REBELLION.

There is probability of another rebel-  
lion in the North-West.

Demagogues did more to produce the  
Rebellion of 1885 than any other cause,  
except the romish church. The whole  
plan was toward one result though with  
a different object.

Rome aimed to obtain recognition for  
the French language and the romish  
religion and schools; while the dema-  
gogues designed to strike a blow at the  
Government of Sir John Macdonald.

The season was opportune, the region  
deemed inaccessible; and both the dema-  
gogues and Rome thought the Govern-  
ment would capitulate without firing a  
shot.

They were disappointed.

Again, however, the same causes are  
at work to foment another rebellion.  
Gabriel Dumont, the lieutenant of Riel,  
is this time, in the unavoidable absence  
of Riel, the person selected by both the  
demagogues and the Jesuits to execute  
their plans. He has appeared at Batoche,  
having been granted an amnesty, and  
already has held several inflammatory  
meetings, all of which are duly chronicled  
and commended in the Globe. As in  
1885, so now. Concurrent with the  
meetings of the rebels are articles from  
speculating, designing schemers.

The affair may just as well be nipped  
in the bud now as again. Our roman  
catholic fellow citizens may just as well  
learn, first as last, that Canadians will  
tolerate no more of their insulting ag-  
gression and encroachment on the domain  
of responsible government. They may  
run their dark age plans in Quebec pro-  
vince, but beyond that they must not at-  
tempt to push them. If they do, then  
we tell them frankly, the freemen of  
Canada will not rest content until every  
trace of romanism in schools, or laws, or  
lands, is eradicated from the statute  
books of this country; till every citizen  
must own allegiance to Canada before  
Rome; and till not one brick or stone  
shall rest on another in any of their  
monasteries, convents, or other "rocker-  
ies" of dark ageism and superstition in  
Canada.

Rome must not suppose, because, owing  
to the weakness of lovers of responsi-  
ble government in Quebec, and techni-  
calities in the Constitutional law of Cana-  
da, she has obtained a temporary advan-  
tage in relation to the Jesuit Estates  
Act, that many of these 188 who voted  
to uphold the law, are and ever have  
been just as bent on resisting romish  
encroachment as is the most protestant  
of the "12 and 1 DORRIS."

The Government of Canada must see  
that the first movement on the part of  
romish or grit rebels in the North-West  
is sternly and firmly repressed. More  
than that. While the people of Canada  
have stood firmly by Sir John Macdonald  
in the allowance of the Jesuit Bill, they  
have done so because of the supineness  
of Quebec protesters, who never opposed  
it, and did not therefore give the Gov-  
ernor-General-in-Council any idea that  
it was distasteful to protestants. But  
let this incident be a serious warning to  
Minister of Justice Thompson, or any  
other Minister of Justice, that romish  
intrigue, romish encroachment, romish  
chicanery, and romish diplomacy, must  
vanish from Canadian politics.

Far better the fight should come now  
than in years hence. If romanism will  
intrude itself, it must be snubbed; if it  
arrogates itself in power, it must be con-  
querred. Rome knows only one master,  
i.e., fear. Rome is a coward; her strength  
is in ambush, and in the dark. Her in-  
fluence must be overcome. If she cannot  
rest content with the degree, the liberal  
measures of civil and religious liberty  
given her, an alien nation, in free Cana-  
da, then those she has will be speedily  
taken from her, and her children obliged  
to become Canadian citizens. There are  
just as good men in Canada to-day as  
followed Gustavus Adolphus, William the  
Silent, William III., or Cromwell.

The "rockeries" pulled down, the ill-  
gotten lands confiscated, the separate  
schools abolished, the priests made do  
some honest work—these are problems of  
speedy solution, if romanism does not  
show herself content to cease meddling  
with free government.

Let the Government of Canada be not  
led into paying claims to REBELS. Enough  
that those rebels and their priestly direc-  
tors escaped hanging, without honest  
citizens being taxed to pay their bogus,  
infamous rebel claims.

The romish church planned and pro-  
duced the Red River rebellion of 1869-70;  
the romish church planned and produced  
the North-West rebellion of 1885. Let  
them call a halt. The memories of "Duck-  
Lake, Fish Creek, Batoche, Oak Knoll  
Hill, and Frenchman's Butte, are still  
fresh and vivid."

Cromwell stopped the romish pre-  
servation of the heroic Waldenses by in-  
structing the Pope that English cannon would  
be heard, not in the Swiss valleys and  
mountains, but in the streets of Rome  
and under the walls of St. Angelo. So,  
let Canadian feel that the next North-  
West rebellion should be met, not on the  
banks of the Saskatchewan, but once  
more by St. Lawrence waters and on the  
Plains of Abraham.

## ARRIVING DAILY

FINE JAPAN TEAS,  
CHOICE BLACK TEAS.EXTRA QUALITY ASSORTED  
FRUITS.

## CANNED

TOMATOES,  
PUMPKINS,  
PEAS,  
CORN,  
BEANS.

Canadian and American Coal Oil.

JOHN DOBSON.

Lindsay, Jan. 17, 1889.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE  
AT COST.

Immense Bargains.

We commenced our Annual Clearing Sale of Crockery and Glassware 1st of MARCH—to  
make room for fresh importations, and will continue the same until the whole of our present  
stock is disposed of.THIS IS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO  
SECURE GOOD BARGAINS

WE HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF

CHINA AND GRANITE TEA SETS, DINNER  
SETS, TOILET SETS and FANCY GOODS

THE REDUCED PRICES WILL BE CASH ONLY.

CALL EARLY AND SEE OUR GOODS

A. CAMPBELL

Lindsay, March 6th, 1889

## = NEW GOODS. =

WE HAVE RECEIVED AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

New Dress Goods

All Shades and the very Newest Designs, Colors, Braids and Trimmings to Match.

New PRINTS and SHIRTINGS also to Hand.

TWEEDS. TWEEDS.

We have the Finest Stock of Tweeds ever brought into Lindsay, and our prices will be cut finer than  
ever before.

Handsome Pantings, Suitings and Worsted

Now ready for the shears. Our motto for this spring is, and will be SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK  
RETURNS and we will sell you Spring Goods as cheap and cheaper than any house in the Province.  
We mean business and will prove it by our prices as it is money we want and not a large stock of goods on  
our hands, so if you want good honest bargains that are bargains call and see us. We will not be under-  
sold and we have no shoddy goods to show you but brand new ones, just received this week. We do not  
want the whole world but what we want is to do a big business this spring and we will do it if bargains  
and low prices will help us.All intending purchasers for spring wishing bargains, we ask them to call and see and compare our prices  
with any other and if we are not cheaper and goods better do not buy from us.

McCrimmon Bros.