

# PROBABILITIES

## For July.

### FINE HOT WEATHER

### Certainty for Same Month,

### A LOT OF

## Hammocks,

### And a fine Assortment of

### DOMESTIC AND EVENING PARTY FANS, At

## PORTER'S

### The Watchman.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1889.

#### Mr. Hudspeth's Explanation.

The electors of the South Riding of Victoria will read with a great deal of interest the letter in another column from Adam Hudspeth, Esq., M. P., in explanation of his vote upon the Resolution of Col. O'Brien. Whatever diversity of opinion may exist as to the force of the arguments advanced by Mr. Hudspeth in support of his vote on the occasion referred to, we do not believe there exists any doubt on the part of both political sections of this riding as to his sincerity. Apart from the well-known reputation which he has always enjoyed for honesty of purpose, the risk to his chances for re-election in this riding involved in his vote against the resolution of Col. O'Brien, coupled with the fact that even his strongest opponents would scarcely charge that from his position he has any "axe to grind," sets at rest any doubt on the score of his sincerity. Of the 188 and of the "noble 13," it is undoubtedly true that, whilst numerically so widely distinguished, both were composed of two classes of men, those whose votes were the result of honest conviction, and those who voted as a matter of political expediency. In constituencies where a support of the resolution of Col. O'Brien would meet with a safe return, the motives of the members of the "noble 13" representing such constituencies can only be measured by their previous reputation for consistency of character. The electorate have only the same means of determining the position of the individual members of the 188. But in the case of the representatives of constituencies where a vote either for or against the famous resolution meant imminent risk of political death, no doubt can exist as to the good faith of those members who "dared all," no matter how the wisdom of their vote may be called in question. Had the representative of South Victoria been found among the "noble 13," we believe we are safe in saying that his chances politically for the near future at any rate would have been absolutely certain. That Mr. Hudspeth should have under the circumstances preferred to follow what he believed to have been the course of duty at a considerable sacrifice, entitles him to the respect of those who may differ from him, and to a fair and impartial hearing. But with all due regard to the claims which Mr. Hudspeth has personally upon the electors of this riding to a belief in the honesty of his intentions in the matter of his vote on the question of the disallowance of the Jesuit Estates Bill, our opinions enunciated on the eve of the debate on the resolution of Col. O'Brien, have not been changed as a result of the defence of the position of the government as set forth in the letter of Mr. Hudspeth. The opinions we then gave expression to were supported by so distinguished a legal authority as Mr. Dalton McCarthy in his able speech in Parliament, and subsequently in his address at the citizens' mass meeting in Toronto. Were the interpretation of the Dominion veto power as set forth by Mr. Hudspeth borne out by the history of its exercise

by both the administration of the Hon. Alexander McKenzie, and by the Government of Sir John Macdonald during the seventeen years in which he has held the reins of power in the Dominion, the Jesuit Estates Bill presented features which made its disallowance the duty of the Government and Parliament of Canada.

The property of the old Jesuit order of Canada, which became escheated to the Crown, was granted to the Province of Quebec by the Imperial authorities for the purposes of Education alone. Whilst it is true that the \$60,000 to the Protestant portion of Quebec was given to them by the Jesuits Estates Act for educational interests, we are aware of no such condition attached to the grant of \$400,000 to the Jesuit order. The grant to the latter society by the Jesuit Estates Act is a sectarian one pure and simple, which is not only contrary to the conditions of the original imperial grant of the old Jesuit property to Quebec, but in direct violation of the principle laid down in Canadian politics in the secularization of the Clergy Reserves. Mr. Hudspeth's reference to ancient history is not a particularly happy one, as the principles, working and character of a society which is to be supported from the public purse, form an important item for consideration. The Governments of countries in which the Jesuit order ought if anywhere to secure a home, have dived into such matters and acted accordingly, as well as upon their own experience. As to whether the preamble to the bill is worthy of serious discussion is questionable, but things have come to a pretty pass in an English colony when a preamble to a measure has been purposely framed to be obnoxious to the majority, and the Government of the day have not the courage to request that the offensive portion be eliminated before allowance is granted. Mr. Hudspeth's interpretation of the veto power in the first part of his letter is considerably qualified towards the latter part. The statement that no provincial measure should be disallowed so long as it comes within the jurisdiction of the province, and does not affect injuriously the whole Dominion, clearly implies the right of the Dominion Government to have exercised the veto power in the case of the Jesuit Estates Act, had they considered the measure as one hurtful to the interests of the country as a whole. For their judgment in the matter they must stand or fall before their judges—the electorate of the Dominion. But the consequences of the disallowance of the Jesuit Estates Bill, as presented by Mr. Hudspeth, embody no doubt the argument which prevailed with Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues in their action in regard to the measure in question. We do not agree with the statement that the disallowance of the Jesuit bill would have called forth the condemnation of the solid vote of Quebec. The Jesuit order is by no means popular with the hierarchy or the people of Quebec as a whole. Nor do we agree with Mr. Hudspeth that disallowance would have divided the whole Dominion into two hostile religious camps. We have too much faith in the good sense of the people of Canada of all sects to believe that a question of this kind would not have been settled on purely public and constitutional grounds. Mr. Hudspeth's argument as to consequences resolves itself into an alternative between allowance in this instance or open rebellion on the part of French Quebec. If the Dominion of Canada occupies the humiliating position of having to submit to this French game of bluff, then the sooner that statesmen who will have the backbone to grapple with such a situation get into power the better. But we have little faith in this French "scare." The alternative which presented itself to Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues in the Jesuit Estates matter was whether they should place a good card in Mercier's hands, and risk temporary defeat at the hands of the French and the English grit vote in the Dominion House, or follow the line of duty rather than political expediency. They have chosen the latter, and their choice implies submission to French domination in preference to reliance upon the vast majority of the people of the Dominion to whom a British-Canadian nationality is more than a name.

#### Editorial Notes.

ALL the Schools public and high close up Friday next for the summer vacation. The entrance examination and the examinations for teachers certificates, etc., follow immediately after. It has occurred to us that with all the improvements that have of late years found their way into our school system, one old custom which has fallen into disuse might be revived without at all hindering the progress of our schools, or lessening their hold upon the public. We refer to the custom formerly a part of the closing hours of the School term, that of the public examination. The opportunity that was thus afforded the parents and public generally of spending a few hours in witnessing the pupils reviewed in the ordinary work of the term, the exercises being varied with recitations music, etc., had we believe a beneficial effect upon the visitors and pupils alike. We do not refer to exhibitions specially gotten up to entertain or impose upon the public, but to exercises based upon the every day work of the school. Any system which tends to isolate the school from the public tends to lessen the regard of parents for matters in which they ought to have the deepest interest. To bring the public into proper touch with our schools, cannot possibly hinder their progress. This desirable result can scarcely be accomplished by never affording the public an opportunity of viewing the interior economy of them. We believe that the revival of the old custom throughout the province of Ontario would be an improvement.

#### Mr. Hudspeth's Explanation.

The Jesuit Estates Bill.

To the Editor of The Watchman.

SIR,—I intended, as soon as the agitation had somewhat subsided, to call a few meetings in different parts of the Riding to explain to my constituents my reasons for voting against Colonel O'Brien's resolution in Parliament, but as I am going to England on the 1st. July and will be away two months, it may not be out of place to state in writing the reasons that actuated me in voting to sustain the government in their not disallowing the Act of the Quebec Legislature, now known as The Jesuits Estate Act.

I did not consider it necessary to dive into Ancient History to ascertain how I should vote. I looked at our own constitution which is contained in the British North America Act, which any of my readers can find in the Ontario Revised Statutes at the beginning of the first volume. The powers of the Local Legislatures are derived from this Act, as are the powers of the House of Commons. They each have certain powers of legislation, and the Provincial Legislature is just as supreme in legislating within its powers as is the Parliament of the Dominion. Your readers will find that the Provincial Legislatures have exclusive powers to make laws in relation to education, subject to certain provisions (See Section 93), and the management and sale of Public Lands belonging to the Province (Section 92). The Jesuits at one time owned lands in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal and elsewhere in the Province of Quebec, by gift from the French Crown, by gifts from private individuals, and by purchase. These lands were escheated to the Crown, and for a long time, about one hundred years, have formed part of the Crown Lands and now Public Lands belonging to the Province of Quebec. The Provincial Legislature of the Province of Quebec within the last two years incorporated the Society of Jesus, or Jesuits as they are generally called, and more recently passed the now celebrated Jesuits Estates Act, offering to set apart as a trust fund \$400,000, to be divided among the different educational bodies in the Roman Catholic Church claiming to have a moral right to compensation for these Jesuit lands, which have become Public Lands owned by the Province of Quebec. The Pope as head of the Roman Catholic Church was named as the person who should divide this money among the different claimants.

The Act was presented in as obnoxious a form as possible by Mr. Mercier, the leader of the Grit Government of Quebec, who had printed in the preamble all the correspondence that had taken place during the last hundred years between the different bodies and persons on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church on the one part, and the Governments of Canada and Quebec on the other.

I did not consider that this was a reason for disallowing the Act, although it might have been referred back with an intimation that upon the objectionable preamble being struck out it would be allowed, still the effect and the result would be the same, and Governments are not for mere sentimental legislation. I voted for the Government and against Colonel O'Brien's motion of want of confidence in them, because I considered they were right and could not constitutionally have done otherwise than allow the Act to pass.

Consider for a few minutes what would have been the result had the Government disallowed the Act.

Mr. Mercier would have called his Legislature together and again passed the Act, and as often as it was disallowed he would have re-enacted it, until the whole Country was in a blaze of religious excitement. If at last carried to the Privy Council I have no doubt it would have been declared within the powers of the local legislature. But how would the Act have been disallowed? It was, I have no doubt, carefully considered by the Governor General in Council, which latter is composed of some fifteen members, six being Roman Catholics and nine Protestants. Supposing these Cabinet Ministers

had, notwithstanding their oath of office, voted according to their religious belief—the Act would have been disallowed, the majority would govern, and the Governor would have been called upon to disallow the Act. Can you imagine a Governor General, the representative of Her Majesty, disregarding the minority in such a case? But supposing the Governor had said I have merely to decide according to the views of the majority of my ministers, and I therefore feel called upon to disallow the Act. What would the six ministers whose opinions were disregarded do—would they not in all probability have resigned their offices—and if so how could the Government be carried on? It is manifest it could not, and the Governor's only course would be to dissolve the Parliament and have an election. Go to the Country with such a bitter issue—Protestant against Catholic? What would have been the result? In Ontario we have 92 members. Suppose all were returned pledged to the disallowance of such an Act as the one in question. In Quebec there would also be a solid phalanx of 65 members of French Canadians (not one English speaking member would be returned). Do you suppose a ministry could be formed out of such hostile and inflammable material to carry on the affairs of the Dominion? I am afraid the dream of confederation would soon come to an end and disintegration follow. I feel sure that when the people calmly consider the whole matter they will agree with me, that the 188 who voted that the Province of Quebec must be left to manage its own affairs, so long as the legislation is within its powers and does not affect injuriously the whole Dominion, saved the country from being broken in pieces, or from anarchy and bloodshed. At all events I have stated the reasons which influenced me in voting as I did, and I have not regretted it or felt that I was worthy of condemnation.

I may add that I looked at the proceedings in the committee of the Quebec Legislature during the progress of the Act in question, and not one of the Protestant members raised any objection to the Act, nor is there any agitation in Quebec that I am aware of on this question. The Protestant minority having accepted the \$60,000 as a fair proportion to be paid over by Government of the Province of Quebec to them for educational purposes. It must also be borne in mind that Quebec is a Roman Catholic Province, and that all their educational institutions are connected with their Church. It is simply ridiculous to attempt to separate the Church and education in the Province of Quebec. Provision is made in the British North America Act for Protestant separate Schools in Quebec, and Roman Catholic separate Schools in Ontario. If the Legislature of Quebec is giving too much money to their Roman Catholic educational institutions, or too little to the Protestant separate schools, the electors must see to it; but we in Ontario had better attend to our own affairs and put our own house in order, and wait until the Protestants of Quebec cry out to us to help them. The Government of the Dominion must be carried on recognizing the rights of all creeds and races, and treating all with the same liberality. We should strive to be Canadians, and to build up on this continent a nation that will far surpass the most sanguine hopes of the Fathers of confederation. This can only be done by granting to others the same rights and privileges we claim for ourselves, and by a spirit of mutual forbearance weld together in one harmonious whole the different Provinces of our great Dominion.

Yours Truly,

ADAM HUDSPETH.

Lindsay, June 28th 1889.

Professional Skill Displayed by the Boy Burglars.

The particulars of the Leonard-Obstein burglary in Rev. James Barclay's residence on Dorchester Street disclose an astonishing professional skill on the part of the boy burglars. Leonard, an eight year old boy, and small at that for his age, had all along been accused by his associates as having been the principal amongst them in the burglaries at Mr. Justice Davidson's, Mr. Ewans', Mr. Collins', etc., residences. But the boy received such a good character from parents teachers and even a judge, that it appeared the others were trying to put the blame on comparatively innocent shoulders. Leonard, therefore, was the first one to be discharged, his father promising to keep a most careful watch over him. He did so, and went even so far as

TO HANDCUFF HIM.

Unfortunately the lad was allowed to go without the bracelets for an hour yesterday, and during that time he walked up Dorchester street with little Solomon Obstein and finding that Rev. Mr. Barclay's house was locked and apparently unoccupied, the two lads armed themselves with a hatchet and a knife respectively, went to the back-yard, threw their tools over the fence and jumped after them. Then they smashed in the back door and ransacked the whole house, breaking open trunks and bureaus and cupboards—whatever was locked had to yield to the hatchet and knife. They appropriated a collection of coins, some metals and other articles and then left the premises by the front door which they managed to open. Mr. Leonard, sr., on coming home noticed that his boy was playing with coins and he took him to task for it. "I stole them from Rev. Mr. Barclay's house on Dorchester street," replied the lad; "you know he is in Scotland, and the house is empty." The detectives learned of the matter and arrested Leonard and Obstein, and when Judge Desnoyers heard of the arrest he insisted on having the boys brought before him immediately and sentenced Leonard to five years in Sherbrooke Reform School. Obstein is remanded till Tuesday to allow of investigation of his antecedents.—Star.

#### Barn For Sale.

Capt. Crandell offers for sale a CHEAP BARN, size 30x38. The building is a Solid Frame, and the timber sound.



# The Golden Lion

- A Third off a Job Lot Parasols.
- A Third off a Job Lot Gloves and Hosiery.
- A Third off a Job Lot Table and Piano Covers.
- A Third off a Job Lot Dress Goods and Prints.
- A Third off a Job Lot Gentlemen's Furnishings.
- A Third off all Millinery Goods at the Popular Dry-Goods Clothing and Millinery Store of

R. SMYTH & SON.

# FARMERS' INTERESTS

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### Best Pure Manilla

# Binding Twine,

## 16 1/2 Cents per lb.

### Beaverton Drain Tile,

### At Kiln Prices, at my Yard here.

### DOORS \$1.50 and up; SASH low.

### BUILDERS supplied a way down

### The Best Hardwood.

## R. D. THEXTON.

# CARPETS,

## WM. BEATTY & SON,

Are now offering a large lot of CROSSLEY'S, SOUTHWELL'S and other first-class maker's BEST FIVE-FARME BRUSSELS with borders in lengths to cover Bedrooms, &c., of from 10 to 25 yards at 85c. per yard made. City prices for these Goods is \$1.30 per yard, and all are guaranteed to be the best five frame.

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A special one of CROSSLEY'S and other makes. BEST TAPESTRY 65c. per yard.

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