Yes! You should see these

We want the public to know we have them, and what they are like, and what they are

Canadian LINDSAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1896.

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

A studious perusal of the remedial bill leaves us with little hope for the settlement of the Manitoba difficulties. Indeed, the drastic character of the proposed law has, in some, encouraged the notion that the government, "riding for a fall," have introduced arrogant and reactionary provisions designed to startle the people, and secure the defeat they themselves are courting. Sympathy for the vanquished it is, which the Bowell government hope to gain from the Catholics, to placate whom, the Montreal Gazette frankly declared the crusade to coerce Manitoba was

The Mail, sensitive of the danger to Its party by an extreme course at Ottawa, has for days been predicting the bill as one of so mild a character that all might well support it without a twinge, much less a wrench of conscience. But now we have it, the Mail's inner self sniffs danger, and so is silent. Were the danger one to its party, rather than to confederation, the Mail would again, as in 1885, " wave the bloody shirt," and prefer now, as it did then, that the dream of a united Canada should be shattered forever.

The World, which out tories toryism, hints at rebellion, and what greater proof of toryism could one have, than a threatened rebellion if a law is passed disagreeable to a tory! For all that, the danger ahead is not to be disregarded, and we hazard a prophecy, that should the bill pass, the most sorry people, a year or two hence, will be the very men who to-day urge on this most venturesome legisla-

Not that we fear, with some, a backaction upon the Quebec minority as the outcome of an unyielding spirit in a coerced people; nor that we fear a counter irritant in Ontario, and by the next election returning to the legislature a majority of Amoreans, or, as they are known outside their lodges, of P.P.A.'s. view things more calmly, and though these threats are made and felt by rational men, we prefer to believe it is because impulse governs rather than judgment. To paralyze a remedial law-and that by apparent apathy-is not beyond the powers of a province, and a blocking process practiced in Manitoba might incense Quebec into retaliation, and, to complete the circle, might so far reach the worst side of human passion in Ontario, as to undo in a session, the righteous work of Manitoba executive, but the voice and years. Now, the possibility of this outvotes of the people cannot reach the board come must not be ignored. That Maniexcept through the executive, which lattoba will apply just so much gentle resistter can relieve itself, as does the Ottawa ance as is necessary to make the remedial bill a dead letter, and our constitution a farce, we firmly believe, but we do not believe that this resistance will drift into rebellion, as the World imprudently suggests.

themselves, have refused by practically more vicious, because responsibility to seen by the Catholics, even by those in fact, that it comes really down to the who, not appreciating what a serious fine point of nothing. It is highly imhim. He continues in his false steps tem, from A to Z, is under the board's liament liberal members made the charge, when the better informed Catholics them- control. Thus we have men, from Brit- and no one denied it, that Chamberlain selves realize that his course is futile to ish Columbia on the west to Prince Ed- had been sent by Mr. John Small, the

rest in the grave.

lies, and he succeeded. Conciliation is about the people" distasteful. It hardens. There was not wash of a non-responsible system was a friend of Laurier who did not grip the harder to his cause, the day after Bishop Cameron called him "A hell-inspired

Tarte's message of conciliation from Quebec, expressed at the Toronto banquet. Let us recall that the parliament of Canada had a sumewhat similar experi-

Tumblers, Flower senset sin, and market insystems and to have a law sin-iter in spirit to that protect.

Again, once passed, no power under the turn ing the Roman Catholics of Untario and the Protestants of Quebec, that house could not decide, and as a house could have no the house might have their individual views. could take no action! . . They had, in his opinion, a just cause, for it was for the interest of education, that if a large body like the Catholics of New Brunswick desired separate school system, they should have it but it could only be obtained by working for it. An important body like that, hold ing the balance of power in New Bruns. wick, could force upon the legislature separate school system. They might not do it this session, but they could afford to wait. The moment a law was secured, then they were protected by the provisions of the Confederation Act, and no power of the local legislature could ever deprive them of it." In June, 1874, New Brunswick This law makes every Roman Catholic sustained the act by an overwhelming majority at the polls, and in the July following, the privy council declared the act intra vires. There is a singular likeness in the repetition of events in Manitobs, except that the controversy ended in New Brunswick by a prayer of the commons of Canada for the queen's influence to secure a modification of the provincial law. As if to complete the parallel, the New Brunswick School Act of 1871, it is found, created a real grievance by ending certain religious practices, one of which, at least-the reading of the Douay bible in Catholic schools-had been the law of the province ever since the school act of 1858. At the time it was conceded in parliament, that both political parties supported the cause of the New Bruns- and that Archbishop Lynch had made it wick minority to the furthest extreme, but parliament wisely stopped short of disallowance. Then resort was had to conciliation, through the good influence of her majesty, with the grand result that to-day rights are regarded, justice prevails, prejudice is removed, and education | the rescue, and they do it. A close scrugoes on apace with schiam less felt in

New Brunswick than in any other part of Canada. The same course should now be followed in regard to Manitoba. If it not, we prophesy that the most ardent Catholic supporter of the policy of coercion will live to see his mistake. Coercion, in any shape, is foreign to modern times. It is antiquated. The bill itself takes us back to the days of '37, when responsibility was a thing unknown. is hardly credible, but it is the case, that the Catholic board of education, to whom extreme powers are given, are to be the appointees of the executive, to whom alone responsibility rests, just as in the the old days the clerks and bailiffs of division courts were the appointees of the judges, and were responsible to them and to them alone. And it is not a little surprising that the province at whose behest, according to the Manitoba Gazette, this obsolete policy is revived, is that old province of Lower Canada whose local assembly in 1834 represented to the king that the greatest defect in the constitution of Canada was the entire absence of executive responsibility. It is true that the nomination of this board is with the

government to-day, in the case of malfeasance or misfeasance of the officers under them. Should Manitoba fail, within a period lain was caught red-handed and arrested. of three mouths, to nominate the board, He was let go on bail and skipped. He Surely the government must see that then the right to do so passes on to the was followed, trapped, brought back, tried, so apropos this fifth rib-under biff!) Manitoba will resist a law which they, Ottawa government, an alternative still found guilty, and sentenced to imprisona unanimous vote. The danger ahead is the people is still further removed, so far, penitentiary. It will be remembered thing remedial legislation is, signed peti- probable that Manitoba, after its recent avoid condemning its political friends, the Dget better-find then project that he'd move on. tions for it at the church doors. They mandate from the people, will help along Warder sought to make it appear that "If I'd been here things diffrent would have been! want justice, as they understand it, but such retrograde legislation by nominating the wholesale personation had been done I'd showed you things beyond all mortal ken !" they do not want it at the price of disrup- such a board, and then the entire field of for the grits and not for the tories. From In syrupped words thou spoke of old Sir Macktion. The premier, lacking in statesman- the educational system, contrary to the that day to the present the Warder has And waited time to knife him in the back, ship, and worried by his "nest of traitors," A, B, C, of provincial rights will be lifted never had the manliness to apologize, nor lost his head at the beginning, and started on to the floor of parliament. There can that keen sense of wrong-doing which on a course, which assuredly will defeat be but one opinion as to the danger in | would lead him to condemn the frauds. the very object to be attained. In still pur- this, for the reason that power, in all its The matter has been brought up in suing this phantom of coercion the premier details, is vested in this board. A simple parliament because the tory government displays a stubbornness of purpose fatal in complaint against a member of it opens has had the tremendous gall to order emergency nine times out of ten. He up for discussion the whole range down Chamberlain's discharge a year or so beemergency nine times out of ten. He up for discusse the system of the sentence had expired. In part N. H. COWDRY, takes chances with all the chances against to its minutest detail, because the system of the sentence had expired. In part N. H. COWDRY,

a policy of justice with peace. And jus- "from two thousand miles away. I do not als come into office. NEWSPAPER tice with peace can only be obtained by know the people. I do not know to what Sir Hibbert actually ordered the prisonconciliation. When Sir John Moore extent the people want separate schools. I er's discharge, although the judge who sought the good will of Spain before Cor- do not definitely know what they want; tried the criminal reported against any unna he made the Highlanders wear that | and yet you come to me and ask me to pass | reduction of the man's term of imprisoncountry's red cockade to conciliate his al- a law when I know absolutely nothing | ment.

conorable. It humanizes. Coercion is In Ontario, as far away as 1868, the backstrong that the late Dr. Ryerson said hypocrite." And yet the words, awful as seat in parliament." And to this recomthe late Sir M. C. Cameron, replied "that ments. He deliberately, time and time ment had better tall a hait. With the challenged the proof. Sir Charles fell mementous act of making void a provin: thing certain, and that is, the liberals are cial law which the highest court in the determined to fight Sir Charles and his Canadian heaven can repeal it. What is there more monstrous than a dying parlia cuss it. If, at the next election, every vote in Canada were cast for the repeal of the bill, parliament, next session, would be met with the objection that the bill had merged into the constitution of Canada, and was therefore as sacred from invasion as any other part of the Confederation Ach. Dr. Weldon has pointed this out. So has Mr. McCarthy. And Sir John Macdonald so indicated in 1872, when discussing the N. B. school bill. Sir Hibbert Tupper was right when he desired to go to the country with remedial legislation as a policy. Then, if victorious, this grave objection could not have been urged. It would be interesting, by way of parenthesis, to note what Mr. Hughes, M P., will have to say to the 28th clause of the act. "prima facie" a supporter of separate schools. It was Mr. Hughes who scream ed the loudest against the Ontario government, and who framed Mr. Cruess' platform, a conspicuous p'ank in which was "Meredith demands all electors shall be public school supporters unless they give notice to the contrary." It is not a matter of consequence, except that it is amusing to find Mr. Hughes at the last session so rampant, this session as mild and gentle

as a sucking dove, on the subject of remedial legislation. But in this his record he is quite consistent. Again, he will have a chance to "flop," for the bill firmly requires that land owned by a Catholic, and tenanted by a Protestant, shall return taxes to the separate school, although the taxes come out of the pocket of the Protestant tenant. This was never the Ontario law, but the Warder chose to say it was, so. Hence Mr. Hughes railed against it with all the feigned zeal of a convert striving to impress the public with the honesty of his conversion. The duty of collecting school taxes is placed upon the municipalities, but should they fail, then the irresponsible board above mentioned comes to tiny of the proceedings to be followed by the board will discover how near they will sail to the danger line, if not have to cross

stream of lawyers into Manitoba to reap a harvest this complex system will give them. A startling provision is one that the school tax remains a mortgage upon the owner's land and a lien upon his personal property, and this though an occupier or tenant be rated and primarily liable for the tax. This is a serious matter, for the mortgage and lien can be created by this irresponsible board. But the matter of detail is not of such importance if the bill is once accepted by Manitoba. It is the principle underlying the bill which furnishes the danger, and any lover of his country may well hope to see the government hesitate before going any further. To alienate the feeling of Manitoba by coercive legislation is a matter serious to contemplate. The friendship of a nation or part of a nation, like that of an individual, is desirable. It often even simply turns the scale. Had an English commission, says a magazine writer of note on Venezuela, "been sent to Caracas bent on settling this question in a friendly manner, and approached the president and his cabinet with words of amity and conciliation, they, and not the Americans, would

it. There will be for some time a steady

have been the favorites of the hour." CHAMBERLAIN AND TUPPER.

A certain Mr. Chamberlain was sent from Toronto to Winnipeg to personate voters in the interest of the tory candidate against Mr. Martin, the successful liberal candidate. This man Chamberment for three years in the Manitoba As diplomat, and made our table bend that the Warder defended the criminal until the defence became a farce; then, to | With crocodilian tears theu hoped Sir John

When Wrong is trumps and Tuppers make the play, reach the goal sought for. He gives the ward Island on the east, discussing and present custom officer in Toronto, with a

constitution a wrench, which may never settling in the house of commons a mat- letter introducing him to Mr. A. W. be healed, or at most, if healed, 'twill be ter as absolutely foreign to its jurisdic- Ross. It is the duty of Mr. Small to when the living have ceased to live, and tion as are the duties of a path-master. deny this if he can. If it be true, then he the heart-burnings of to-day have found As to the intelligence that would be is not a fit and proper person to hold brought to bear upon such a debate, let office, and if he is not dismissed then he Mr. Laurier attains the end in view by Mr. Davies speak. "I come," he says, may know what to expect when the liber-

The result of this, and of the Connolly-McGreevy release, and of other matters, has lowered the standard of the administration of justice under the present regime to a degree which shames and humiliates

Now we have Sir Charles (his father)

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

political execution of Premier Bowell has been postponed on account of the squally weather at Ottawa.

The min who exports whiskey made from corn is refunded all duties paid on imported grain; the farmer who exports pork cannot get a cent of drawback, but must pay the last farthing the N. P.

What ! After seventeen years of uninterrupted N. P. and tory rule! That is not the kind of wages promised "the average man" by the tories in 1878 when they induced him to put his neck in the

We learn from the Chicago "Interior that the Canadian government has six "ice-rams" ready for war purposes. This comes of putting a medical man over the agricultural farm. He promised to pay special attention to what he calls the "sheep industry" and is evidently doing so. But what kind of a ferocious beast is an "ice ram" anyway ?

The publishers who are pushing the copyright legislation are not to be allowed to play the game alone. The printers are putting in an oar, arguing that if the reading community is to be turned over to the publishers' mercy the the publishers should not be permitted to import plates or matrices, but should be forced to set the type. How many more snags will the philanthropists who seek a monopoly here meet with ?

Dr. Montague's trip to Europe will, it is to be hoped, restore him to perfect health. It is also to be hoped that his absence will not cause delay in the testing of that damnable conspiracy in connection with the anonymous letters in "the courts," as promised. It is also to be hoped that Dr. Montague has found a good counsel equal to coping with "the best criminal lawyer" engaged ahead of him by Mr. Clarke Wallace.

The secretary of the Prisoner's Aid Society, Toronto, made application some time ago for leave to transmit some of its literature through the mails free of postage, as the society was too late to obtain a grant of money last year. The answer was that the postmaster-general "had no authority to grant this privilege." Has he power to "permit" the transmission of tons of tory campaign literature from the house of commons during recess?

Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

Farewell ! a long farewell to my short greatness ! This is the state of me; to day I blossom And twinkling honors come upon me fast; To morrow comes a frest - a Tupperian frost-And, when I think, poor me, full surely that My greatness is a ripening, freezes me cut, And then I fall all wilted. I have yentured But rather 'youd my depth; my Orange props At length broke under me and sadly left Me wearied, worn, unto the cruel mercy Of the cruel-caucus that doth wipe me out, Vain pomp and pride of politics, I hate ye ! I dare to say my thoughts, for O, how wretched Is that poor man that hangs on Party's favors! There is betwixt that smile on Tupper's face, That sweet aspect of baronets, and my ruin, More pangs and fears than priests or lodges have; And when I fall, I fall like Spoopendyke, Never to fall again. Had I but served the Right with half the zeal I served the Gang, it would not in this day Have left me lone and Tupper-trod, -[Toronto Star.

Ego!' Yes! Aye, "ego!" Thou the man to right! Thou ! little baron, and little more than knight ! Too wire to fool, yet wise enough to knave-Thy country and thy party would'st thou save? Elastic Stretcher! (Thank you, Brother Smiff, Whilst we cashed drafts and Echo said, 'Hear, hear!" How much sincere? What fix the value at When Stump and Pulpit give the tit for tat? "Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey,"

N. H. Cowdry.

GOOD SEED GRAIN WANTED.

Grain, Flour and Feed for Sale. Warehouse, King-st., Lindsay.-8064f Dundas & Flavelle Bros.

## One Week

Matters with the estate of the late Mr. Dundas have to be closed; One More Week of our Forced Sale. The fact of special values in Dry Goods and Clothing is no news to you, and the enthusiasm of quick sales is not new to us. But how are you to tell what's what unless you come or send? For two weeks now the store has done a remarkable business, and every day adds to the interest in home comforts. What a pity we can't hold things up in the papers for you to look at. As it is, the merest suggestion must answer, and these six items are representative of a hundred or more :

CLOTHING-Men's Fine All-wool Canadian Tweed Panis, light and dark colors, in small nest checks, regular price \$2,00, for Round Thread, guaranteed free from sizing, regular price be a yard. Saturday morning 250 HOSIERY-Ladies' Black Cashmers Hose, full fashjen, high spliced ankle, deuble heel and toe, regular price 88c a pair, on safe 30c 25c INGRAIN Union Carpets, 36 inches wide, reversible, regular price 35c a GLOVES Ladies' 7-heek Lacing Kid Gleves, in black and brown, regular price \$1.00 a pair, of a ing 67c

Whether you live in Lindsay or twenty miles away you can't afford to ignore such values. Careful buying and spot cash payments at Force Sale Prices bring New Goods to you for Less Money than ever before. The chance is limited for One Week. What're you going to do about it? TERMS, CASH.

## DUNDAS & FLAVELLE BROS.

E. E. W. McGattey.

## DRY GOODS

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Are you moving on with the rush of the world? If you are you want a complete - and tasteful selection. - -

\$2.75, \$3.25, \$3.50.

These prices are leaders. If you see our TABLE LINENS the prices will be a - - - source of congratulation to you. - - -

THE MOST FOR THE MONEY YET OFFERED.

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Lindsay's Leader of Low Cash Prices Dry Goods House.

P. McArthur & Co

# NOT TO BE FOOLED WITH.

It has been a little late in coming, but it is here, and many people have been caught napping-or in other words, poorly equipped to withstand the rigorous weather that may be looked for between now and the First of April. We would probably be safe in asserting that there are more people in the county unprovided with proper wearing apparel than could be fitted out in our store at short notice, large as the stock is,

We've been talking at you through these columns for two months past and offering the most enticing bargains in seasonable wants, but some of you have held back -and are sorry for it, likely enough. However, the chance is yours again to let slip or take hold of, but the weather will likely help us at this particular season to give your thoughts the right direction.

## We Want Money, Rhino, Spondulicks.

Anything that will be taken as legal tender by the wholesale men for the goods on our shelves. We realize fully that hard times and a mild winter have been conspiring against us, and have resolved to cast profits to the winds and sell goods if people can be found to carry them away. Make a list of your wants in CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHINGS, HATS AND CAPS, DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, CARPETS AND HOUSEFURNISHINGS, ETC., particularly OVERCOATS AND ULSTERSand you'll never leave our store dissatisfied as regards price or quality.

WE MEAN BUSINESS FROM THE WORD GO.

TERMS, STRICTLY CASH.

P. McARTHUR & CO.

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We have a la Our Gra work. If you thing, Shorthand, particulars.

Sign of Mill S

McLE BUILDERS'

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Pain John Plain Mechanics? Carriage H

Newmarket Curry Com Fence Wir Cement, SPECIA

The C

LINDSAY. TOWN DASHES

At BRITT Foot of All day last I intermission, badly blocked not reach the the Halibarton late. On the in bad shape. almost at a str to the fact th are needed country roads stage to Bobos has happened the driver said

through, but e party of comm ed to drive ove elon Falls, a farm house,

until morning. Fenelon. Bo several days, either from Fe