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Through Tickets at lowest rates to all points on the Grand Trunk system and connecting lines in Canada and United States.

R. J. MATCHETT, Agent ment have been compelled to adopt he said that when the petitions for the policy which they have adopted. I need not say that they have adopted ed, the Government should have investigation.

Sir Charles Tupper Takes the Further Step

IN FAVOR OF THE REMEDIAL BILL

He Moves the Second Reading After Long Speech, in Which He Digs Up Ancient Mistory-Mr. Laurier Moves the Six Months' Hoist.

Ottawa, March 3,-(Special.)-Sir

Charles Tupper, in rising to move the second reading of the Remedial Bill, said he did so under a deep sense of responsibility. The question transcended in importance any measure that had ever been submitted to Parliament during its existence. Before entering on the discussion of the measure he would like to ask the attention of the House while he revelwed what had been accomplished since Confederation, In 1864 a measure was concerted between New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island for a Maritime union. Sir Leonard Tilley was late. Col. Gray for P.E.I., and he (Sir Charles) held the same position in Nova Scotia. Sir Leonard Tilley was known throughout Canada for his high attainments and able public services. At that time a deputation came down from Canada to suggest confederation. The position of Canada at that time was most unfortunate. Racial and religious strife existed and Upper and Lower Canada were divided into hostile camps. The credit of the country was low and trade was stagnant. It was under these circumstances that the leaders of public opinion in Canada sought to bring about a change in her constitution, and made overtures

to the Maritime colonies for the federation of British North America. He outlined the negotiations which took place and made a graceful reference in passing to Sir Hector Langevin, the only father of Confederation now in Parliament, except himself. Confederation was brought about by all the colonies joining together except Newfoundland, but he hoped the time was not far distant when Confederation would be rounded off by that colony becoming a portion of the Dominion. (Cheers.) Sir Charles then proceeded to sketch in eloquent language the progress of Canada since Confederation, To-day her credit stood as high as any country in the world; her colonies were joined from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the country was united

by ties commercial, political and sohave been accomplished except for the acceptance of the proposal of Sir Alex. Galt, then the representative of the Protestants of Quebec, with a view to The B.N.A. Act provided that a province should legislate exclusively on educational matters, except as otherwise set forth. For the minorities, whether Catholic or Protestant, there was a guarantee of their educational rights, including an appeal to the Federal authority and the right of the Parliament of Canada to pass remedial laws. The talk of coercing Manitoba, in view of the provision of Confederation, Act I., was simply absurd. Once the right of minorities was infringed upon and an appeal was made to the Federal authority and the provincial authority declined to redress the grievances complained of, then lpso facto the Federal Government was selzed of the right to legislate on this subject, (Cheers.) He was glad to know that there was no doubt on that

score, there being the highest authority in the Empire for it. He eulogized the Judicial Committee s being without a peer among the legal tribunals of the world. He proceeded to quote at considerable length from the judgment of the Privy Council to show that the Manitoba Government had denuded themselves deliberately of the right to legislate exclusively on the question of education, and the duty was imposed on the central Government of the Dominion to legislate in this case. But it might be contended that the duty of Parliament was not definite, that they "might" make laws, and not "should" make them. If that view were pressed, it was a contention which would be unworthy of the government of any civilized country. (Cheers.) He trusted, therefore, no one would hide behind a subterfuge like that. (Hear, hear.) He repeated that not only was this provision made at Confederation for the protection of the rights of minorities,

but what was more, it was made at the request of Protestants for the protection of Protestants. (Cheers.) But, besides the question of consti-tution, there was a higher law, which should be respected, and that was to do unto others as you would be done by. (Cheers.) He referred to the views of eminent Protestants like Sir Wm. Dawson and others who endorsed the Act of Parliament of Canada in giving redress to the Catholics of Mani-toba, whose rights had been infringed upon. He asked whether the peace and harmony of the country was to be disturbed by this unfortunate question being allowed to be thrust upon it. Was a small minority in Manitoba to be deprived of the rights guaranteed to them by an Imperial statute? The Canadian who, with the history of the past or present before him, would do anything to foment war of races was the enemy of Canada. (Cheers.) This was not simply question of Separate schools, it was a country. (Cheers.) It was a question of sacredly maintaining those rights guaranteed under the constitution. Continuing, he said: In framing this bill the Government, while doing substantial justice to the rights of the minority, have been careful to encroach as little as possible upon the Local Government. No person can read this bill without seeing on the very face of it that it is not proposed that the Government of Canada should that the Government of Canada should take action under even this bill, by the appointment of a board, the appointment of the superintendents, the guarantee that the schools shall be of the same high character as that of the other schools in Manitoba. Before all that is done this bill provides first to that is done, this bill provides first, to invite the Government of the Province of Manitoba to take action and it is

as they are now taxed to sustain. Un-

der these circumstances the Govern-

only when they refuse, and when the unpleasant and disagreeable duty is forced by the act of the Imperial Par
Mr. Moncrieff—I would like to ask liament upon the Dominion of Canada that this Government proposes in the least degree to interfere with the mat-ter. And, as I say, the coercion comes not from the Dominion Government. the Separate School Act? There is no coercion so far as the Dominion Government is concerned. There is not a line of coercion to be found in the bill from the beginning Mr. Moncrieff-That is no answer to to the end. There is a most easy and natural provision to meet the inter-Mr. Laurier said he judged the Govests of these people whose consciences deprive them of the opportunity of making use of such schools in Manitoba

ty, because it is always an extremely unpleasant thing for any Government to find themselves in a position in which there is a single member of their great political party that does not see eye to eye with them. In the face of even this difficulty the Government have position, and in regard to their duty to the country as imposed by the Imperial Act, the Government have felt obliged to take the step they have

They have taken that step in the most moderate and temperate manner that was possible to be devised, and, even down to the present hour they have been open to any suggestions by which the responsibility which is imposed upon them under the circumstances could be removed. They are still open to any suggestion, from any quarter, of any means which will remove the necessity of their being compelled to take action of this kind, and having done that, Mr. Speaker, I have no hesitation in saying to you, that the Government would feel that it was unworthy the position it occupies; that the Government would feel that it did not deserve the confidence of that great Liberal-Conservative party who have enabled it to accomplish so much for Canada; that the Government would feel it was unworthy the confidence of the gentlemen on either side of the so important and so vital, to the good government, progress and prosperity of Canada, they were not prepared to al cheers.) He admitted the right of lay down office if necessary, or to refer | the minority to appeal to Parliament then Premier of New Brunswick, the to the great intelligent electorate of this and to the power of Parliament to country for a decision as to whether grant the relief asked for in the ap-

> THE OPPOSITION LEADER Asks in the Name of Peace and Harmony That the Bill be Dropped. Mr. Laurier, who was received with loud Opposition cheers, said at a time when the name of the constitution had been outraged, and in the name of peace and harmony in this land, in the name of this young nation, he rose to ask Parliament not to proceed any further with this bill. (Liberal cheers.) If the measure were to become law, while it would not afford any protection to the minority in Manitoba, if would be a most violent wrenching of the principles on which Confederation was based. Sir Charles Tupper had taken credit for the Government as being the champions of the minority. The burden of his speech was that the Government were not free agents; they were simply the creatures of necessity If their object were to do justice to the minority only, he could commend their motives, but not their judgment or good sense. Whenever there was question in which the community was any knowledge of the local circumdivided, it was the part of statesmanship not to force down the views of any section, but to endeavor to bring them all to a uniform standard, a uniform conception of what was right. Reference had been made by Sir Charles Tupper to Confederation, but not alluded, not even a line had he read, and that was the manner in which his (Sir Charles Tupper's) native Confederation, Since

forced old there had never been such a galaxy of able men as the small Province of Nova Scotia had produced (Cheers)
It would have had produced (Cheers)
manship to make the people of that Province realize the grandeur of the idea of Confederation. But such was not the case. There was at the head of the Government in Nova Scotia gentleman who was determined to force the measure down the throats of the people of Nova Scotia by his mechenical majority in a moribund Legislature. That was Sir Charles Tupper (Liberal cheers.) To-day the young generation of Nova Scotia had become reconciled to Confederation, but not until the men of Confederation days had entirely passed away would t be forgotten how the manhood of the Province was outraged by the manner which their dignity and rights were trampled upon. (Liberal cheers.) Coercive methods never led a people to

good and wise government. He joined issue with Sir Charles Tupper in his statement that the Canadians had been happy and prosperous since Confederation. Was it not a by almost continual agitations which more than once had shaken it to its very roots and threatened its very existence? In this connection he referred to the New Brunswick school question, the Quebec school question, the Screams bill agitation in Ontario, the railway agitation in Manitoba, and the Jesuits agitation in Ontario. Today we could hear the roar of another agitation coming upon us. The demon of discord was out in the land, blowing the wind of strife from all directions and in all directions, awakening slumbering passions and arousing old prejudices. It could be seen in the cities, in towns and in villages and even in the backwoods settlements the rude life of the pioneer was not proof against its evil suggestions.

(Liberal cheers.) He proceeded to sketch his ideal of a government, laying down as a first principle the axiom that majorities must rule. If a minority felt that it was not getting justice it should agitate and endeavor to bring the majority to its way of thinking. It was obvious that if the minority would not concede to the arbitrament of the majority and an appeal was made to the Parliament of Canada, the result would be to import into the Dominion Parliament the bitterness of strife, where it would rage with equal violence and probably increased fury. Perhaps, therefore, it was not an un-mixed wisdom when this power of supervision of the Local Legislatures was introduced into the constitution. If it were to be applied it should be done in a manner so as not to provoke irritation. A remedy must be applied according to the circumstances of the case and only after full inquiry into the facts and all efforts of conciliation had failed. (Cheers.) The time was when an easy way presented itself to

settle this question. Mr. Ives-How? Mr. Laurier—I will tell the hon. gen-tleman. In 1890, four acts of the Legislature in Manitoba came for review before the Government of Canada. One related to the abolition of the French larguage, another abolishing separate schools, a third related to quarantine and the fourth to public companies What did the Government do? They disallowed the acts relating to quar-antine and public companies but allow-ed the acts abolishing the French lan-guage and separate schools to remain on the statute book. The power of disallowance has always been held by the Government to be essential to the administration of the affairs of the country and if ever they had a fair chance to put the doctrine they had

the hon. gentleman if he thinks the Government should have disallowed Mr. Laurier-Did the hon, gentleman or anyone else on his side ever take the view of the Liberal party on the question of disallowance? (Ministerial

ernment by their own methods and their own doctrines. If it were right and proper to disallow the Cattle Quarantine Act, was it not proper to disallow the School Act? Proceeding.

to the courts to see if they had power to pass the legislation asked for. When the courts said they had the power, the Government immediately passed a drastic order-in-council, without any investigation, and, in the name of fustice for the minority now asked Parliament to pass legislation to enforce it. He declared in the name of the minority that the course pursued by the Government was unconstitu tional, weak and dangerous. (Liberal cheers.) He denied that the Government must act mechanically on this question, and said if such was the case hear.) The minority claimed their con-

science had been outraged If this were so, then all would agree that justice should be done. But how was it to be known if the grievance was a real one without investigation and enquiry? (Liberal cheers.) denied that the facts of the case been settled by the judgment of the Privy Council, and quoted the reference to show that the facts were assumed. If the Government then believed the facts were as stated, why had they not said so when time after time they were challenged in Parliament? He assailed the bill, because he was of the creed and nationality of the minority. They had a strong case and he did not want it said that they had to carry it through, as was now proposed, on assumption of facts. (Liberthey had discharged their duty or not. | peal, but contended that all the facts should be investigated, so as to giv something for Parliament to act upon. By the course pursued the Government was putting itself into a false posi-

> Referring to Mgr. Paquet's words in favor of Catholic M.P.'s voting for the Remedial Bill, he said: Mgr. Paquet evidently had not read Manitoba's answer to the Remedial Order, from which he held that reference could be made, that if investigation showed the existence of a grievance, Manitoba itself would give the requisite measure of relief. He declared all the minority should be investigated, and said that even those in the House who opposed Separate schools on principle, would, if even a single claim of the minority that the compact with the Crown guaranteed them Separate schools was substantiated, support the

Methods of persuasion and conciliation should have been adopted all along. Even if Parliament had full what right, he asked, had it to pass stances and conditions? Knowledge of sure that would be of any value. The measure was a half-hearted one. was to be administered by an outside Government. He questioned, under the circumstances, if the bill could be of any possible benefit to the minority, and asked if it would not have been far wiser to have appointed a commission on which Manitoba should be represented and have whatever legislation the commission deemed requisite administered from within and by a friendly Government. He took issue with those who claimed that Manitoba was not willing to do justice. They them with a club in hand. The policy of the Government had been wrong had sent Sir Donald Smith but 12 months ago? However, the Government was not even entitled to the last Tupper had declared he was not sent by the Government. (Liberal cheers.)

still. (Cheers.) that school which has been long domilieve in that school which has all along claimed that it is the privilege of all subjects, whether high or low, whether

the lowest. (Liberal cheers.) cheers.) Here am I, a Roman Catholic ants as well, in which Protestants must be in the majority in every party. Am I to be told, I, occupying such a position, that I am to be dictated to as to the course I am to take in this House by reasons that can appeal to the consciences of my fellow Catholic members, but which do not appeal as well to the consciences of my Protest-ant colleagues? (Hear, hear,) No: so long as I have a seat in this House; so long as I occupy the position I do now, whenever it shall become my duty to take a stand upon any question. whatever that stand, I will take it not from the point of view of Roman Catholicism, not from the point of view of Protestantism, but from a point of view which can appeal to the consciences of all men, irrespective of their faith. (Liberal cheers.) From the point of view of men who love justice, freedom and toleration—(Liberal cheers)—and so far as this bill is concerned. have given you my views; I acknowledge that there rests in this Government the power to interfere, that there is in this Parliament the power to interfere; but that power should not be xercised until an the facts bearing upon it have been investigated, and all means of conciliation exhausted. Having these opinions, I move that the bill be not now read the second time, but that it be read the second time whom the Liberal party has placed at this day six months." (Prolonged Lib-

MR. CLARKE WALLACE'S POSITION. The Ex-Controller of Customs Finds Fault

With the Government Policy. Mr. Clarke Wallace resumed the debate after recess. He opened by a services rendered Canada by Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., and said, while he still endorsed the trade policy and the general policy of the Conservative party, he regretted he could not agree with Sir Charles Tupper on the Remedial Bill. He concurred that Canada had been a happy family since Confe- tion as leader of the Liberal party to deration, and held it would continue ward the ecclesiastical dispitation

sent one were left where they belonged, viz., to the provinces. He repelled charge that those opposing the bill were fanatics. He said that every resource should have been exhausted to settle the question before the Government took its present course, and he could not agree that this had been done. The responsibility would rest on the Government, who had thrust Remedial Legislation on the Conservative party. The party in Ontario, as he knew it was not in accord with the bill. (Appleuse.) He held that the judgment of the Privy Council did not compel the Government to act. It simply said the Government had the power to act. Parliament had many other powers, which it could exercise, but did not. He held that the privilege had simply been withdrawn from the Catholics and that the Protestants for that matter had the same privi-lege and had it withdrawn from them as well. He asked if it was a grievance to give Catholics efficient schools for inefficient ones, to give all the province of Manitoba better schools than they had previously, this being the result of the province being able to devote to one school system money that before had been divided between two. He held it was not the people of Manitoba that wanted to return to Separate schools, many Catholics of the province as well as Protestants being in

favor of the present system. The recent elections in Quebec showed the people of Quebec were not interested in forcing Separate schools on Manitoba-It was the hierarchy that was at work. If they succeeded in this they would not stop there but would continue agitating with respect to the Territories and the other Provinces. Incidentally, he referred to the School Act passed by the Northwest Assembly, which has never gone into effect because the Governor had not signed it He was told it was through Archbishop Langevin that the measure was not signed. Proceeding, he held that regarding the claim that Catholics had treaty rights previous to the admission of Manitoba into Confederation, the bill before the House would be of no benefit to the Catholics and would only result in increasing religious animosities. He held the education provided in ecclesiastical schools was not practical and that the system, wherever tried, had proved a failure. He then went on to show how the hierarchy constantly tried to force its views on the people in elections. He read Archbishop Cameron's reference to "Hellinspired hypocrites" and said he did not want to be called such though he had opposed Separate schools.

Mr. Foster-Perhaps the objection Mr. Wallace-It will with the people of Canada. Continuing, he said the action of the clergy in this respect was an intolerable species of intimidation. Referring to the plea for the appoint talked loudest for it. He asked why Mr Martin, the author of public schoo laws, should be asking for information. He considered the commission utterly unnecessary, but thought if a con ference had been arranged between the two Governments, many of the difficulties could have been removed. He concluded by deprecating the idea that the Canadian people should be divided and prophesying constant trouble if the bill was passed. He would vote

for Mr. Laurier's amendment, (Ap the Parliament of Canada has seen. from first to last. Why had they ap- The interest of six years was summed proached Manitoba in haughty spirit? | up in the proceedings of an afternoon, Why, after the judgment of the Privy and the events upon which the for-Council, did they not say to Manitoba, tunes of Canada hang were outlined in "Do not compel us to exercise the power | the policy which was formally launch-Privy Council says we have?" Probably ed. On the side of the Government Manitoba would then have acted. Why the day had no surprise in store, for, did they not send an ambassador to its policy having been laid down, noth-Manitoba, not a few days ago as they ing remained but to wipe out the last drawal by getting ahead in the way marked out. Sir Charles Tupper took and defending the Government's policy. He had husbanded his strength Investigation and conciliation were the for the occasion, and elaborately prepared himself for what was to be could be dealt with rightly and set- great effort. His public deliverances tled. He had taken one stand from since his re-entering nito Parliament the beginning and he stood upon it had not justified the acclaim with which he was received. In his first de-Adverting to the threatened influence liverance he was obliged to defend his him, he said : "Sir, this is too grave a cusation against his honesty, and in his phase of this question for me to pass third to reply to a report that he was it by in silence. I have only this to to be deposed from his newly-acquired say : Even though I have threats held leadership. To-day, however, he was over me, coming from high dignitaries to restore his weakened status and to in the church to which I belong, no inflate again the Tupper boom. How word of bitterness shall ever pass my he succeeded may be left to the judglips as against that church. I respect ment of the readers of his speech. The and I love it. But, sir, I am not of single observation may be made that single observation may be made that nant in France and other countries times with considerable vigor, the mat-of continental Europe, which refuses ter of his speech shows that years of although physically he spoke someecclesiastics the right of having a absence from the arena have put him voice in public affairs. No; I am a out of touch with the movements of Liberal of the English school. I be- events, until to-day he appeared, eration and his extravagances of language, like a figure of the past rather rich or poor, whether ecclesiastic or than a man of the present. Of his laymen, to participate in the adminis- argument, it may be dignified by the tration of public affairs, to discuss, to name, nothing need be said, more than influence, to persuade, to convince, but | that he rested his whole case upon the which has always denied, even to the | contention that the Government had highest, the right to dictate even to no option left it by the constitution but to pass the Remedial Legislation, "I am here representing not Roman and that in fact the constitution in Catholics alone, but Protestants as well this matter worked mechanically. He

and I must give an account of my was not able to make even so imporstewardship to all clarges. (Renewed tant a speech as this without falling tant a speech as this without falling into his old habit, as for instance, of French extraction, entrusted by the when he declared that prominent me, with great and important duties | dorsed the bill, although he could not under our constitutional system of have given the name of one such. The Government. I am here, the acknowl- other defender of the bill was Mr. edged leader of a great party, compos- Dickey, Minister of Justice. He came ed of Roman Catholics and Protest- on late in the evening, but despite this disadvantage, he made a very much better argument than his leader. Speaking from a Government standpoint, it would have been better if the chief place had been given to the young Minister. As it is, the first day's debate closed with the advantage altogether with the Opposition and its courageous leader. The day presented two notable features - the less important the practical failure of the Conservative leader, and the more important the splendid speech and the still more splendid courage of the Liberal leader. Mr. Laurier's name is in everybody's mouth this evening. His speech strikes all minds as a master-stroke of polltics, while at the same time those who look beyond present events see that it is far more than bold tactics, that it is statesmanship of a kind that unhappily has not often in the past confronted the racial and religious commotions of this strife-torn Canada. It was expected by those who did not know the man that when the time came for him to take a position he would be unequal to the situation that while he might copy the Duke of Wellington's Torres Vedras tactics, he courage when the day of battle should whom the Liberal party has placed at its head. It has shown him not as the spokesman of a party, as he never has been, but as a national leader, and the embodiment of the spirit of conciliation and harmony by which the now wavering elements of Canadian people may be united. No more candid nor clearer exposition of principle was ever given than he laid before the

complimentary reference to the great | House, and no broader treatment of the relations of races and creeds, out of which have been springing the succossion of heart-burning, peace-destroying agitations which have shaken Confederation. No more courageous utterance was ever made by a public man than when he defined his relation as leader of the Liberal party to-