Menthol Plaster. 00 0 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 I have prescribed Menthol Plaster in a number of cases of neuralgic and rheumatic pains, and am very much pleased with the effects and pleasantness of its application.—W. H. CARPENTER, M.D., Hotel Oxford, Boston.

1 have used Menthol Plasters in several cases of muscular rheumatism, and find in every case that it gave almost instant and permanent relief.

_J. B. Moore M.D., Washington, D.C.

It Cures Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Pains in Back or Side, or any Muscular Pains. Price | Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd, Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL. 0000000000000

Canadian Bost. LINDSAY FRIDAY, MARBH 13. 1806.

Second Day of the Debate on

the Remedial Bill.

FRENCH MEMBERS TAKE THE FLOOR

Geoffrion and Lavergne Will Stand by the Policy of Their Honored Leader. Mr. Laurier-Sir Adolphe Caron Speaks on Be-

half of the Clergy. Ottawa, March 4.-(Special.)-Mr. Edgar resumed the debate on the Remedial Bill. He announced his entire agreement with Sir Charles_Tupper as the momentous character of the question. He feared it might endanger Confederation itself unless dealt with in a spirit of broad statesmanship and patriotic moderation. He was afraid Sir Charles Tupper's long absence from Parliament had led him to advance many propositions for contradiction which the Opposition never subscribed to. Manitoba, too, had admitted the right of Parliament to deal with this question, nor did Mr. McCarthy, arguing for the Provincial Government before the Privy Council, deny that the Roman Catholic grievance in relation to education existed. The real question was that the extent of the grievance ought to be en-

Opposition The did not deny the jurisdiction of this House in the matter of the educational legislative functions and the Local Legislature, but a respect for provincial rights in general should teach us how to interpret and exercise our powers of interference. He contended that the Government itself admitted that the only way to apply the remedy was through the Provincial Government. The bill was evidence of that. Then, as to the best time, there was no doubt that this proposed remedy should be applied only as a last resort. The character of the remedy was a matter of opinion so far, and should not be determined upon without enquiry. Nothing prescribed that it was Parliament's bounden duty to act, or when and how it was to act. Very few except the Manitoba and Northwest members knew anything of the condition of the schools up there, and it would be as reasonable to expeet Parliament to deal with the lobster fisheries of Nova Scotia without expert testimony or enquirry as to deal with this question without investigation. Thousands of dollars had been spent to investigate the evils of Chinese immigration and of intemperance by Royal Commission. Contradictory statements of facts appeared in every printed record of this school case. While the case was before the Privy Council, a witness, Mr. O'Donohue, testified that the Roman Catholics of Winnipeg were satisfied with the Public schools and would accept them, but the priests would not allow

them. The disputed facts as to the Bill of Rights also required investigation. In conclusion, he said the bill was an unacceptable and a mistaken compromise, which pleased neither party. He trusted that the Government would eventually withdraw it. Sir Adolphe Caron deplored the fact that such a question should have come before Parliament, because it was causing agitation and turmoil, but the constitution should be maintained at all costs. The question at issue was | Separate school. I give the House the purely a constitutional one and should | comparison, (Laughter.) Continuing, he be so treated in the House and so se- offered as an objection to the bill parated as far as possible from the the proviso making it optional for ritating circumstances accompanying | Catholics to support Separate schools, The judgment of the Privy Council as the lower rate for Public school established that the rights of the minority had been taken away. It then became the imperative duty on the part of the Government to take action under the remedy provided for such cases by the B.N.A. Act. The Government in dealing with the question had avoided everything that might interfere with the autonomy of the province, that any other course

been most unpatrithe Government was forced to take the course of passing the Remedial Legislation it was because after all means had been exhausted the Manitoba Government was found to be still unwilling to do right by the minority. . The Dominion Parliament was the natural defender of the rights of the minority. If the rights of the Protestant minority in Quebec were interfered with, he would fight as earnestly for them as he now fought for the Catholics of

The Protestants of Quebec held the same view on the school question as the Catholics did, holding that they were vitally interested in the present case, because their interests depended on the same part of the constitution as that under which the Catholics now asked for redress. If Quebec wished it could take away or seriously interfere with the schools of the Protestant minority. This would not be done, but if it was, the minority would have Greenway or Mr. Greenway direct the to seek the same aid that the Catholie minority now sought. In dealing Mr. Laurier had a hold on Mr. Greenwith the question at issue the Government had strictly carried out the to his infernal conduct whereby concourse laid down in 1890 by the motion proposed by Mr. Blake, and carried unanimously by the House, by which questions of interference in mat- that justice was about to be done ters of education should be referred | through it, through its liberal Protestto the courts. He quoted the various ant membership, too. (Cheers.) He acts of the Manitoba Legislature to regretted some Conservatives, however, show that previous to 1890 the school opposed the bill. He referred to Mr. system created by that Legislature. under its constitution, was carried out on denominational lines as between Catholics and Protestants. Throughout the history of the movement for redress the Government first referred all petitions and proceedings to the Manitoba Government. The course was not at all drastic. The school question had been before the country since 1890; therefore it could not be charged that presented by Mr. Ewart and by the Without could not be charged that presented Mr. Prendergast, the leading without could be charged that fact that Mr. Prendergast, the leading without consideration. It being 6 o'clock the House rose for

Aster recess Sir Adolphe Caron continued the debate on the Remedial bill. He quoted at length from speeches of leading Canadian statesmen such as Brown, Holton and others at the time of the inauguration of Confederation to show that all were agreed that the special duty of the Federal Parliament was to see that the rights of all minorities should be protected. Moreover, those who had most strongly spoken for such a provision were those representing the Protestants of Quebec.

Proceeding, he compared the attitude of the Conservatives and the Liberals to show that while the Conservatives had followed a consistent course had announces that the Government would stand by the judgment of the courts in the matter and the speeches of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Mr. Haggart, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and Mr. Foster, which he quoted, all declared that their duty as laid down in the constitution would be done. There was no difference of opinion. The course had been followed out consistenty and the Government. It makes the constitution would be done to the course had been followed out consistenty and the Government. It makes the constitution would be done to the course the Government. It makes the constitution would be done to the course the Government. It makes the constitution would be done to the course the Government. It makes the constitution would be done to the course the Government. It makes the constitution would be done to the course throughout, the Liberals had been ut-

that led to the present condition of scientious objections of the Catholics, putting them on a fair footing, while Mr. Laurier had, on the other hand, not in the least interfering with the I in 1893, said that not a moment of de- | Public school system. It was the duty lay should be allowed in the settlement of Parliament to go on with the Act, of the question, but to-day he propos-ed six months' further delay by movbut if, at the present session, Manitoba, by her own measure, redressed the ing the six months' hoist. Later he grievances of the Catholics, every memsaid there should be an investigation, ber of Parliament would rejoice in it. but now he simply wished to turn the bill out of doors. In the House he call-

ed the Remedial Order an invitation

not a very drastic name. He quoted La

Cultivateur, and other French papers,

which reported Mr. Laurier in Que-

bec, showing his speeches as reiterat-

ing the declaration that he would re-

establish Separate schools while the

English Liberal papers were altogether

different in tone. Referring to Mr.

Laurier's claim that there should be

an investigation he asked what better

evidence could be had on the point

than that of Archbishop Tache and Sir

Donald Smith. Moreover, when the

proposal was made to secularize the

schools all the Protestant clergy had

protested against it. He considered

Mr. Laurier's reference to the clergy

as most unfortunate. Had the clergy

no rights? They were sons of the

families of the country and should the

fact that they wore the religious habit

restrain their trying to lead or per-

The only brother he had was a priest

among the blacks in the West Indies.

A short time ago he received a letter

from his brother, who asked that the

Canadian flag should be sent him to

place over the house he had built be-

cause he would like to see the flag of

his native land flying on it. Of such

loyal men were the clergy and the

Sir Adolphe Caron then said ; In 1812,

when our people were under the sorest

temptation to give up their allegiance

to England, because of the promises

held out by the Americans, what course

did the clergy of Canada take? Even

in that period of 1837, when the senti-

ments of the French race were more

moved than at any other period, when

some of our own people were fighting

for constitutional rights, but ignored

the constitutional way in which those

rights should have been vindicated,

what course did the clergy of Canada

take? Did not we see then the Arch-

bishops and the Bishops publishing

mandamuses all through the country

telling their people that their duty was

to remain true to the Crown and to

respect the constituted authority. Why

do not wish to be misunderstood, and

I am not insinuating Mr. Laurier at-

tacked the clergy-(Opposition hear,

hear)-but carried away in the discus-

sion, he said that he had been attack-

My contention is that it is not the

habit of our clergy to threaten. I know

not what the threat to which he refers

was. If he referred to the letters

which have been published in the news-

papers, I do not see how that could

be construed into a threat. I speak

here in the presence of men from the

Province of Ontario whom I have

known when I was engaged in cam-

paigns under the leadership of the

great old leader of the Conservative

party (Sir John A. Macdonald), and

under the leadership of that other

great man whose loss we deplore (Sir

John Thompson). I tell these gentle-

men that if they can be led to believe

that the French-Canadian Catholics or

the French-Canadian clergy are not

as true and as loyal to the Crown of

England and to the flag of Canada,

I ask it to be shown to me, because

I have had every possible opportunity

of studying their past history and the

history of their present movements

and I am unable to find an instance in

which it can be stated that the clergy of

Canada have been disloyel. (Loud

Mr. Ceoffrion (Vercheres) opposed

he bill, because he wanted justice

done, but the bill did not do it. Con-

rary to all practice at second read-

ngs, when the principle of the meas-

ure alone is discussed, he dealt with

the details of the bill. The bill would

result in a Catholic being taxed \$25,

while his Protestant neighbor paid only

Mr. Ouimet interrupted to ask if he

schools were being attended in Winni-

peg by 44 Protestant pupils; and these

schools were being kept up by people

who at the same time were paying

Mr. Geoffrion-I was talking about

schools as they will be under the bill,

not as they exist at present. The only

comparison I heard between Protestant

and Separate schools was made by an

hon, gentlemen on the opposite side of

the House (Clarke Wallace). He, I sup-

pose, was educated in a Protestant

school; my leader was educated in a

supporters would lead Catholics to

Mr. Geoffrion to an said he would vote

for the six months' hoist, because it

was the only thing the bill deserved.

He had no faith in the Government,

but thought his own leader was better

able to do justice to the minority. The

bill might please the minority or not;

that should be investigated. It might

tles, but he would oppose it.

be acceptable to some interested par-

Col. Amyot (Bellechasse) grew elo-

quent over the freedom and justice

granted by Britain to her colonies and

directing himself towards Mr. McNeill

(Bruce), father of the recent loyalty

resolution, said it was all very well

to talk about loyalty, but all who were

truly loyal and had any respect for

the Crown would vote to carry out the

terms of the law signed by the Queen.

(Cheers.) He took exception to those

who said they would not vote for the

bill because it was not sufficient, as

they were refusing perhaps the only

measure of relief they could ever get

and the only chance of restoring peace

and happiness in the country. He

thought Mr. Geoffrion's remark that

Mr. Laurier was more able to settle

the question than the Government was

significant. Was there a communica-

tion between Mr. Laurier and Mr.

Greenway? Did Mr. Laurier lead Mr.

policy of the Liberals? (Cheers.) If

way and failed to use it to put a stop

sciences are violated he should be de-

nounced before all Confederation. It

Maclean, who used his newspaper, The

World, to create public opinion against

the bill and then said, "See, public

or inion is against the measure." Yet

the hon member was of a large heart

and broad understanding and ere long

he believed he would be on the side of

right and justice. That the bill was

sufficient was evidenced by the fact

that it was drafted after the model

Liberal of Manitoba, declared it was sufficient to meet the views or the

Catholics. He concluded by hoping that

lovers of the country, fair play and

justice would join hands and follow

the course in the matter that would

in harmony, working together for the

an investigation before action. He be-

ces which existed.

prosperity of the country. (Cheers.)

cheers.)

Separate schools.

support those.

Mr. Ouimet-No. no.

taxes to Public schools.

ed by the clergy.

should we not follow such a lead?

country was proud of them.

suade their brothers?

Mr. Ives moved the adjournment of the debate and the House adjourned at 1.30 a.m.

London, March 4 .- (Special.)-The Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West resumed their deliberations at 9 a.m. to-day. A large number of delegates came in yesterday evening and this morning there are 350 members in attendance. Great interest was taken in the report of the Correspondence Committee, who had to draft a reply to the Grand Master's address. As was surmised, they differ in toto with him. After a protracted debate it was adopted with but few slight amendments. This is a great victory for the anti-Remedialists. The report is as follows:

"R.W. Sirs and Bros.,-Your committee have carefully pursued and weighed the finished and elaborate address of the R.W. the G.M., and take this oportunity to congratulate this Grand body upon the able way in which that address has expressed the deep satisfaction that we all feel in the grand energy and noble pride shown by the splendidly isolated isles beyond the sea. We feel that in the interests of the Empire and of Protestantism beyoud the bounds of Canada we are not one with the R.W.G.M. of Ontario West. We also agree with the R.W.G. M. that all true Orangemen sincerely desire to promote the unity of the people of Canada, and they must deplore the introduction of sectarian issues, which destroy national harmony and prevent the co-operation that should be the distinguishing characteristics of Canadians of all classes and

"We must confess, however, that that some of the matter contained in the address does not to us seem strictly pertinent to the character of the assembly address and that in particular the multitude of details containing theories of school work would be liable, if recommended by this grand body, to be considered an impertinent interference with the educational machinery of a province of which we are not

"We beg further to report that the portion of the Grand Master's address which relates to the Manitoba school question appears to our plain and simple minds to partake of what, among lawyers, is termed special pleading. To your committee the declaration of the R.W.G.M. that we, as Orangemen, are opposed to Separate schools, taken in connection with the curious context by which that declaration is surrounded, places the G.M. in an unfortunate position. We regret that the G.M. should have attempted to make use of the purely technical decision of the Privy Council and should have attempted to lend so much weight to that catch word, 'grievance,' by which is properly implied no more than the legal right to be heard in appeal before the Governor-General-in-Council. "The merits of the school case were not on trial before the Privy Council

of England and we feel that the two hundred thousand British subjects, our friends and our brethren residing in Manitoba, can be trusted to do justice on the merits. We regret that the attempt to do so made in the G.M.'s address conveys the distinctly false impression that the Legislature of Manitoba has refused to render justice to the supposedly injured minority in that province. On the contrary the Government of that province declared their total ignorance, as we declare our total ignorance, or even the least real injustice done the Roman Catholic people of Manitoba, and they declared further their eagerness to have most ample investigation, that whatever injustice, if any, and

might be brought to light by the most 50 cents. This would mean inefficient searching investigation, the Legislature of the province would remedy. "We regret that the attempt was also made to compare the most dissiwas aware that these very inefficient milar cases of Quebec and Manitoba, knowing as we do that there are no National schools in Quebec, in the sense that they are in Manitoba, where the door is alike open to Protestant, Roman Catholic, and to Mennonite with no distinction that should offend the nicest religious scruples.

"Your committee further beg leave respectfully to protest that the followers of Orange principles, as represented by this Grand Lodge, do not meet to be lectured on tolerance and justice, and that the repeated exhortations to be tolerant and just, contained in the G.M.'s address, are at least unnecessary and poetively uncompli-

"Your committee further begs to reover Protestant and British interests in Canada is so imminent that no word or act should appear in the proceedings of this Grand Lodge that could weaken the arm that is realsed in defence of the National schools in Manitoba, and that this Grand Lodge should express its unqualified repudiation of evxery sentence an dword in the address which tend to put the Province of Manitoba in the wrong, or to justify coercion by the Federal Government.

"The sentiments of your committee are well expressed in the following quotations, taken from an address of the G.M. Bro, James L. Hughes, delivered to this Grand Lodge, assembled

at Chatham, March 13 1894: "'We believe in one national system of education of all the children of our Province as the surest way of giving every child the inestimable advantages of a thorough education physically, intellectually and morally, and the only way by which the children of all creeds and classes can be trained to live in harmony, respecting each other, recognizing each other's rights and cementing that mutual interest that will qualify them for friendly and sympathetic co-operation in the up-building of their common country. The men who have to work side by side as citizens of the same country should play shoulder to shoulder as boys on the ame school

grounds. Unusual interest is being taken in the election which was concluded this afternoon. The regular business was suspended to enable the election to be held, as a number of the delegates had to leave for home on the night was a credit to the Conservative party trains. Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, there was no contest for the position of Grand Master. Following is the result : Grand Master, W. Lockhardt, Alliston; deputy GM. D. M. Jermyn, Wiarton; Associate Deputy G.M., John McMillan, Toronto; Grand Treas., E. F. Clarke, Toronto: Grand Sec., Wm. Lee, Toronto; Grand Chap., Rev. J. C. Madill, Sarnia; Grand Lecturer, O. F. Wilkins, Bridgeburg Grand Director of Ceremonies, Wm. Wilson, Brantford; Deputy Grand Sec., James H. Scott, Kincardine; Auditors, John Hewitt, Toronto, and T. C. Mo-Avoy, Balsam.

Ottawa, March 5 .- (Special)-The Hon. Mr. Ives, resuming the debate on the Remedial bill, said that as the representative of the Protestant minority of Quebec he had naturally given a great deal of study to the manner in which the position was affected by the let the people of the Dominion go on present question. He gave a resume of the school laws of Ontario and Quebec at the time of Confederation, show-Mr. Lavergne followed, holding that ing that the Catholic majority in Quethe Government had made no efforts bec really controlled the machinery by to conciliate and that there should be which the Protestant schools were conducted and therefore had it in their power to destroy the usefulness of lieved the proper course to pursue was their schools by imposing objection-able text-books, etc., upon them. In the school laws of Ontario the same to show that the grievances existed and then he was satisfied the Manitoba Legislature would redress the grievan-Mr. Masson claimed that the Government had acted with great moderation and good judgment. The wisdom of

So that instead of the Protestants of Montreal getting but one-fourth and of Ontario but two-thirds of their contribution, they were given the whole of it. It would be seen, therefore, why he was concerned for the maintenance of the constitutional rights.

ious to remedy the Catholic grievance; it would be of no real benefit to the he could have done it long ago. (Hear, i minority and would make a still hear.) What need was there for in- | greater grievance for the majority; finvestigation? The French Liberals do ally, because he was a Conservative not want any investigation, because and did not want the odium attached they have already made up their minds that the present bill is not strong enough. The Government do not re-Quire any investigation; they are satisfied. They have rendered their judgment and that judgment is in accordance with the judgment of the Privy Council. The irreconcilables in this House do not want any information, because if you were to pump information into them for a hundred years they would still be opposed to Separate schools; and would not want anything done. Then who wants further information? For what reason should further information be obtained? We know, on the other hand, that if this question is not settled in this House at this session it becomes a question in the next general election; and if it does, does not that increase a hundredfold the danger to the fabric of Con-

federation? Does Mr. Laurier want for any political purpose to keep this sore open. this question unsettled? Is he gaining by it? Does he find his present position happy when he has actually to dragoon some of his followers into supporting him? Does he want to go to the country with this question unsettled?

Mr. Laurier-No. Mr. Ives-I do not think he does. do not think he is wise if he wants this question kept open. Surely Mr. Greenway can afford a remedy. Mr. Greenway's Legislature is now convened; Mr. Greenway is there; Mr. Greenway can adopt any remedy he thinks justifiable and right and proper and can pass it long before we get out of committee on this bill. The Government of this country are not anxious to interfere with this question. I admit with Sir Oliver Mowat that our interference should be the last resort; but we do not think, from anything we have seen, that either Mr. Greenway or Mr. Laurier or the Liberal party who have been making a football of this question for the last five years are anxious to have it settled. We think the responsibility rests upon us to do justice to the minority in Manitoba who have waited five years for justice. (Cheers.)

We do not propose to make those people a football of the politicians foranother year or two, and if Mr. Laurier's policy is further investigation why did he move the six months' hoist.during which there can be no investigaticn? Why did he not come out with his own motion based on the opinion of Sir Oliver Mowat and move for his commission? Why indeed? Because his irreconcilable supporters in this House would not vote for it. When the two great parties in Parliament so nearly agree upon this matter as to regard it as merely a question of whenwhether now or a few weeks or months hence-we should settle this quastion, I say it is the duty of all parties to join together and agree upon a settlement of the question. (Cheers.) Mr. Laurier the other day referred to questions that have divided us in the past. What was the result in the case of the Jesuits' Estates Act? The combination of wise men on both sides resulted in limiting the number of those who united against that bill to 13; and when it was found that the two parties united to settle the question-to do the proper thing in regard to it-there was no excitement in the country and the whole matter was settled. (Cheers.) If the leader of the Opposition and his followers would do as their consciences tell them they ought to do and as many of them are begging permission to do, that is, join us in settling this question-they would find themselves a great deal more comfortable when they go home at Easter and we shall have this vexed question removed from the sphere of current politics. (Loud

cheers.) Mr. McNeill asked if there was not a compact between Quebec and Ontario that if Separate schools were granted to the minority in Ontario Separate schools would be granted to the minority in Quebec.

Mr. Ives-I am not aware that there was ever any compact. They were granted long before Confederation. Mr. McNeill-Is it not a fact that when Sir Alexander Galt proposed Separate schools for the minority in Quebec the reply was that if the minority of Ontario received Separate schools, Separate schools would be granted to the minority at Quebec? Sir Adolphe Caron-No; it is not

Mr. McNeill - I have always understood that there was something in the nature of a compact of that kind. I have heard it stated in this House and it has never been contradicted be-

Mr. Craig said he had declared each session that while he would support the general poncy of the Government, still if remedial legislation was introduced, he would oppose the measure. Was the House in honor bound to pass such legislation? There were no schools established by law in Manitoba previous to the union. After the union Separate schools were instituted and in 1890 the same power which created them abolished them. The Government was bound to hear the appeal of the minority but was not obliged to grant the appeal or issue a remedial order. It was their duty to consider all the circumstances of the case. If the intention of the Manitoba Act was to prevent the abolition of Separate schools why did it not say so? There was nothing to that effect in it. The effect of the arguments advanced in favor of the measure was that if the Province had Separate schools before the union they could not be abolished. Placing the case in this way it was convincing to him at least. (Applause.) Mr. Geoffrion had said he would vote against the bill and wait for the better one from Mr. Laurier. He would be sorry if that day came. Mr. Foster-What if you are helping

to get that leader into power? Mr. Craig-I would be sorry to get him into power and sorrier if he introduced a second bill. Proceeding, Mr. Craig said the bill was a mild one. In fact, it was as mild as could be and be a bill at all. (Laughter.) However, it contained the principle of the re-establishment Separate schools in Manitoba and that was sufficient to condemn it. The case of Protestant Separate schools of Quebec was not parallel with the present case. The public schools of Quebec and Ontario and Manitoba were widely different. In Ontario many Catholics went to the public schools and had no conscientious scruples, but the public schools of Quebec devoted a large part of the day to the teaching of Catholic doctrines. It would be an outrage to compel Protestants to go to such schools, but the case was different in Manitoba, where there was practically no religious teaching. The grievance complained of was not such as would warrant Parliament in forcing Separate schools on Manitoba and Parliament was not bound in honor to exercise the power it possessed to give

redress. What had the minority lost? Not the right to educate children as they saw fit but the privilege of state aid to give religious education. If they wished to give religious education they could do so, but at their own expense. Did the minority suffer? No. Ju ing from our own Province, in which many Catholics attended public schools he did not think these Catholics sufable text-books, etc., upon them. In the school laws of Ontario the same defect was observable as regards absence of safeguards for the preservation of the Roman Catholic character of the Separate schools. Then the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, in pursuance of the promise of Sir Hector Langevin and Sir George E. Cartier, passed an act establishing the composition of the Council of Public Instruction, the board to be composed of a certain number of Protestants; and to these Protestants was left the entire management of the dissentient schools. More than that, the fund for higher education was divided propor-

the Protestants and Roman Catholics. the Dominion authorities, the question the Dominion authorities, the question would have been settled amicably long ago. The bill would prove of no benefit to the minority, for it would arouse the hostility of the majority, who had most to do with the administration of educational affairs. In conclusion he said he opposed the bill because he He proceeded to justify the action of was opposed to Separate schools in all the Government in the course it had cases; because the grievance was not taken. If Mr. Greenway had been anx- ; one that called for redress; because to the party of forcing Separate schools on Manitoba. (Applause.) He knew what the consequences of defeat of the bill might involve with respect to the Conservative party, but he considered these less objectionable than the odium attached to the bill (Applause.) He regretted he had to vote against the Government, whose general policy he supported.

> A. Act to show it was the duty of Parliament to exercise its power in such cases as this. He contended that Archbishop Tache, who conducted the negotiations on behalf of the Catholics at the time of union, had been promised Separate schools, and that even if this was not clearly expressed in the Manitoba Act, the intention was there. The bill before the House was acceptable because it restored the rights taken away by the Act of 1890. He thought the granting of such justice would restore harmony and peace in the country. Dr. Sproule made a vigorous attack

Sir Hector Langevin quoted the B.N.

on the bill. He regretted he had to vote against his party, but he owed it as a duty to the country as well as the party. In all cases of public policy the Government held meetings and othewise gauged public opinion, and then acted on this opinion. How could the Government justify its course with respect to the bill or attempt to say that public sentiment favored its policy? Where was the press of the country-the Conservative press? Scarcely any important Conservative papers from the Atlantic to the Pacific defended the Government's attitude. Those which did could be counted on five fingers. for a portfolio in the Cabinet. To-day The Mail and Empire only gave a halfhearted support, and advanced ineffectual arguments. Where was The Toronto World? Arrayed against the bill, and so were all the other leading papers. Wherever public meetings were held, what was the expression of opinion? Unanimously against the bill. How had public opinion been expressthe elections? In North Ontario the candidate did not dare to say he would support the bill, but told the electors they knew the course he had always taken on such matters, and that he would follow the same course. Had he said he would vote for the bill he would have been simply buried. (Cheers.) The Government's course had been repudiated in Cardwell, Montreal Centre and Vercheres. Even Cape

to the country they would get an unmistakable verdict, one which would show that the Government had hopelessly misunderstood public opinion on the question. (Cheers.) After recess Dr. Sproule continued his speech. He again asserted that public opinion was emphatically against the policy pursued in the matter by the Government and said if the Ministry found their friends leaving them they should not blame their friends but themselves. Parliament should do everything possible to avoid interference with the rights of the Provinces. Ontario M. P.'s stood by Quebec, though the stand was not popular in their constituencies on the Jesuits' Estates question. They did so because it was held that disallowance of the bill would be a direct interference with the rights of the Province. The House was now asked to stand by a principle directly opposite to the principle advanced then. In all the civilized countries the majority ruled and should rule, should be made to rule. The discusvinces were to be continued still it was never contemplated that every Province that came into the union af-

Breton had been won only by Hercul-

can effort. When the Government went

terwards should have Separate schools. (Cheers.) If after union, a new Province should have a Separate school system engrafted on it, was that Province never to be able to remove it? Once were not in existence. They had pardid not interfere with any rights the minority had previous to the union. They got Separate schools after the union. The support of the bill was claimed on constitutional grounds, but constitutions were not unchangeable. They were the only compacts between men and nations and good only so long as suitable to the conditions and the age in which they existed. At one time a Catholic could not hold office under the British crown, but that had been changed. The United States changed its constitution with

respect to slavery. The dual system of schools was particularly undesirable in a Province like Manitoba, where the settlement was so sparse that it required united efforts to keep up a single system. Out of the lists of the school in Manitoba pupils. What would the result be if such sections were divided?

Moreover, the public schools gave a exercises in them were simple and not | Act in 1871 and following years; the secular. The tendency throughout the dangerous agitation over the Jesuit world was to place the control of schools entirely in the hands of the state. In Europe the control was passing entirely from the clergy to the state. When the trend everywhere was towards state schools, why should Manitoba be forced to take the step backward? The fact that there was a grievance did not justify the bill. What law did not create a grievance Moreover, when the New Brunswick school case arose and Sir John Macdonald was appealed to, he told them Parliament could not interfere, but to go back to the Legislature of our province. If the minority appealed to Manitoba, the case would be finally settled as the Maritime Provinces had It was not the people of Manitoba who were clamoring for Remedial leg-

settled their school question islation, but it was chiefly the hierarchy. They went so far as to say that whoever refused to follow them could no longer be Catholic. This would be putting a man outside the pale of the church, the only church in which he might think he could find eternal salvation. It was most unfortunate that the hieararchy should act so, and he expressed admiration for the stand Mr. Laurier had taken with respect to the attitude of the clergy The result of pressing through the bill would be the defeat of the Government either here or in the country. They had been appealed to often to go to the country on the question, but they would not. If they did so and would then be justified in passing the ion that the question should be put | rier's policy as stated by himself, out of the House, and he would vote for the six months' hoist for that purpose. The Government might see fit to read him out of the party for his Fell Against a Circular Saw and His Body course. That was their privilege. But he would ever continue to deem it his duty and his right to vote on every question as his conscience and judg-

ful fatal accident occurred at Wood-

was kept towards the Protestant minority in Quebec. He feared that if a stop was not made now the next step would be the abolition of Separate schools in Ontario and then the abolition of official use of the French language. He felt that Manitoba would never restore Separate schools and opposed the proposal to appoint a commission of inquiry beenough and should be given relief as speedily as possible. The only method of restoring the rights of the minority was to pass a bill and he held it was the duty of Parliament to pass the measure. He would endorse Mr. Laurier's motion if he could see there was any chance of the Manitoba Government extending relief, but he saw no prospect of such a thing. It would not be wise for the minority to give up their constitutional rights with view to accepting concessions which Mr. Greenway was prepared to make if the remedial order was withdrawn. There was no guarantee as to those concessions as they would depend merely on the good will of Mr. Greenway. The declaration of Mr. Prendergast of Manitoba was evidence that the bill was acceptable and he hoped it would be pressed through by the Government in spite of the threats made against it. However, the bill afforded a minimum of justice, and personally he regretted it did not afford more effective relief. He was prepared to support the bill whatever the result would be with respect to his

Mr. Langeller (Liberal) declared the Remedial bill a mockery and a sham and would vote for the six months Mr. Moncrieff moved the adjournment of the debate. The House adjourned at 12.15.

political career.

astrous results from it.

Ottawa, March 5 .- (Special)-This is eral elections, and the Government is in a worse position than at any time since that day, and they received today some of the severest blows from prominent members of their own party in Parliament. Dr. Sproule has been prominent enough to be put forward he unsparingly denounced the policy of the Government on the school ques- | s in an excellent state of cultivation, and fenced, tion and warned them that they were and possesses a never failing supply of water. There about to meet an enraged electorate.

Mr. Craig, another Conservative, was almost as emphatic in condemning that

are also situated on the premises good farm buildings. The property is very desirable and will be sold on reasonable terms. HUGH FERGUSON, Woodville, policy and predicting the most dis-

Mr. Laurier's speech on Tuesday is

stil the talk of the corridors. Mr. Craig unconsciously paid a high tribute to it in his remarks in the House this afternoon, and, moreover, testified by his admission of want of information on crucial points to the wisdom of Mr. Laurier's policy. He sai dhe did not know whether the Manitoba schools came in conflict with the consciences of the minority. He was not positive as to whether they were Protestant schools or not. If they were, he agreed with Mr. Laurier that they should not be imposed on the minority. He held the bill to be inadequate and ineffective as a remedy. Sir Hector Langevin declared that the bill was a complete remedy and restored the old condition of things. Mr. McNeill held that the dissentient schools of Quebec existed by virtue of a certain agreement of compact with Ontario, and as a quid pro quo for Separate schools in Ontario, a proposition stoutly denied by Sir Adolphe Caron. All these disputations and doubts furnish the strongest evidence of the necessity for an enquiry into the position of this whole subject as advocated by Mr. Laurier and Sir Oliver Mowat. Events are rapidly establishing the

statesmanlike character of Mr. Laur-

ier's position on the school question,

but whatever doubts may exist in the

minds of some as to this, there are no

two opinions as to the character of Mr. Laurier's speech. It has never been excelled and seldom equalled in the Canadian Parliament. For loftibut it was now asked that the minority | ness of tone, breadth of view,patriotic fervor and courage, it was the speech sions at the time of the passage of of a generation. A distinguished perthe Confederation Act showed that son remarked at its conclusion that while Separate schools in the old Pro- it would have been worthy of the Imperial Parliament. It was a great speech, both in the manner of its delivery and the matter it contained. It was courageous, bold to the point of rashness from a Quebec point of view, unequivocal, and concluded with the straight motion for the six months hoist. Most significant of all, it evoked the wildest enthusiasm from the Separate schools were established must | Liberal leader's following. They puncthey exist for ever? (Cheers.) The tuated the speech with cheers, and at Manitoba Act provided for the pro- its close they cheered for several motection of the rights held by the min- | ments, and upon the Speaker leaving crity "by law or practice" previous | the chair a minute or two later at t to the union, but previous to the o'clock their enthusiasm broke bounds union there was no law establishing again and they cheered loud and Separate schools and Separatae schools long. Such a scene has not been witnessed in the House of Comochial schools and could still have mons for many years, and the them. This was the decision of the enthusiasm used to be mostly on the courts and so the school laws of 1890 | other side of the House, Mr. Laurier's opening sentence was a remarkable one. It occupied 30 lines in Hansard, but was so constructed as to be very clear and proceeded by a rising inflection to a perfect climax. Never before was such a sentence constructed in English by one whose native tongue was not English. Another remarkable thing about it is that his whole speech was merely an amplification of that opening sentence. It was delivered in a most eloquent manner and with that dignity characteristic of Mr. Laurier, and its conclusion was greeted with loud cheering. The line taken by the Liberal leader is very easy to understand. He reviewed the history of Canada since Confederation, and dwelt on the severe strain to which the country had been subjected on various occasions since 1867 on account nine had an attendance of only ten of religious and racial agitations and by reason of infringments on Pro-

vincial rights by coercive Federal legislation. He instanced the fierce conbetter secular education and religious flict over the New Brunswick school estates act in 1889-90, and the agitation in Ontario on account of the veto of the streams bill in 1882, and the agitation in Manitoba a few years later, which went to the verge of rebellion against the attempted coercion of that Province in regard to its jurisdiction over railways. He laid down the doctrine that under a free government the remedy of the minority is to agitate and win over the majority to their way of thinking. To transfer the question outside and appeal to the Executive at Ottawa was to import into the Dominion at large the bitterness of local strife. All these agitations worked great mischief, and he took it to be the part of statetsmanship to repress rather than encourage the demon of discord. He reminded the House that Manitoba possessed the admitted right to establish Separate schools in 1870, and that it was admitted that in repealing the act establishing those schools the Province again exercised an undoubted constitutional right. There only then remained the question as to whether an appeal to Ottawa should be allowed, first, on the ground that the Crown entered into a compact guaranteeing Separate schools; second, that the school act of 1890 was repugnant to Roman Catholics, and, third, that the Public schools were Protestant schools and violated rights of conscience. There were several other questions disputed as to the fact, and the three questions named were questions were endorsed by the people, they as to fact. Now, said Mr. Laurier, my policy is to investigate these questions bill but not till then. The bill mark- and discover the facts. The Manitoba ed but the beginning of the fight, and | Government have invited investigaif not stopped now the Northwest and tion, and that means negotiation, and other provinces would be the scene of with a friendly purpose this negotiasimilar fights. It was in the interests | tion will result in a settlement acof the harmony of the entire Domin- | cepted by all parties. This is Mr. Lau-

Was Almost Severed. Carp. March 6 .- Last night a dread-

men directed.

Mr. Beausoieil (Liberal) declared he would vote against Mr. Laurier's amendment. He proposed to vote for the bill because he believed in Separate schools and believed every father of a family should have the privilege of bringing up his children in his own faith. Moreover, he believed the rights of minorities should be protected. The of minorities should be protected. The same good faith should have their with the again struck his bip, cutting nearly half way through his body. Dr. Groves, Carp, was summened, but the young man was dead before he arrived.

In Mr. Beausoieil (Liberal) declared he James Newham, aged 18, lost his life. He Aroma Chemical Co. It seems to be meeting with the appreciation of the elite meeting with the appre

J. P. Ryley. LINDSAY. Opp. Kennedy, Davis & Son's Yard Frames, Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Moudings, Trimmings, Etc.

Call and get Prices and Inspect work before you buy.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED,

J. P. RYLEY Telephone 122,

New Advertisements. UBSCRIBE FOR THE POST.—Only One Dollar per year in advance.

YUNIGAL'S LIVERY STABLES York-at , Lindsay, Comfortable conveyances and good horses on hire at reasonable rates. BRIAN

GENTS WANTED .- A few good live men to work in different parts of the counties of Victoria and Haliburton, either on salary or com-mission. Apply to JOHN HORE, Manager for the Singer Mfg. Co., Lindsay. - w98-tf. d48-1

the fifth anniversary of the last gen- LARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT .-One hundred acres choice land, all cleared : situated convenient to church, school and market : two and one-half miles south of Reaboro and three miles west of Omemee, Terms reasonable. Apply to ROBERT NUGENT, Lindsay, or ALEX, NUGENT, Queen's College, Kingston, Ont .- 103-tf.

> PARM FOR SALE,-150 acres of first concession of the township of Mariposa, The land

ON COMMISSION.

I have a number of first-class Houses for Sale and to Rent. These are principally brick and well located. Prices range from one to four thousand dollars Also a number of choice farms to sell or to rent. These are well situated and in good state of cultivation, Apply to

C. CHITTICK.





NEW DISCOVERY.

A sure cure for all affections of the Throat, Diphtheria Tonsilitis, Quinsy, Croup, etc. The efficacy of this medicine in curing Diphtheria has been proven beyond a doubt by those who have used it. It never yet failed to effect a cure Guaranteed to prevent any person from taking Diphtheria that uses it. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

For Sale by Medicine Dealers. Sent to any Rallway Address upon receipt of price, 50c, and \$1, P. G. PILKIE, Lindsay, Canada.

Smoothly and cheaply. Sayes wear, and tear, and fuel. Made by the VACUUM OIL CO, under the Vacuum process.

FARMERS insist upon your dealer furnishing Vacuum American Pulp. Take

Canadian Office and Works, 45-50 Esplanade East,

@\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ $\mathbf{BIRD}\,\mathbf{SEED}$ WORSE THAN WASTED IS money spent in poor Bird Seed, for it is not only a waste of money, but it injures your little congeter. If you want to have the cleanest, best

and most nutritious Bird Seed in the market use only BROCK'S BIRD SEED. In each 103 1-lb. pkt. there is a 5c. cake of -BIRD TREAT-

to be placed between the wires of the cage, which is the best Bird Tonic and Song Restorer, and is an absolute necessity to the health and comfort of canaries, Sold by all leading grocers, druggists and flour and feed men. Sold in Lindsay by W. M. ROBSON, Grocer; C. S. BLACKWELL & CO., Grocers; HURLEY & BRADY, Grocers. NICHOLSON & BROCK. 81 Colborne-st, TORONTO,

Preserve Your Magazines and have them bound at the office of THE Post-the cost will not be excessive, while the satisfaction will be great.

From the Toronto Globe, Sept. 5th. Odoroma is the name of the latest thing lawn, 13 miles from here, by which for the teeth, introduced into Canada by

ving

\$8.00

6.00

15 00

16.50

65.00

85.00

30.00

5.00

10,90

.00 up

13 00 Value.

select from dicines at popula WOOd.