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Canadian Los LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1896

SIR OLIVER ON TOP.

The Attempt to Throw Ottawa Troubles

INTO THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Proved a Dismal Patture-Mr. Crawford' Resolution Discussed in the House -The Premier's Amendment Was Carried by a Majority of 14-Mr. Marter's Admission.

Toronto March 5.—The Conservatives admitted through their leader, Mr. Marter, last evening, practically that they had made fools of themselves in touching the Manitoba school question in the Local Legislature. He said, whatever glory would be gained by the discussion and vote would go to the Liberals. The joke of the occasion was that Mr. Crawford voted with the Government and against his own mo-

Mr. Crawford then moved his longlooked-for anti-Remedial resolution. It was in these words: That the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario feel deep interest in all that concerns the well being of every part of the Dominion of Canada.

That the people of this province, believing in the principle of provincial rights, rejoice that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain declared that the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba acted within their judicial rights in abolishing the dual system of schools, and establishing a single National system of education in lieu thereof in the Province of Manitoba

That we regard the legislation now being contemplated by the Dominion Government, known as the Remedial Bill, the object of which is to abolish the National system of Manitoba and restore the old dual system in its place, unfavorably.

That this Legislature cannot but look upon the legislation which is being promoted at Ottawa as an attack upon the legislative rights of a sister province, and as a measure fraught with grave danger to the peace and prosperity of Confederation, and consequently we hope, even yet, that the Dominion Government will decide to abandon the course it is at present following, and leave to Manitoba to manage her own educational affairs in the way that seems best to the people of that province.

Speaking to his motion, Mr. Crawford said that he fully recognized his position in assuming the responsibility of the motion. He did not, in making the motion, represent any party. But he felt he voiced the views of those who had elected him. He could go further, and claim to voice the views of the people of this province. He disclaimed any desire to make capital or to give offence to any one; he was moved by an honest intention to get from the House a frank expression of disapproval of the Remedial legislation now before Parliament. That legwas fraught with danger, the results were likely to be

against the best interests of the Dominion, and especially against the Province of Manitoba. The legal aspect he was prepared to leave to those who were versed in law. The speaker proceeded to review

briefly the steps leading up to the present situation. He thought it was a very pertinent question, why this House should be anxious to defeat the bill. It was born in haste; it was an infringement on provincial rights. It was a coercive measure, and every other means should be exhausted before it was resorted to. If it did become law it would be a serious matter for the growth and prosperity of Manitoba. The end would be that the minority would suffer. Other denominations have rights, and we may have in that province a large number of sectarian schools. Would there not, too, be a repetition from some of the other provinces? Supposing the Manitoba Government should refuse to put the machinery in force, what a deplorable state of things would be brough about ! Even Confederation itself might be affected. If there was a grievance, and redress was necessary, that redress should come through the Provincial Parliament of Manitoba. If, after all proper means had been resorted to, the minority still had a grievance, he would be the first to attempt a remedy. But until all such means had been exhausted, he was in favor of allowing Manitoba to manage its own educational affairs. Sir Oliver Mowat was loudly cheered

when he rose to reply. He said that all question as to the right of the Dominion Parliament to deal with the question had been set aside by the second decision of the Privy Council. There was one aspect of the case that seemed to have been lost sight of. The people of Ontario, or at least the great majority of them, were as much against Separate schools as were the people of Manitoba, but, notwithstanding this, they felt it their duty to faithfully carry out the constitutional bargain, which was incumbent upon them. (Cheers.) It would be an unfortunate thing to have a struggle between the Dominion Parliament and the Legislature of Manitoba, Coercion would probably be resisted, but he wished to remark that it would be a more important, a more unfortunate matter if the consciences of the Manitoba Catholics were coreced. He thought Remedial legislation by the Dominion Parliament should be a last resort. The Dominion Government had been coercive in the matter from the very beginning. The course taken had been unstatesmanlike. He could imagine nothing that would be more in its effect like treason. He read the promise of the Manitoba Government to redress any wrongs that might be established after a thorough investigation, and stated that this was the course the Government should had adopted. The Dominion Government should have known better than to have introduced such a bill at a time when the whole country was excited. Very important amendments to the Separate school law of Ontario had been passed by the Ontario Legislature, with the unanimous voice of the House with good results, but it would not have been proper to have introduced such legislation, no matter how good it was, at a time when passions were up and the tempers of the people heatcd. He concluded by moving this

amendment: "That by the British North America Act the matter of education (subject to certain provisions therein specified) belongs to the Provincial Legislatures and not to the Dominion Parliament; "That the Act of the Manitoba Legislature abolishing Separate schools has been declared by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to be within the authority of the said Legisla-

ture, and therefore in point of law a valid act: "That the said Judicial Committee has further decided that the provisions of

eges in relation to education' in a manner which constitutes (in the larguage of the judgment) a legiti-mate ground of complaint 'which should be removed by supplemental or other provisions which would remove the grievance':

"That while probably the great ma-jority of the people of Ontario do not favor Separate schools, yet they have always recognized the constitutiona duty of giving effect by Provincial legislation and otherwise to the provisions in the constitution on the sub-

"That it will be extremely unfortunate if the remedy for the alleged grievance in Manitoba is to be accomplished by the action of the Dominion Parliament instead of the Manitoba Legislature; that in the judgment of this House, remedial legislation by the Dominion is only to be thought of, is at all, as a last resort; that the Legislature of Manitoba has protested against the hasty action which is proposed by the Dominion Government, has asked for a thorough investigation by Dominion authority of all the facts bearing, or believed to bear, on the subject before any action is taken, and han declared that 'in amending the law from time to time and in administering the system it is their earnest desire to remedy every well-founded grievance and to remove any appearance of inequality or injustice which may be brought to notice,' and has stated that 'with a view of doing so the Government and the Legislature will always be ready to consider any complaint that may be made in a spirit of fairness and conciliation';

"That in view of these statements this House is of opinion that any proposal of remedial legislation by the Dominion should not be entertained until after the request of the Manitoba Legislature for a thorough investigation on the part of the Dominion of all the facts is acted upon and all reasonable and proper efforts for conciliation have been made and have

failed; "That no more delicate matter can be dealt with by the Federal Government or Legislature than the matter of Separate schools during a period of excitement upon the subject;

"That it is in the common interest that it should not be dealt with hastily and that hasty action by the Dominion Parliament is, in the judgment of this House, fraught with great danger to the best interests of the Dominion as a whole, including the interests of the Roman Catholic minority for whose benefit the proposed remedial legislation is designed.'

Messrs. Howland, Whitney and German also spoke and Sir Oliver's amendment was carried on the following division:

Yeas-Barr, Baxter, Bennett, Biggar, Blezard, Bronson, Burt, Campbell, Carpenter, Chapple, Charlton, Cleland, Conmee, Craig, Dana, Davis, Dickenson, Dryden, Evanturel, Farwell, Ferguson, Field, Flatt, Garrow, German, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Harcourt, Hardy, Harty, Haycock, Hobbs, Loughrin, McKay (Oxford), Mc-Kay (Victoria), McLean, McNish, Mc-Pherson, Middleton, Moore, Mowat, Mutrie, O'Keefe, Pardo, Richardson, Robertson, Robillard, Stratton, Taylor, Truax, McKee,-51.

Nays-Beatty (Leeds), Brower, Bush, Carnegie, Caven, Crawford, Currie, Dynes, Fallis, Gamey, Gurd, Haggerty, Howland, Kerns, Kidd, Langford, Little, McCallum, McDonald, McLaren, McNaughton, McNeil, McNichol, Magwood, Marter, Matheson, Meacham, Preston, Reid (Addington), Reid (Durham), Ryerson, St. John, Shore, Tucker, Whitney, Willoughby .- 37.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE. What Transpired Within the Halls of the

Provincial Buildings Yesterday. Toronto, March 6.-There was not much talking done at the Local Legislature yesterday, but considerable solid work was transacted. A number of important public bills were advanced a stage and estimates were passed for a large amount. The most important measure of the session, Mr. Hardy's bill respecting City Councils, passed its second reading and will be thrashed out thoroughly in committee next

Hon. Mr. Dryden moved the second reading of his bill to improve the Agriculture and Arts Act. The bill provides that district societies of Toronto Ottawa, London, Hamilton and Kingston may receive the Government grant. It also makes provision for the equitable division of the grant between the Township and Horticultural societies in each district, the basis being the number of paid-up members of the previous year. The bill passed its second reading .

Hon. Mr. Hardy moved the second reading of his bill respecting City Councils. It provides that aldermen shall retain office for two years; that in cities of 100,000 population and over a Board of Control, consisting of the power to prepare estimates, award contracts, inspect works and appoint officers of the corporation. The bill also provides that the Court of Revision in cities of 30,000 shall consist of three members, one to be appointed by the City Council, and one by the Board of Trade, and the third shall be the official arbitrator or sheriff.

Mr .Crawford opposed the bill. He feared mad results from a two years' term of office. He thought before the Government passed the bill it should obtain an expression of opinion upon it from the cities it would affect. He said the bill vested too great power

in the Mayor. Mr. Howland said he had received a large number of petitions from Boards of Trade and labor organizations, protesting against the bill. He advised the Government to carefully consider the advisability of passing it. The bill was then read a second-time and sent on to the Municipal Commit-

tee, where its various clauses will be thoroughly discussed. The story goes that Mr. Haycock did not get a chance this year to refuse his railway passes. Last year he returned the passes that had been sent by the G.T.R. and the C.P.R., and then brought in a bill to prohibit all members receiving passes. This year Mr. Haycock received no passes, although the other Patron members received theirs as usual. It is said Mr. Haycock was very angry when he found he had not been given the opportunity of refusing the pass. He vowed he would get even, and yesterday made the first step in that direction. He was present at the meeting of the Railway Committee yesterday and proposed to add a clause to all railway charters, compelling the roads to carry all members of the Legislature free while in the discharge of their duty. The Patron leader could find no one, even in his own party, to second his resolution, and the matter was allowed to drop, much to his disgust. One of the members of the com-

mittee was heard to remark after the meeting, "when Haycock gets a pass again, he will keep his mouth shut and the pass in his pocket." These bills passed the committee, giving the Grand Valley Railway Co. power to alter its proposed route from Berlin to Brantford, so that it may meet the T.H. & B. at a point between Galt and Copetown. Another was passed giving the Pembroke

Southern Railway the right to change

its proposed route. The balance of the afternoon was given up to considering the estimates. Upon the item of \$1800, the salary paid to Librarian Preston, Mr. Matheson asked Sir Oliver if he was aware Mr. Preston occupied a dual position as alderman for Toronto and librarian, and if he would give his consent to this state of affairs.

Sir Oliver answered that he saw no reason why a civic servant should not be elected by the people to serve them in case his civic duties did not interfere with his duties as a servant of the Government, as was the case with Mr. Preston.

Collingwood, March 6 .- The bye-election for the vacant seat on the Council took place in the First Ward to-day. Three candidates-Messrs. Geo. Mober- for filing assignments in the districts ly, whose resignation caused the vac- of Algorra, Muskoka, Rainy River, ancy; Mr. Dan Wilson and Mr. S. L. Thunder Bay, Manitoulin and Nipis-Smith-were in the field. Mr. Wilson sing. The largest dividend possible is was elected with a plurality after a to be paid by the assignee within 12 hard fight. He will take the seat Mon- months after the assignment and every day evening at the regular meeting of six months thereafter. the Council.

Mr. Stratton's Bill Was Read a Second Time.

WILL PROTECT PROPERTY OWNERS

Many New Bills Were Introduced—Cost of Covernment House-A Deputation of Magistrates-The Agricultural College-A Bill to Regulate Bake Shops. Toronto, March 7 .- Business is hum-

ming at the Local Legislatue these

days. The Public Accounts Commit-

tee has got down to solid work, and all

legislation in the House is rapidly advancing. A lot of important business was pushed through yesterday. The Public Accounts Committee have ordered Mr. H. K.Smith, Belleville, a game inspector, to appear before them Tuesday next; also the production of the traveling expenses accounts of Mr. Noxon, Central Prison, and Inspectors Christie and Chamberlain. Mr. Stratton, when the House met, moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Municipal Act. He said the tendency of municipalities of late years had been to incrase taxation, which had the effect of depreciating the value of property. Under the old law municipalities were not allowed to tax at a greater rate than two cents upon the dollar. In many municipalities a much greater rate than this was at present current. He quoted from a judgment of Mr. Justice Harrison, showing that this was dangerous to the interest of property owners. He wished by the passage of this bill to compel municipalities wishing to tax over two cents to come to the Legislature for that power. If there were no

good reasons for such a course the request might not be granted. Hon. Mr. Hardy favored allowing the second reading. He said he entertained some doubt as to the power of the Legislautre to pass such a bill, but this could be thoroughly investigated when the bill went before the proper committee. The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Stratton moved the third reading of his bill to amend the Assessment Act. He said that in cities and towns at certain periods certain lands were sold for taxes. In many instances these lands were sold without the owner knowing anything of the transaction. Persons holding mortgages upon such lands were also in many cases ignorant of the fact that the taxes had not been paid. The bill provided that the County Treasurer should have the power to notify such persons by registered letter before the sale of the lands. The cost would not exceed in any case 28 cents.

Mr. Matheson said he thought that if the provisions of the bill could be carried out the result would be good. Mr. Hardy advised that the bill should go on to the committee for full discussion. It passed the second

Mr. Matheson moved for an order of the House for a return of copies of all agreements entered into between the Government and Hazelwood & Whalen, and the Government and G. P. Cleaner, James Whalen and others, respecting the cotton and pulp wood, or other timber, in the territory north of Lake Superior, together with copies of all correspondence in connection with the same. He said he had been informed that the persons referred to had a monopoly under its contract with the Government. He had been informed they had the sole rigt to cut pulp timber on 800,000 acres. Hon. Mr. Hardy said there was no objection to bringing down the papers asked for, since they would prove that someone had been imposing upon Mr. Matheson and that he had believed

a child's story. (Laughter.) As a matter of fact, others had the same right as those persons referred to, who had the same right to cut upon 40 miles only. Mr. Haycock moved for an order of the House for a return showing the cost of the machinery, the cost of repairing and maintaining the same in order, and the cost of raw material used in connection with the manufacture of binder twine in the Central Prison, giving the aggregate amounts for each year from the beginning of said industry, to date; the amounts annually paid as commissions for the sale of the product; the cost of packages, freight, salaries of extra officials and all other expenditures incurred in connection with or occasioned by the said manufacture. The annual receipts from sales of binder twine during said period, and the estimated value of the machinery, plant, material and stock on hand when the said industry was

transferred to its present managers. Mr. McLean moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Election Act. It provides that persons who move within six months before an election shall be entitled to vote when their names appear on the voters' list. Hon. Mr. Gibson asked that the bill should stand. It was an important matter anud should be well considered by the members.

Mr. Cleland thought it would be better to permit the returning officer to issue a certificate and grant the right to the voter to cast his vote where he lives at te time of the election.

The bill was allowed to stand. The following bills were introduced into the House yesterday: An Act to amend the Registry Act, Mr. O'Keefe; provides that where the office of a registrar is situate in any city having a population of 30,000 or over, the office hours on Saturday shall be from 10 in the forenoon till 1 o'clock in the afternoon, instead of from 10 to 4, as on other days.

An Act to amend the Municipal Act, Mr. Garrow; to enable municipalities by by-law to provide means for ascertaining and determining what real property fronts or abuts upon or extends to within six feet of the street upon which local improvements are constructed, and provides that the county judge on appeals to him shall not so extend this by-law.

An Act respecting the assessment of the real property of incorporated companics, Mr. Garrow; provides that companies may furnish the clerk with a list of shareholders showing the names and shares held by each and request the assessor to place the names of shareholders on the assessment roll as joint owners of the company. An Act to further amend the Act re-

specting sheriffs, Mr. Biggar; provides

that sheriffs' offices situate in cities

shall close at 1 o'clock in the afternoon during the months of July and August, instead of 4 o'clock. An Act to amend the Election Act, Mr. Gamey; provides that no sheriff, county crown attorney, clerk of the peace, registrar of deeds, clerk of the Surrogate Court, clerk of the Division Court, bailiff of the Division license inspector, gistrar, clerk, or other officer attached to the Superior Court, no permanent official employed in any of the depart-

or any prison, nospical, asylum or institution of the Government of Ontario shall actively engage in any contested election to the Legislative Assembly. by canvassing, speaking at public meetings, or acting as agent or otherwise on behalf of any candidate at such election, or by collecting funds for the conduct of such election or in any other manner. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$200 for each fence, such penalty to be recoverable in any court of competent jurisdiction by any person who may sue therefor, and shall, in addition, at the discretion of the judge presiding at the

trial of such action, be liable to forfeiture of his office. An Act as to certain proceedings under the Act respecting assignments and preferences by insolvent persons, the Attorney-General; makes provision

An act to secure the payment of

wages for labor performed in the cuit-struction of public works, the Attorney-General; enables the Crown to pay out | 1111. of any money deposit, or security given for the due performance of public contracts for public works, claims filed within two months after they become due, for labor performed thereon by foremen, workmen or laborers in the employ of the contractor or of any sub-contractor. In case of aid granted out of the public moneys to any railway or other work, the Crown may retain sufficient of the sum voted to pay claims for labor performed. Every company hereafter incorporated is to be liable for the payment of wages by contractors and sub-contractors if the claim is served on the company within two months after the debt is payable. An Act to amend the Assessment Act, Mr. Mutrie; to remove doubts as

to the liability of private lunatic asylums, gold cure institutions, etc., for taxes, and to make them taxable, An Act to amend the Municipal Act, Mr. Meacham; provides that where a disclaimer has been filed by a person elected a member of the council, there shall be a new election instead of the next highest candidate taking the place of the disclaimant,

Some Hamilton Matters.

Several bills referring to the City of Hamilton were before the Private Bills Committee yesterday morning. The creditors of the T., H. & B. Railway ask that the bonus voted to that road by the City of Hamilton be paid into the Bank of Hamilton in trust for them. The amount of the bonus was \$225,000. The creditors ask, also, for a lien on the road. Mayor Tuckett and Ald, Colquhoun was among those who addressed the committee on the matter. No decision was arrived at. The bill extending the time for completing the smelting works was passed.

They Want Explanations. Mr. H. K. Smith, game inspector, Belleville, has been summoned before the Public Accounts Committee on Tuesday. The committee also decided to have detailed statements produced of the following accounts : For traveling expenses, Mr. Noxon, \$200; Inspector Christie, \$183.26; Inspector Chamberlain,

To Regulate Bake Shops. The following is a summary of the Hon. Mr. Dryden's bill with reference to bake shops:

All bake shops shall be constructed, as to lighting, heating, ventilation and drainage, in such a manner as not to be detrimental to the health of any person working therein, and shall be kept at all times in clean and sanitary condition, so as to secure the protection and preservation of all food products thereof in a wholesome condition. Washrooms, closets and other conveniences are to be provided, entirely separate from any direct connection with the shops. Sleeping places, entirely separate from the shops, are also to be provided; also proper fire escapes. No employer shall require or permit any employe to work more than 60 hours a week, except by the permission of the inspector. All inspectors appointed under the Ontario Factories Act are appointed inspectors under this Act. Any employer who viblates any section of the Act or who refuses an inspector admittance or who neglects to comply with any requirements of the inspector, shall be liable to the following penalties: For the first offence, a fine of not less than \$20 and not more than \$40; for the second offence, a fine of not less than \$50 and not more than \$100, or, in default, 30 days in jail; for the third or any subsequent offence, imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Kingston Dairy School

A Kingston delegation yesterday asked the Minister of Agriculture to take over the Dairy School in connection with the Kingston School of Agriculture and Mines, and run it as a Government institution on the lines upon which the Dairy School at Strathroy is conducted.

The Agricultural College. Yesterday afternoon Hon. J. M. Gibson brought down the report of the

Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm. The number of students at the college in 1895 was 250-150 in the general course and 100 in the dairy school. Of those in the general course, exactly 80 per cent.-nearly all farmers' sonswere from the Province of Ontario. Six of the 100 dairy students were non-residents-four from Quebec and the eastern provinces, one from the United States and one from Wales. Of this number, 45 were free students, The total net expenditure on all the

departments for 1895 was as follows: (1) College and Government buildings, \$31,235.53. (2) Farm-(a) Farm proper, \$2977.70; (b) experimental plots and feeding, \$6111.96; (c) dairy department-experimental dairy, dairy school and traveling dairy, \$9518.17; (d) poultry department-wages, stock, etc., \$1054.34. (3) Horticultural departmentgarden, greenhouses, orchards, lawn, arboretum, etc., \$4609.37. (4) Mechanical department-construction of buildings, repairs, etc., \$1406.65. Total, \$56,913.72. Unexpended balances on the year's operations in all departments, \$6222.28. The amount paid by the college to students for work in the outside departments in 1895 was \$3321.89. This was done by crediting on board bills the sums allowed to students from week to week by the foremen under whom they worked. Reports are given on all the branches of the work.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED.

Terrible Affair Near Penetanguishene on

Saturday-Evidently the Result of Youngsters Playing With Fire. Penetanguishene, March 7.-A fatal fire took place this morning on the opposite side of the bay here, in which three children were burned to death. The father had gone away to work, and the mother locked the three children in the house and went off to her mother's on some errand, and it is supposed that the children must have been playing with the stove and set fire to the house. An Indian, who was first to see the smoke issuing from the house, ran to it and finding the door locked, was afraid to break it in, and the roof fell in before the door was opened. When the neighbors came they could hear the children crying, but could not get near them. The youngest one was burned to a crisp, and the others were nearly all gone, nothing but the bodies being left. The house was an old one and very dry, and burned rapidly. No insurance. Later—The name of the man whose children were burned to death on Saturday morning is William Beausoleil, The eldest child, a girl, was 6 years age, the next was 4 and the youngest was between 1 and 2 years old.

Some Highly Satisfactory Experiments at the Pullman Car Works. Chicago, March 8.—Compressed air as ments of the Government of Ontario. a power has displaced steam in three departments of the Pullman Palace Car Company's works, and the results have so far satisfied the officials that in all probability the new force will be in use shortly in all the great shops of | no judicial decision, and the utterances the corporation. The change is radi- of Manitoba after the judgment were cal, and marks a revolution in the | very moderate. There was nothing to manufacturing system of the great Pullman plant. With the air system it is claimed that the speed of the machine in use may be graded, something | passed the Remedial order which orimpossible when a belt is used.

GRIFFIN WAS IN GREAT LUCK.

He Lost Wis \$2500 Wad in Montreal, But is Now Rejoicing. Montreal, March 8.—(Special.)—Ed Griffin, who sold his farm near Truro, N.S., arrived here Friday en route for the West, and, with \$2500 stitched in the lining of an inside coat, went out to see the town. He became sleepy in an East End saloon, and, using his coat for a pillow, went to sleep.
Griffin awoke to find his coat and the price
of his farm non est. Detective Joe Kellert of the Metropolitan Bureau, took up the case and found that the garment had been sold to a second-hand dealer for 75 cents, buying it back for \$1. The Nova Scotian's little fortune was found intact, and he went on his way rejoicing.

Nothing would come of any attempts at negotiations, unless the Government first repealed the Remedial order. Manitoba considered the order a

Remedial Order Ought Not to Have Been Issued.

BILL IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Manitoba Government First-What the Prairie Province Believes in -Justice Would Have Been Bone if Properly Asked.

Ottawa, March 6 .- (Special.)-Mr. Monorleff led off to-day in the debate on the Remedial Bill. At the outset he referred to the great importance of the question. One of the chief objections raised to the bill yesterday was that it was no good ; but, surely, it was the minority in Manitoba that ought to have the say in this matter, and their three representatives in the Legislature had pronounced in favor of the bill. He would be unworthy of being called a Protestant if he held in less esteem a fellow-citizen simply because his religious convictions were not the same as his own. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Sproule yesterday had said he was opposed to Separate Schools, and that was the reason he opposed this bill. If that was a reason why, then he pitied the doctor's intelligence. His mind had evidently not thoroughly grasped the position of affairs. This was not a question of Separate Schools-it was the redressing of the grievances of the Catholic minority of Manitoba. Dr. Sproule was following the lead of Mr. McCarthy. That gentleman had led the House astray before, and if he was not watched he would do so again. (Hear, hear.) He believed Mr. McCarthy was responsible largely for the present agitation; seemingly he held a brief to keep agitation alive. The Toronto World now supported that gentleman, but only a few months ago that paper designated Mr. McCarthy as a strife-maker.

Mr. Somerville-When was that? Mr. Moncrieff-In October, 1893, Mr. Laurier in moving the six months' hoist had stolen Mr. McCarthy's thunder. Evidently Mr. Laurier wanted to ride into power on the religious preju- so little this session, dices of the people. Continuing, Mr. Moncrieff proceeded to review the legal aspects of the school question. If the minority in Manitoba happened to be Protestant, would Dr. Sproule, who last night opposed interference, have taken the stand he did? Dr. Sproule-Yes.

Mr. Moncrieff-If the minority was Protestant would you not support the Dr. Sproule-I say emphatically,

would not. Mr. Moncrieff-Well, then, if the Protertants of Quebec were deprived of rights he would not support the appeal they might make for relief? Dr. Sproule-That is not the same a Mr. Moncrieff-Yes, it is.

Col. O'Brien-Will the hon, gentle-

man say in what the cases of Quebec

and Manitoba are analogous? Mr. Moncrieff-A man must be blind who cannot see they are exactly the same. Col. O'Brien-Would you define the rights of the Protestant minority in

Quebec: Mr. Moncrieff-Everybody knows them. Col. O'Brien-The hon. gentleman

does not know them. Mr. Moncrieff-You bet I do. All the rights of practical value in both provinces have been acquired since the union. Any act repealing these rights would be intra vires of the Quebec Legislature, and so Quebec could take away all the rights of the Quebec min-Col. O'Brien-What then would be

come of the minority in Ontario? Proceeding, Mr. Moncrieff said he had something he would like Mr. Laurier to hear, and as Mr. Laurier was not in the House, he would like some Liberal who had nothing to do to go and bring him in. (Laughter.) He concluded by announcing he would vote against Mr. Laurier's amendment and in favor of the bill. If voting so was to err, then he would have erred in favor of the constitution, would have erred in favor of the Protestant minority in Quebec, as well as the Catholic minority in Manitoba, would have erred on the side of peace and harmony, would have erred on lines calculated to bind together the provinces of this great

British colony. Mr. Martin (Winnipeg), author of the Manitoba school laws, opened by scoring Mr. Moncrieff, who, he said, while now talking of justice to Catholics, supported Mr. Gurd, the P.P.A. candidate in Lambton in the last Provincial election. Proceeding, he asserted that the case of Quebec was not analogous. Quebec could refuse the Protestants representation on the Board of Public Instruction, but that was not a matter of very great importance. If all the text-books of the schools were chosen by the board the case would be important; but, so far as text-books dealing with morals were concerned, had not absolute authority, but the choice was free. This entirely destroyed the Government's argument that if the Protestant minority lost their representation on the board the result would

be serious to them. The House took recess at 6 o'clock. Mr. Martin continued the school debate after recess. He said the portion of the Imperial Order in Council which orders action in accordance with the Judicial Committee, was purely formal and was contained in all the orders in council, and that the allegation of some that it would be treason if the Government did not carry out the order was baseless. Sir Charles Tupper had based his argument on the idea that the minority had privileges prior to the union, but the Barrett case had decided that the minority had no rights prior to the union, but got whatever rights they had through the school laws of 1871. The question was: Could a change never be made with respect to the rights granted since union? Must the act of 1871 be binding forever? The effect of the judgment of the Privy Council was that a case arose which gave the Dominion jurisdiction to hear and determine the appeal of the minority, and the first duty therefore of the Government was to get complete information on the subject. Therefore, in pursuing the present course the Government was not carrying out the constitution. Had they considered whether it was right or fair, or good for the country to carry out the measure? If, as the Government had claimed, it must act mechanically, then the bill should have been couched in terms of a Remedial order. But this had not been done. If it was open to look at the circumstances of the case in framing the bill, why was it not so when the Remedial order was passed? And this was the important point in question. Manitoba believed in unholding the nothing to indicate that they would not maintain it. The stand taken previous to 1894 by Manitoba should not be considered, because then there was

The deputation from Kingston and Ottawa which wainted upon Senator show that Manitoba, if approached, would not have agreed to negotiations. Instead of doing so the Government dered the restoration of the statutes of 1871 exactly, without any regard to the efficiency of the schools or any matters of detail of the schools thereby established. Manitoba so interpreted the order, and its drastic terms precluded the chance of negotiations or compromise. The whole difficulty the Government now found itself in arose from the drastic, far-reaching order passed without exercising any discretion. Now, when the Government finds itself unable to propose the bill on the lines of the order, they begin to Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Aberdeen were among the large number present. think of a compromise. However, the time for enquiry was before judgment was rendered, not after. The Govern-

If religious exercises in the schools were the only objections of the Catholics, no doubt an agreement could be come to to do away with the exercises which, anyhow, were purely formal. It was a mistake that the Act of 1890 did not eliminate religious exercises entirely. If these exercises constituted a grievance it was of the slightest sort. In his judgment, the Remedial Bill was unconstitutional and ultra vires. The constitution required in case of remedying the grievance for the Governor-General-in-Council to pass an order and send the bill to the province for the province to pass. Parliament could not act till the province had refused to enact the bill sent. The Remedial Order did not carry out the law in this respect, and, therefore, Parliament had no jurisdiction. It got jurisdiction only when the law had been carried out and the province refused to carry out the bill sent it by the Governor-General. He was in favor of an investigation, not because it was Mr. Laurier's policy, but because Manitoba had asked for it. If the passing of the Remedial Order had prevented Manitoba entertaining proposals on the part of the Dominion re negotiations and compromise, how much more effective would a Remedial Bill be in the same direction, What benefit, moreover, would Separate schools organized by the bill be, when the province, as a result of the exercise of the Dominion's coercive power against it, would be inclined to obstruct the carrying out of the law ? The people of Manitoba were law-abiding and understood the position the judgment of the judicial committee put them in; and if the Remedial Order and bill were withdrawn they would be prepared to do justice in the premises. The Government was responsible for the entire trouble, having tried to use the question for political purposes. Mr. Laurier had taken the statesmanship stand and would, if he got into power, be able to settle the question without any coercive laws. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by declaring that when Mr. Laurier became Premier, which he soon would, there would be no more heard of Remedial bills, but the House would give to the business of the

sence, and so refused to obey it, but

they never said they would not do jus-

Mr. Daly moved the adjournment of the debate. The House adjourned at 10.40 p.m.

country the attention which it deserv-

ed, but of which it had been getting

Ottawa, March 6 -- (Special.) -- Again the talk of compromise was rife round the lobbles to-day; again report was current that Mr. Greenway will be here soon. From all that your correspondent can learn, it seems likely that the division on the second reading of the Remedial Bill will not take place until the week after next, if then. By that time the Manitoba Legislature will have concluded its labors, and Mr. Greenway will be free to leave Winnipeg. If the Remedial Bill receives its second reading, then it is more than likely that Mr. Greenway will come to Ottawa and talk compromise. The foregoing statement is confirmed by a private telegram received from Winnipeg this morning, which says : "The impression prevails here that Premier Greenway will go to Ottawa, but he will say nothing yet. It is understood that the Legislature here will conclude its business within two weeks."

The Cabinet was in session all forenoon, and none of the Ministers were able to attend the meetings of the different committees. It is said they were considering the advisability of sending for Premier Greenway and some other members of his Cabinet, so as to have a conference regarding the Remedial Bill. This view has been strongly impressed upon the Government by Sir Donald Smith. There were only two speakers in the

Remedial debate to-day-Mr. Moncrieff from Lambton and Mr. Martin from Winnipeg. From the standpoint of the Government, Mr. Moncrieff made an excellent speech. Mr. Martin was as emphatic as of yore, and with great vigor pressed the point that the bill was unconstitutional and ultra vires. On the second reading of the bill Major Hughes will move for the repeal of section 93 of the B.N.A. Act, and section 22 of the Manitoba Act, and to substitute therefor the following : "In and for the Dominion there shall be one system of national education, embracing (1) the intellectual branches, including mathematics, history, geography, English and other languages, literature, the arts and sciences; (2) the principles of morality, and (3) political and sanitary science. But in and for each province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to the same, subject to the following previsions: 'Religious instruction shall not officially form part of national education, but nothing in this act shall prevent those legally controlling school buildings and premises from granting the use thereof for religicus purposes after conclusion of educational exercises of the day."

The meeting of the Railway Committee this morning was characterized by some lively proceedings. Hugh Sutherland's familiar project, the Hudson's Bay Railway bill was the first order taken up, and, after some discussion ws ordered to be reported. The object of the bill is to extend the time for constructing the road. The next measure considered was a scheme for opening up navigation from Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay gby a series of canals and utilizing the Hudson River, Mr. Martin strongly opposed the proposal. During the course of the discussion Mr. Martin and Mr. Cochrane fell out and sime high words passed between them. The latter called Martin a "liar," and take back an imputation against him that he was making the question a political one.

It is said to be the intention of the Government to grant \$200,000 towards the improvements of the St. Andrew Rapid, near the City of Winnipeg, the expenditure of which will be left in the hands of this company,

In the Senate this afternoon Sir Mackenzie Bowell nitroduced a bill to amend the Act respecting the Supreme and Exchequer Court. The first clause gives the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court the title of Chief Justice of Ca- Pres. and Manager - JOHN MAGWOOD nada. The second clause enables four Vice President . W. E. CLARKE, M.D. judges of the Supreme Court to hear | secretery . W. H. STEVENS, B. L. a case by the consent of the parties. The present quorum necessary before a case can be heard is five. The Premier also introduced a bill respecting the revision of the statutes which enables the Governor-General-in-Council to appoint thre commissioners to consolidate and revise the statutes passed since the last consolidation and revision in 1886.

The project known as the Equitable Benefit Association will not do any business this year. So strong has been the opposition encountered by the promoters in the Banking Committee that this morning the bill tof incorporation was withdrawn by Mr. Chapman of Minneapolis, head pusher of the enter-

Desjardins on Tuesday have to thank the Minister for promptly acceding to their request for the establishment of a special class of instruction for in- | the hour of 1 o'clock p,m., on fantry officers at Kingston. Two classes of this character are to be formed, one at Kingston on March 17, the following desirable farm property, name and one at Montreal, commencing this all that certain parcel or tract of land and premise week. The course of instruction will situate, lying and being in the Township of Vereins last for three months and the special in the County of Victoria and Province of Octant course certificate will be awarded, based on results of examinations. Mrs. Lewis, wife of the Bishop of Ontario, delivered an address in the Speaker's Chambers this afternoon on the subject of the establishment of the Home for Canadian Girls in Paris.

Emperor William's Cruise, Berlin, March 8.—The Emperor will leave Berlin on March 23 for Genoa, from which port he will make a cruise of the Mediter-ranean, ending at Abazzia. It is said that the Kaiser will have an interview at Genoa-with King Humbert. ment was now on its knees imploring Mr. Greenway to come here and get them out of the trouble. If he should

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STATEMENT

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To Ops Municips GENTLEMEN,-We, Sist, 1895, is, as above

Dated Lindsay, Feb.