Come Out in Support of the

School Settlement.

The Two Members for West Toronto Want

the Manitoba Question Relegated to

the Background - Mafor Hughes

by legislation any of the provinces in regard to matters that have been relegated to them under the constitution.

Since the Legislature of Manitoba en-

acted an amendment to the school law of 1800 I felt bo 4 to consider the

character of the amendments which

am forced to the conclusion that it is

my duty as a member of this House to

support the agreement as reached, and

to support the legislation which has

been enacted by the province. The

privileges which have been obtained

through the settlement of this vexed

question are not all that either side

to the controversy desires, but when it

is considered that this settlement is a

compromise I think that most fair

minded men will agree that it is a fair

schools. [Hear, hear.] That is the

aim and the prime reason why I sup-

port that settlement. The people of

as a school system ought to work. In

ment of a common national system

would secure better results than had

Other advantages of the settlement

in his judgment, were these: It se-

cures qualified teachers for all the

schools in the province, and provides

for a rigid system of education, so that

the schools shall be kept up to a stan-

dard, and provides for the election of

school trustees by ballot; it places the

same curriculum in all the schools; it

brings under one roof the children of

parents who hold diverse religious

views; it meets the scruples of certain

classes of people who desire to have

religious instruction in the schools. Mr.

Clarke asked if those who sought the

support of that settlement would de-

mand equal privileges for the child-

ren of a large number of people in the

Province of Ontario, mentioning par-

ticularly the right to vote by ballot,

Continuing, he said: "I support this

settlement because I believe it is in

the best interest, not only of the peo-

Canada generally, that this burning

subject, that has received so much at-

tention during the last five or six

years, should be finally set at rest.

Parliament is concerned, the matter

has passed out of our hands, and that

any agitation for further ameniments,

if such are desired, should be confined

to the Legislature of that Province."

Discussing the mission of the Papal

Ablegate, Mr. Clarke said: "Within

the last few weeks we have read and

City, and for what purpose? We have

been assured by the honorable gentle-

men opposite and by their press

throughout the country, that this

Manitoba school business has been set-

sion, we must come to the conclusion,

as reasonable and honest men, that

he has been sent out here to aid

these gentlemen in making some fur-

ther settlement, or some further

arrangement, in connection with this

school business. Now, sir, I think,

from the speeches that have been made

in this House by gentlemen who signed

that famous manifesto to the Pope,

and who knew whereof they spoke, I

think it must be clear to every person

in this House that this delegate has

come to Canada in response to the per-

tition which they sent to the Holy

Father, and if the papal delegate ex-

presses his views correctly in the in-

terviews which I have quoted, he cer-

tainly understands that he is coming

here not to settle a domestic dispute

between members of the same Church,

but rather as the representative of the

Holy Father in the settlement of a

matter which certainly ought to be set-

tled by those most interested, the peo-

Continuing, he entered his solemn

ple of Canada, and by them alone."

heard of delegations crossing the At-

I take the ground that, so far as this

and to employ qualified teachers.

been obtained previously.

Manitoba had the experience for many

have been made, and having done so, I

to settle. If the question came to a

of some of their former pledges, to

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This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food show what he called the inconsistent position in which they now stood. He raised the point that no reference had been made in the speech from the does not relish. They need the toning up of throne to the alien labor law. Mr. Bennett, in a half hour's speech the stomach and digestive organs, which scored Mr. Sifton and other Ministers a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give for the manner in which they had sethem. It also purifies and enriches the cured thei rportfolios. Then he dealt blood, cures that distress after eating and with bye-elections, and said that while Mr. Laurier used one sort of arguinternal misery only a dyspeptic can ment in one part of the country, men know, creates an appetite, overcomes that like Col. O'Brien were sent to another tired feeling and builds up and sustains part to win Protestant votes by altogethe whole physical system. It so promptther different arguments. The member for North Ontario did not owe his ly and efficiently relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

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The Texas Cyclone Caused Fearful Havoc

45 persons were killed and more than A despatch received here at 2 a.m. reported the ruins on fire and many injured people burned to death. So far 24 dead bodies have been taken from the ruined buildings. Chandler was a town of 1500 inhabi-

and the Mitchell Hotel. The known dead are: Mrs. Henry Mitcheil, Mrs. Tom Smith, John Daw-

son, attorney; F. Demoff, Emma Dressinger, D. C. Johnson and wife, Mrs. Philip Johnson and child, Mrs. Dr. Lee, A. W. Keller and wife, unknown woman and babe, five unknown children, ex-Mayor A. McIlhenny and wife, George Pierson. Among the fatally injured are: Ar-

Frank McCann, D. C. Gooding, Maggie Reaves, Andrew Asher and wife, Mrs. Cullom, Jennie Woodsworth, Alex Bishop, Arch Shepard, Mrs Frank Mc-Call, Mrs. Emery Foster and baby, Nettle Ulan, Wilson King. Others injured, so far as known,

number 16. The scenes were heartrending, people dying on all sides, with but one physician on the ground who was not hurt. Eix persons in one building were pinned down and slowly roasted to death. Darkness came on soon after the cyclone struck and the work of rescue was carried on under the greatest difficulties. The telephone office was carried away, but at 10 o'clock a telephone was connected with the wire two miles away and a message sent here for assistance. A number of physicians and other citizens have left here for the scene with surgical instruments, drugs and other supplies. A later message stated that a large

it is feared they are dead under the ruins. The exact state of affairs cannot be learned until daylight. Chandler is the seat of the Oklahoma ple of Manitoba, but the people of Agricultural and Mechanical College, which, it is reported, has been badly wrecked. Many people are reported injured in the wrecked court house, and the disaster is believed to be much worse than at first thought. The injured will reach over 200, and there is no shelter and no adequate medical attendance, and it is feared many will

die from exposure. THE PRIEST HONORED HIMSELF. Filthy Lucre Could Not Tempt Him From

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report in a letter that Pyny-Pectoral cured Mrs. C. Garceau of chronic cold in chest and bronchial tubes, and also cured W. G. McComber of a long-standing cold.

Large Bottle, 25 Cts. Sole Proprietors MONTHEAL ALTER DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSO

seat to the votes of the people, but to a partisan judge. Mr. Bennett condemned the delay bringing down the tariff, expressed his opposition to the franchise bill, although anxious for a cheap and inexpensive method of revising. He concluded with an eloquent reference to

the Queen's Jubilee. Mr. Fraser moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House adjourned

FORTY-FIVE PEOPLE KILLED.

About Two Hundred Were Injured.

Guthrie, O. T., March 31.-A terrific cyclone struck th e town of Chandler, 40 miles east of here, at 6 o'clock last evening, and the latest news is that 200 injured, a dozen of them fatally.

tants and was almost completely devastated, only two buildings being left standing, the Grand Island Grocery

thur Jewett, Peggy Johnson, Mrs.

number of people known to have been in business buildings are missing, and

a Morally Honest Course. London, April 5.-The Westminster Gazette says that Father Smullen, the Roman Catholic priest, the friend and legatee of Isabel Murphy of California. who died from alcoholism on March 24, have been crossing the Atlantic in the has refused to accept the fortune of middle of winter to Rome? We are told £60,000 left to him by Miss Murphy's that they are being sent over to secure last will, and has requested that a forthe aid and co-operation of His Holl- mer will dividing the money among ness the Pope in settling domestic dis- Mis Murphy's relatives be acted upon. putes in the church with regard to Miss Murphy was a daughter of the matters of faith and religion, with late Daniel Murphy of San Francisco which, I take it, those who are not and a sister of Lady Wolseley and of Catholics have nothing whatever to do. But, sir, when we examine what the distinguished gentleman and pre- Legation in London. She lived in the late who has been sent from Rome to same house with Father Smullen, who

Canada says with regard to his mis- seemed to be her only friend. The Bank Did Not Open. Chicago, April 5 .- The Globe Savings Bank did not open its doors this morning.

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and I can always recommend it as a safe and
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ion would sanction. The Treasurer had occupied a large portion of his speech in arguing that prohibition was ineffective. If so, why had the Government held out prohibition as a measure they were ready to country as a great improvement. grant as soon as the people demanded it? He quoted freely from the utterances of J. J. McLaren and Ald. Spence to show the dissatisfaction of the advanced temperance men with the workings of the licensing system. He did not consider the bill a step in advance, but the contrary. The Government had shircked their responsibility of fixing the number of licenses and ices Paid for municipalities, with the result that the onus | He took exception to the Treasurer's com-

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ry tariff will deprive the

district, and of the whole

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rion, Muskoka and Parry

to fill his American con-

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state having set apart

tals He Fell Victim to

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the Agent Which Re-

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LINDSAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1897.

Passed the Second Reading in

the Legislature.

Opposition Accused the Government of Violating Pledges - Sir Oilver Mowat

Heard From in Explanatson of His Promise-Premier Hardy's Able Speech. Toronto, March 30 .- The entire time o the sitting of the Legislature to-day was occupied with the discussion of the amended Liquor License bill, the adjourned debate on the second reading being taken up in the afternoon, Mr. Marter opening in a lengthy speech, strongly assailing the course of the Government. Te Attorney. General made a very effective reply deal ing more especially with the charge that the Government had violated the pledge-made by Elr Oliver Mowat to the delegation of the Dominion Alliance in 1803. The climax of the controversy was reached when the Premier, amid great enthusiasm, read a letter from Sir Oliver strongly cor-

roborating the view that the pledge solely applied to prohibitory legislation and had no reference to license. A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE. After routine the Attorney-General drew attention to a report given by one of the Toronto papers of his speech in connection with the participation of officials in elections. It has reported him as saying that while judicial officers should not take part in elections he did not seriously object to officials in general doing so. This was entirely incorrect. When he said that there were a class of officials whose right to take part in selections could not be seriously objected to he did not refer to any of those who drew their whole support or nearly so from the public funds, but to the class who only derived a small part of

their livelihood from Government employ-

SATURDAY SITTINGS.

after Friday next, Government business

shall have precedence over all other busi-

ness on every day of the session, and that

there shall be a sitting of the House on

Saturday next, for Government business

only, to begin at 11 of the clock in the

Tt Attorney-General moved that on and

forenoon, Mr. Speaker to leave the chair at 1 a.m. of the clock in the afternoon. The motion was adopted. THE LIQUOR LICENSE BILL. Mr. Marter, in resuming the debate on the second reading of the License bill, said the bill was a very moderate one indeed. and that the Provincial Treasurer in introducing it had apologized for its weakness. Sir Oliver Mowat had declared that public sentiment was ripe for prohibition, which was in direct antagonism to the statement that the bill was as strong as public opinthe hours of sale, and handed it over to the would have to be borne by temperance men and that continual trouble and difficulty between enighbors would result. He reviewed the course of the Government in connection with the plebiscite, and the connection with the plebiscite, and the promises they made to give the largest measure of prohibition within their power. How G. W. Ross, speaking on the subject on October 4, 1893, had said that the Legislature which refused to carry out the

ject on October 4, 1893, had said that the Legislature, which refused to carry out the will of the people would be known by its epitaphs, not by its legislation. The people had declared for prohibition and the Government had not kept faith with them. Sir Oliver had said as regards the plebiscite that it was impossible not to regard the vote as expressive of public sentiment. The Potts who had declared Sir Oliver's

pledges as "eminently that time now considered the present bill "eminently satisfactory." It seemed to "eminently satisfactory." It seemed to take very little to satisfy Dr. Potts. The Government made a promise they did not think they ever would be called upon to of their premise which was within power. The License till as first brought down created astonishment and t as a failure to fulfil the Government's pledge and as injurious to the best in-terests of the province. If proceeded to read the opinions of many leading temperance men in antagonism to the bill, who he said, were politically friends of the Government. The Attorney-General told the temperance deputation who waited on the Government after the bill was introduced that he could not go as far he would like in prohibitory legislation because they were not all of one mind. He referred of course to his own party. Yet they were all elected on a pledge, to give prohibition. The Attorney-General pleaded that they I ad only a small majority? Was that a nt should not keep their pledges? The recent amendments of the bill were then dealt with by the speaker, who complained t hat the evil of selling liquor in clubs was left untouched, excepting as regards min-There was little in the bill for anyone to be gratified for. He thought the liquor seller, so long as the license system was retained, had a right not to be worried and harrassed and the bill, instead of defining his position, left the matter of issuing censes as a continual bone of contention

wished to retain the respect of political parties, they must resen the ansult at the THE PREMIER'S SPEECH. The Attorney-General said that while disclaiming political animus in dealing with this subject, Mr. Marter had wound op every climax in his speech by urging that the Government should be hur!e-I from pow-Far from being "apologetic," as he had said, the Treasurer's speech was eminently aggressive, and the last speaker had not attempted to answer It. They were dealing with the question as practical legislators, as those who had not merely to pass laws but to see to their enforcement. There were no equal clauses on the statute book of any country as far as he knew, as formidable or as potent for good as some of the clauses of this bill. He instanced the clauses relating to minors as the greatest steps yet made in license legislation on by the bill and urged that the bill was as far as it was possible to go. Mr. Mar-ter had spoken for an hour and a half, but had failed to point out what the Govern-mtn had failed to or what they had done in a wrong direction. He had not the cour-

age to put himself and his party on record for any specific measure, but confined him-Reading | notices in local columns 10c per line first | self to vague generalities. SIR OLIVER MOWATS PLEDGE An attempt had been made by political opponents to misinterpret Sir Oliver Mowat's pledge to a deputation of the minion Alliance in 1893, that he would give prohibition if in his power. That pledge related to prohibition-either total or partial-altogether and had nothing to do with license legislation. The convention to which the pledge was given had asked for pro-hibition to the extent of the power of the Legislature. It was, therefore, to a demand for prohibition and nothing else that Sir Oliver's pledge was an answer. A resolution asking for the "restriction" of the tracic was overwhelmingly voted down. In the questions submitted to the Privy Council there was no suggestion about l'cense. It was purely regarding prohibition, and the result of this reference was the object of discussion when the pledge of which so much had been made was given. He vigorously repelled the charge that the Government had in any way misled the public or failed to carry out anything it had pro-mised, and, amid loud applause, read a letter from Sir Oliver Mowat, dated March 24, fully confirming his interpretation of the late Premier's words. Sir Ollver stated that "the pledge had exclusive reference to a prohibition law," and that "none of

us supposed we were giving any pledge to the deputation in respect to the l'cense law." The Premier was still speaking when 6 o'clock arrived. AFTER RECESS Long before the House reassembled in the evening the galleries were packed to overflowing by an audience, in which the tendperance element apparatly predominated, large numbers being unable to obtain ad-

At 8.30 the Attorney-General resumed his speech. He dealt with the argument that license was partial prohibition, and contended that they were really as wide as the poles asunder. The decision of the Privy Council gave the Province no jurisdiction to prohibit the sale of liquor, there-tore no pledge was violated. The Government had no wish to shirk any responsibility for Sir Oliver Mowat's pledge. They stood by every word of it. (Applause.) He (the Attorney-General) had stated that they were a temperance Government, that they would not go backward, but would go forward as fast as public sentiment would warrant, and he stood by that pledge also, but they must, in the last resort, be the judges of how far public sentiment went and what it would sanction. The plebiscite was a significant vote, but when temperance was mixed up with other questions the result was different, as shown by the small

vote cast for temperance candidates in Hamilton and elsewhere. They had no pow-

er to give more than partial prohibition, and to stop the sale of liquor with d'stilleries and breweries running full blast would be an exceedingly difficult thing to do. THE OPPOSITION LEADER. Mr. Whitney drew attention to the difference between the bill as at first introduced and the present form of the measure, which showed the Government's disposition to webble. The Attorney-General had asked Mr. Marter why he did not suggest what amendments to the Government's policy he wanted, but the Opposition were not there to help the Ministry out of the Serbonian bog in which they were wallowing. [Opposition cheers.] He had perhaps heard of such a place as Torres Vedras. [Laughter.] The Opposition leader proceeded to discuss at some length the significance of Sir Oliver Mowat's pledge and the Attorney-General's interpretation of it. The temperance people com-plained that they had been deceived. He was not there to say that they were right and the Government wrong, or that the Government were right and they were wrong. The liquor men also said that they had not been fairly dealt with. In fact,

there was dissatisfaction all around, but it was not the part of the Opposition to help them out by formulating a policy. They had nothing at all to do with the matter. WHO ARE THE WOBBLERS ? Hon. G. W. Ross could not understand what useful purpose Mr. Marter's speech was intended to serve. He severely scored the Oppositionists for Mr. Whitney's declaration that they would not help the Government. Mr. Marter was willing to let the temperance question perish rather than assist to improve a Liberal measure. Well, they could get along without them, but after such a statement what confidence could any temperance man put in the Opposition? Mr. Whitney had talked about wobbling, and he had wobbled all through Such a law well enforced was a more potent influence against intemperance than a prohibitory law feebly enforced. The change allowing shops and druggists to sell a small quantity of liquor had been criticized, but he thought it was good temperance legislation, as many would otherwise buy larger quantities. Under the bill half the population-those under 21would be under prohibitory law, and that half were those most in danger of being led into intemperance. There were fourteen distinct progressive steps in the direction of temperance in the bill. It was not within the power of this Government to deter similar efforts from being made pass a prohibitory law or they would have done it, but in passing the bill in hand they were keeping their pledge in advancing as far as public sentiment would warrant, whereas the Opposition had no policy on the question whatever. He closed an eloquent speech by pointing out that enthusiasts had always thought moral reforms were advancing too slowly, but substantial progress was made every year, and he had no fear but that the bill would be

received by the Christian people of this Mr. St. John styled Mr. Ross the champion wobbler. He had wobbled all over to-night in the attempt to get away from his record. He denied the claim of the Government that it had largely assisted in moulding temperance sentiment. He went into the history of temperance legislation at some length in order to prove this point. local option laws had not been passed since 1894 was that the people had been waiting for the Government to redeem their pledges. Throwing back on the municipalities the onus of limiting the number of liceases and fixing hours of sale was a re-

br. Meacham discussed the various pro-

posals of the bill in a somewhat discursive

way, contending that the measure was a very sight improvement, if any, on the present law, from a temperance point of view.

compromise and a compromise that will meet with the support of the great and Mr. Rennett Blave majority of the people of this country. It has been pointed out by many hon-Their Little Fling. members who addressed the House Ottawa, April 1.-(Special.)-Mr. that there are objections to Charlton's bill to amend the criminal settlement 1 am free confess that there are many code by making the seduction law and grave objections, and I refer par more drastic was introduced this afticularly to the clause which makes it compulsory for school trustees in certain districts and on certain conditions Mr. Maclean asked whether it is the to employ a number of teachers of a intention of the Government to disparticular faith. I think that is a grave objection, but as I understand allow an act passed by the Legislature the question, it was necessary in order and a cause of strife and difficulty. The of British Columbia in the 59th year to provide for religious instruction being given in the schools that such a act contained but three of the 24 provisof the reign of Her Majesty Queen Vicions asked for. The temperance people condition as that should be embodied had placed their cause in the Government's hands, they had been deluded, and if they toria, entitled, "British Columbia settlement. It is my opinion that in Southern Railway Aid Amendment the employment of teachers the trus-Act. 1896 " ? tees should have the fullest liberty. In the appointment of a teacher his ef-Mr. Blair replied that, so far as the ficiency as an instructor of youth Government is concerned, this is should, I believe, be the only qualificapurely local act, and it is not the intion demanded from him. While I obtention of the Government to disalject to that clause of the agreement, still I think it is better, even with an low it. "I may say further, that the objectionable clause of that kind, that Government has received no complaint it should be accepted and this school controversy settled. But, while there against that act." are objectionable points in the settle-Mr. Paterson told Mr. Broder the ment, there are, no doubt, many points Government did not intend to install of advantage, and these ought not to David Halliday, who was appointed by be lost sight of. It is the considerathe late Government, to the position of tion of these advantages that prompts Collector of Customs at Morrisburg. me to give it my support. In the Mr. Blair informed Mr. Maclean that 17 tenders were received for sections 4 first place, this settientent secures and

> proper to say who the tenderers were a national non-westerian system of or that it was in the public interest to give the aggregate amount of each tender until the work has been com-Mr. Laurier informed Mr. Casgrain | years of a dual system of education, that the Government did not know and they found that that system eld whether Mr. Dobell had promised a not work as smoothly or as efficiently subsidy of \$1,000,000 for a new bridge over the St. Lawrence. The policy of view of the present spars; settlement the Government was the same as last of the country, in view of the few inyear, when it was announced that habitants in the country, it was bematerial assistance would be given to lieved, and events have justified them any responsible persons or company in their action, that the wiping away who were prepared to undertake the of the old system and the establishconstruction of the bridge. Mr. Laurier told Mr. La Riviere that the negotiations between the Dominion and Manitoba Governments on the school question were verbal. There was no record of them. All the papers will be brought down. Mr. Laurier declined to give Mr.

> to 7 of the Soulanges Canal, and 13 guarantees to the people of Manitoba

for section 12. He did not consider !! for all time to come the existence of

ing \$300,000 to the G. T. R. for reconstruction of Victoria Bridge, Montreal. He asked him to make a formal motion for papers. Rev. Mr. Maxwell, the clerical representative of Burrard, B. C., resumed the debate on the address. His speech was in fine literary form and it evoked repeated applause from the Government side. He commended the conciliatory methods adopted by the present Government, and regarded the school settlement as fair, just and statesmanlike. He had every sympathy with the Quebec Liberals in their appeal to Rome for release from the clerical tyranny of three hundred years ago. He was a free trader, but in the meantime was prepared to accept the tariff of the Administration. Major Hughes followed. He twitted the last speaker with his readiness to change his sentiments on the trade and other questions. He drew attention to the fact that, while the Premier was giving utterance to patriotic observations on the Diamond Jubilee, 's or-

Foster any information regarding the

passing of an order-in-council grant-

gan, Le Signal, was depioring the spread of British Imperialism and urg ing the people of Quepec to draw closer to France. Dealing with the bye-election in North Ontario, he proceeded to tell of Liberal methods which contributed to | lantic and paying visits to the Eternal their success. Liberal stumpers, he said, paraded Protestant sections, telling the people to stand to their guns, otherwise the bishops of Quebec would sweep Mr. Laurier from power. But in Roman Catholic townships the electors | tled, but we ask why those delegations were told the settlement was a great thing, that Mr. Laurier had given the minority more than they would ever have received from the Tories. The people were told that the Postmaster-General had said he wanted a Protestant Liberal elected in North Ontario. They needed more in the House, be-

cause he was afraid of the Frenchmen who sat behind Mr. Laurier. Mr. Mulock rose to deny that he had ever made such a statement. Mr. Hughes said it was stated in the riding all the same. Another Grit report was that the Speaker of the House had closed the bar of the restaurant of the House in order to prevent Conservative members from getting drunk, [Loud aughter.] And where was the story told? asked the Major. "In a community of Methodists who were temperance people." [Renew-

ed laughter.] The debate was continued by Messrs. Richardson and Chauvin. Mr. E. F. Clarke, who was received with Conservative cheers, said: I desire to emphasize the opinion that has been expressed by some hon, members on this side of the House, and to say that so far as I am concerned this Manitoba school question has been practically settled by the agreement which was reached between hon, gentlemen opposite and the Government of Manitoba, and by the crystallication of that agreement into an act of the Legislature which has received its third reading, and which has been assented to by the people of the Province of Manitoba. [Hear, hear.] I say that this question in my judgment is settled; not only for the reason I have given, but because, as I understand, there are only two legislative bodies in this Canhis speech. The amendments in the law | ada of ours which have the right or made by the bill were recapitulated and | the authority to deal with that questhe advances on the existing law indicated. | tion. One of these bodies is the Parliament of Canada, and this Parliament at a recent session, a session held not more than 12 months ago, tried ineffectually by legislation to interfere with the school affairs of the Province of Manitoba. The failure which attended the efforts of the gen-

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nring, itching, burning, and scaly skin and scalp diseases with loss of hair. — Warm baths with Cu-

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should not be permitted, and if the Government did not enact legislation against such things it would be held responsible for their continuance. In conclusion, he declared his readiness to vote for the settlement. tlemen who were then in power-efforts The discussion was continued by Mr. Prefontaine, who discussed the action which were put forth, I am sure, with of the bishops in Quebec, and claimed an idea of doing what they considered the right of religious freedom for his an act of justice to the minority in Manitoba-the failure which attendcompatriots in Quebec. He quoted from a sermon by the cure of Batiscan, deed their efforts on that occasion will livered last Sunday, in which he said the Liberals were followers of Satan; that the country was being overrun by emissaries of that infidel, Wilfrid Laurier, and urged them to chase them away from their doors with sticks and to set dogs on them. Mr. Broder followed in a brief, but practical speech. After him came Mr.

Mr. Osler, West Toronto, said he thought the school question had been relegated to the past, settled, and so far as this House was concerned, set tled for all time. He believed the members had been wasting the time of

cept matters of vital interest to the

the country discussing everything ex-

been made to one church than was proper. He did not think any church should be allowed to control the education of the children of this country. [Hear, hear.] Our children should be brought up to ether. In a settlement of this kind there must be concessions on both sides. The concessions of Manitoba in his judgment, had gone to

country. The main point had, in his judgment been lost sight of. The Manitoba people themselves would have to decide as to what was to be done with the school question. Personally he felt that the settlement had gone fur-ther than he would have liked. He considered that more concessions had