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The Second Discussion on the Manitoba School Question in the House.

Several Conservative Members Opposed to the Government's Programme.

Ottawa, July 16.-Mr. McCarthy on the motion to go into supply rose to make his motion on the Manitoba school question. Since the refusal of the govenment to veto the act, every step they had taken since he described as an unwise one. An effort had been made to make the public believe that the remedial order had been passed by the government, acting in a judicial capacity, but this was disposed of by Premier Bowell's admission when hearing the appeal, that the government accepted the full responsibility. An effort had also been made in the Haldimand election to induce the electors to believe that Her Majesty the Queen had made an order and that the governor-general had simply passed it over to Manitoba. Mr. M: Carthy dwelt on the haste shown by the government in hearing the appeal and making the remedial order. Manitoba was given ten days to appear. The reason given for refusing the adjournment Manitoba asked for in order to present her case properly was that a decision was necessary before the Manitoba legislature prorogued. Now the argument was that a delay should take place. (Hear, hear). Mr. McCarthy stated the three views put forward by the government in different places and on different occasions. That in making the remedial order the government was at first simply passing on the order of Her Majesty, the second was simply opening the door of parliament so that the aggrieved minority might get in, and third, that the merits of the case were considered. He did not care which of these views the government adopted, but he would like them to tie themselves down to one. (Laughter). Mr. McCarthy proceeded to discuss the question whether in the negotiations for the entrance of Manitoba and in the bill of rights drawn up and brought to Ottawa in 1869 or 1870, there was any condition of separate schools. Mr. McCarthy spent some time in proving that the last decision of the judicial committee of the Imperial privy council was not a mandate to the Canadian government. He the government would be political and they might grant the appeal in whole, they might grant the appeal in whole, they might grant the appeal in whole, it at all that was the law and to call in the members to herents, all the foreign diplomats have a called for the procession resumed that we must be guided by their utter-ances, when they have not the force of ances, could not be bound by the opinion of in 1877 as saying in Manitoba that the any court. Mr. McCarthy buttressed his position by an opinion from Christo-pher Robinson, Q.C., the eminent Con-he held, would have taken place, except servative counsel. When the appeal was | that the matter came into politics. In taken at Ottawa, the merits of the case | this connection Mr. Lariviere repeated should have been considered together most of what has been so often said of with the fact that illiteracy prevailed among the children of the minority and schools. He regretted that they should the fact that the object aimed at was not obtained. Mr. McCarthy, to whom the whole house was listening, went on as follows: "The province of Manitoba is not fully represented here and is represented by men who do not care much what becomes of their province. The minister from that province has been called on to hand in his resignation."

Mr. Daly-I am quite able to take care of myself. here, yet the hope of the country depends on Manitoba and the Northwest. Interfere with Manitoba, attempt to coerce Manitoba and you will yet rae would have supported it. As it was, if the day. I warn you against any at he supported the amendment he ran the tempt to trample upon the rights of a risk of getting out of the frying pan inprovince without cause, without consid- to the fire. eration and without proper investigation. Mr. McCarthy went on to charge on into the fire? the authority of Mr. Sifton, the head of the department of education in Manitoba, that public money was given to seamoney went to the support of the Roman Catholic church. This assertion created a stir and the following members either rose or made an interjection: Messrs. Bergeron, Lariviere, Tisdale and Mantague. The accuracy of the assertion was questioned and Mr. McCarthy retorted that if the request of the Manitoba government for a thorough investigation was granted it could be proved. How was it, he asked, separate schools could be dispensed with in British Columbia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and yet be required in Manitoba, where the Roman Catholic proportion of the province was but 13 per

It was after 10 o'clock before Mr. laration of the government that they legislation was to be on the lines of the lishment of the separate schools former ly existing, under the control and manhis government propose, he asked, to ontinue to exist for six months longer, olely for the purpose of implementing the remedial order? Referring to Mr Clarke Wallace, Mr. McCarthy said he McCarthy asserted, would settle itself in two years. He concluded by moving: "That this house hears with regret the statements recently made defining the

21st, 1895."

He began by a tirade of abuse against

cere, since he had become; if not a pothe most insulting language Tupper de- pen. clared that McCarthy, as a member of question, because he had been the paid council of Manitoba in the hearing of the appeal. Dealing with the merits of compact with the minority guaranteeing mittee that there was a grievance, and there was an appeal, and consequently action must be taken. He defended the remedial order as necessarily peremptory. The main thing aimed at was to its meaning plain. Legislation make should follow, but there was some hope held out in Manitoba's answer that renewed negotiations might yet result in settlement. He described himself as an ardent advocate of remedial legislation. When the time came they would act a time. They wished to sound Manitoba in a friendly spirit. He argued for a separate school system as a compromise system obtaining in Canada. He did not mean that its weaknesses should be cenary considerations, but was called to the sense of justice of the majority. re-established in Manitoba. The draft bill had eliminated some of the weak McCarthy's connections with the North- the worse for the country. points. He was prepared to die politically for the policy to which the govern- arines Milling Company, but was again they had heard a great deal of fine spun ment was committed. When the time came the government would act with

debate, upon which McCarthy got up vote against the amendment. and warmly resented what he termed

Hansard to show that his contention was right. Martin quoted the London Times' res condemned, in rebuttal and warmly de-

ended McCarthy.

Daly supported Tupper's view. Ottawa, July 17.-Mr. Lariviere requoted both the Lord Chancellor and sumed the debate on Mr. McCarthy's Hon. Edward Blake in the argument to amendment to supply, declaring against show that after the appeal of the min- remedial legislation on the lines of the separate schools were as much national the alleged inefficiency of the separate be postponed for another six months, or perhaps longer. (Hear, hear.) He appealed to the house not to perpetuate an injustice on the minority.

McNeill, Conservative, read a carefully written statement of his attitude on Mr. McCarthy's amendment. It was drawn, he said, to catch votes and embarrass the government, and he was not prepared Mr. Foster-Oh, that's what you want. to defeat the government and bring in men who might force separate schools on Manitoba at once, without delay. If that. There is a small representation hearted and tricky one, had gone further and condemned any attempt to force separate schools on Manitoba, whether upon the lines of remedial order or not, he

> Mr. Mills-When do you expect to get Mr. McNeill-I am satisfied that it will

be a very long time. He proceeded to say that he now re arate schools which were kept open only garded Mr. McCarthy as his political one or two days in the week, and the enemy, because Mr. McCarthy had placed a candidate in the field against him. Notwithstanding this, he desired to say that Sir Hibbert Tupper's imputation against Mr. McCarthy, that he was influenced by the fact that he acted as legal counsel for Manitoba and disqualified from discussing this matter in the house, was unfounded. Turning to the question at issue, Mr. McNeill expressed himself as desirous of seeing secular teaching interfused with religious instruction, and he believed that the act of 1890 dealt harshly with the minority, but at the same time he would not admit that there should be one rule for Quebec, as in the Jesuits estates appeal, and another for Manitoba. Parliament should not be asked to say the con-McCarthy came down to the recent dec- scientious convictions of the majority the system in vogue in the Territories should give way to the conscientious would call a session next January, and convictions of the minority. He would if under this threat Manitoba did not be told that the constitution required had reason to believe that Manitoba herreverse her policy before then, coercion them to establish separate schools. In self might act, he thought the governlegislation would be enacted. That reply to this, Mr. McNeill entered into a well conceived argument to show that remedial order, which ordered the estab- the constitution required nothing of the to discuss the question. A moderate setkind. An appeal to Ottawa was con ferred on the minority just because the lieved, be satisfactory. The proper place agement of the Roman Catholics. Did framers of the constitution never intend- to settle the matter was in Manitoba. ed to declare in the Manitoba act that Mr. Cockburn, Conservative, would be separate schools should be guaranteed in prepared when the time came to express perpetuity. The policy of the future was his opinion. A time was fixed when a left to the future.

sumed that at the session to be held in obiter of four distinguished, very able, ferred to the delay until January as a Januay, and more than at the present very impartial and very ignorant men. short respite. session, it is prepared to pass a law to Ignorant, I mean, of the condition of restore separate schools in Manitoba on this country, and of the circumstances of purely secular system of schools. He the lines of the remedial order of March | Manitoba—on a great question such as did not care what the provisions of the this?"

Mr. McCarthy spoke for over four covered with failures. He was insin- a kindly spirit something might be ac- for the amendment. complished, but if the province was colitical outcast, a political desperado. In erced no man could tell what would hap-

the house, was ineligible to discuss this toms, followed. He noticed the claim of but he was opposed to religious instructhe case, Tupper quoted the lord chancel- that the proposition would not meet with judges in England. They were to take lor to show that in his view there was a acceptance in this house or country. He six months of a breathing spell, and separate schools. He laid stress on the toba, and how difficult it would be to join hands with anybody in showing that view of the judges of the judicial com- maintain two sets of schools. It was legislation would create in Manitoba. He would vote against the amendment. therefore approved of the policy of the would not do something.

he asked Mr. Laurier to say what he that this was coercion. He was speak thought of it, and Mr. Laurier replied, | ing of a treaty. The minority in Mani-"Ask your colleagues."

with force. They had called a halt for amendment, but he disagreed with Mr | been adopted by the Manitoba legislaern railway company and the St. Cath-

an unjust attack upon him because he for Albert, N. B., held that parliament puted questions which had been asserted had acted as Manitoba's counsel. He was empowered, but not compelled, to and denied in this debate. Then there quoted authorities to show that the rule restore separate schools. His own view were geographical questions as to whethdid not apply in his case. He especially was that the state should concern itself er certain places could sustain separate resented the attack from Tupper. The alone with secular schools, throwing the schools and there were other considerhistory of Canada had been disgraced responsibility for teaching religion on the parents, the home and the church. He did not want power on this question. He did not feel called on a: Sir Hibbert replied and quoted English agreed with Mr. McCarthy that the mere this moment to deal with the policy of port of the debate, in which Hansard anybody in a case of this sort, which selves. He hoped so, even if difficulties

Anyway, the government of Canada administer justice. He quoted Dr. Bryce ist, but I cannot look with idolatry upon Carthy stood up and was joined by Mr. any utterances of the judicial committee O'Brien, but none save these two would as a sacred Brahmin would upon some words of his books.

He held that it was nonsense to put the appellate clause in the Manitoba act It had no meaning. It was a mechanical copy of the B. N. A. act, where it had some meaning. In the B. N. A. act it required the province of Quebec to pass legislation, after confederation, placing the Protestants of Quebec in as good a position in regard to education as the Catholics of Ontario were in. In the Manitoba act it was nonsense. Mr. Weldon dealt at some length with the question. Was there a treaty with the settlers in Manitoba? and after examining the internal evidence came to the conclusion that there was no reference to separate schools in the third and act in 1870 there was not a single reference to separate schools. It was not an issue apparently, and the Catholic mathe settlement on the banks of the Red insurgents possess Mausers. River would always remain Catholic and Sir Richard Cartwright cried "Hear, with allegiance to Spain.

hear," emphatically to this, when Mr. Weldon got up and said that de Campos was wounded. he forgot to say that he would vote against Mr. McCarthy's amendment because he was in favor of giving Manitoba | conducting the operations." the opportunity to settle the question. (Laughter.)

favor of separate schools and remedial legislation. Mr. Davin agreed in the main with the constitutional arguments made by Mc-

Carthy, McNeill and Weldon. The remedial order went too far. He had it on the very highest authority almost that would be satisfactory to the minority in Manitoba. As the government said they ment's policy a wise one. When next session comes it would be time enough tlement of this question would, he be-

remedial law may or may not be passed. Dr. Weldon, Conservative, said hear. The government, if they had no informashould be with him in this fight, but he was absent from the house, and would shirk the vote. If this agitation was on his own side, went on to reiterate Mr no peaceful solution was obtained before the man arrested for arson. dropped in Quebec, the school question, McCarthy's argument that the judicial January, then the government was committee's decision was confined to allowing the right to appeal, and extended the contingency would never arise. If no further. It was true that they gave any such law or bill were proposed he Pills in my family for several years, went in bathing with Mr. Parks, also of

Mr. Craig, Conservative, believed in a suggested remedial law were, it would be Resuming the school debate after re- almost impossible to enforce it. He cess, Mr. McNeill said that the question looked forward with anxiety to any at-Tupper, minister of justice, replied. was after all reduced to this: What tempt to enforce a remedial law on an was the best in the interests of the unwilling province. Parliament was not McCarthy, whose track, he said, was whole? If Manitoba was approached in bound to pass any law. He would vote

Major Hughes, Conservative, had no objection to the children in the schools being taught French as well as English Mr. Wallace, the controller of cus- and Scandinavian and German or Gaelic, Mr. Lariviere, that nothing save the re- tion in the schools. It was now in his storation of the separate schools system opinion clear that they were not to get would satisfy the minority, and declared down on their knees to half a dozen dwelt on the sparse settlement in Mani | when the bill came up he would certainly they did not believe in coercing Manitono use shutting their eyes to the end- ba. He did not believe in putting Mr. less trouble and difficulty which remedial McCarthy in power, and, therefore,

Mr. Costigan, minister of marine, said government to first see if Manitoba this was the first time we had come to test any of the guarantees in the consti-Adverting to Bishop Gravel's letter, tution. He protested against the idea toba did not demand the restoration of He agreed with Mr. McNeill's view as the defects of the old system of schools. to the character of Mr. McCarthy's The principle of separate schools had McNeill as to the high opinion he had of ture and it was not suggested that they McCarthy. Mr. Wallace charged Mr. were forcing a new principle upon them. McCarthy with being actuated during The Catholics would never take up arms his whole career in parliament by mer- for separate schools, but would appeal order. He continued to refer to Mr. If the constitution failed them so much

Mr. Laurier reminded the house that called to order, and shifted his ground to argument as to the constitution and judg-Mr. McCarthy's attitude on the separate ments, but after all his advice of two schools of Ontario and concluded with a years ago to ascertain the facts was Lariviere moved the adjournment of the simple declaration that he intended to valuable advice, and the government would have done well to have obtained Mr. Weldon, the Conservative member | an authoritative decision as to the disopinion of the judicial committee of the the government. Everybody believed mperial privy council had no bearing on that this question should be and shall be the case. Their decision did not bind settled by the people of Manitoba themwas a mere reference and had no force of such as the remedial order 'had been law, and it was an impertinence for placed in the way. He hoped at all the judges of the privy council in Englevents never to live to see the day when land to attempt to dictate a course for parties should be divided into Catholic the parliament of Canada to take. and Protestant, opposed as it was to his Sir Richard Cartwright-Hear, hear. | idea of building up a Canadian people. Mr. Weldon-These judges do not He would vote against the amendment. show that after the appear of the line of remedial order. He said the question country or the history of the say amendment, the motion was put and decountry, and it is perfect folly to say

CONFLICTS IN CUBA.

declared lost.

Rebels Will Lay Down Their Arms for Complete Autonomy.

troops. The rebels have cut the railway bridge, thus isolating Puerto Principe. gents thirty miles from Puerto Principe, the grave was reached the coffin was Mr. McCarthy-Well, we'll see about the resolution, instead of being a halfunion with Canada took place. In the that while troops are garrisoned at the to mark the delivery to earth of the debate in parliament on the Manitoba principal towns, the rebels have complete control of the country. Antonio Macio is again menacing an attack on Manzanillo. Several soldiers were killed jority did not care very much to extend with Mauser bullets in the recent enprotection to the Protestant minority of gagement which occurred between Man-1870. The expectation then was that zanillo and Bayamo, showing that the

"I learn that a large section of the in-French. Let them not shelter them surgents are quite prepared to lay down selves behind the ramparts of the con- their arms if Spain immediately grants stitution, where there were no ramparts. to Cuba complete autonomy combined

"According to insurgent accounts, two Dr. Weldon declared that he broke hundred Spaniards were killed in the rewith the administration because of their cent fight near Bayamo. Only seven declaration of policy last week. (Cheers.) others, mounted on good horses, includ-Mr. Masson rose and began to speak ing Marshal de Campos, escaped. General

"There is much discontent among the military officers at Campos' method of Havana, July 23.-The Spanish trans-Atlantic line has reduced by one-half its Mr. Masson, Conservative, spoke in freight rates on sugar shipped to the United States.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

Suspected Murder of a Chinaman-La Banque du Peuple.

off its circulation inside of sixty days. about in the fog seeking the western After this a fund will be accumulated channel. for the payment of the depositors. Mr. A. There is a reliable report that a comthe Montreal clearing house, will take days. hold of the bank's affairs.

Quon Lung, a Chinaman in the employ found dead this morning in front of Ching Kee's place, 59 Mount Royal av-Murder is suspected. enue.

till Sickness Comes before Buying a Bottle of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER You may need it to night

STAMBULOFF'S FUNERAL

Scenes of Disorder and Panic Along the Route-Hostile Demonstrations.

The Body Lowered in Silence-No. Oration Beyond the Hooting of Enemies.

Sofia, July 22.—The funeral of ex-Premier Stambuloff on Saturday was prolific of scenes in the streets. The police were under orders to secure tranquinty along the route. The friends of M. Stambuloff and members of their household assembled at the murdered man's house. About 3 o'clock the cortege started for the cathedral. Representatives of the foreign powers except Belgium followed the funeral train. The attendance was small, owing to the notice placarded last evening, detailing the accusations leveled against the deceased and urging the people not to take part in the obsequies.

Three hundred paces from the house the spot was reached where Stambuloff fell by the daggers of the assassins. Here M. Petroff, who was with the deceased when he was attacked and who was himself wounded, made a speech, His head and arm were wrapped with bandages. In an impassioned harangue he charged the enemies of Bulgaria with murdering a man to whom the country owed her independence and the prince his throne.

He was speaking when a loud cry was raised: "Run for your lives." A terrible panic ensued. The crowd made a rush to escape. Men and women were trampled upon, and children carrying wreaths threw down the flowers and fled screaming. A detachment of gendarmes rode up with drawn swords. Their ap-After Col. O'Brien had supported the pearance increased the panic, but after a ing retired except the representatives of Germany, Servia and Roumania.

The funeral train had hardly started join in the demand, and the motion was again when a second panic broke out, causing another scene of confusion Some order was re-established and the cemetery was finally reached. Here was another shocking scene. The enemies of M. Stambuloff and the friends of Major Panitza, who was executed some years ago for conspiracy, at the instance London, July 23.—The Times publishes of M. Stambuloff, had organized a nosa dispatch from Havana which says: tile demonstration against the dead "Yellow fever and dysentery are causing statesman. The grave of Panitza had great mortality among the Spanish been decked with flowers and flags, and a large crowd, who had been attending a requiem to his memory, assumed a menacing attitude in the path of the hearse. It is reported that Maxime Gomez is A detachment of cavalry galloped up centering a considerable force of insur- just in time to prevent a collision. When tion over the remains, and no ceremony former powerful ruler of Bulgaria be youd the hooting and hurrahs of enemies. It is said the panic was started by a shot at the carriage bearing the wreaths sent by the town of Tirnova and by the Union Club, from which Stambuloff was going on the fatal night.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Bank Directors Arrested and Liberated on Bail.

St. Johns, Nfld., July 23.—The directors of the Union Bank were arrested but were at once admitted to bail. The bail fixed in the case of directors Sir Robert Thorburn, Hon. A. W. Harvey and Messrs. Grieve and Donnelly, was two sureties in \$18,000 each and the principal in \$30,000. Manager Pinsant was bailed on his own bond of \$18,000 and two sureties of \$9000 each.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Dr. McGee, of Toronto University. Drowned.

Toronto, July 22.-A dense fog prevails here and the Modjeska, a steel steamer Montreal, July 22.-La Banque du plying from here to Hamilton, ran Peuple will be able, it is thought, to pay aground off the lighthouse while groping

de Martigny, cashier of La Jacques Car | bine has been effected and that coal will tier bank, and Mr. Warwick Chipman, of advance 50 cents a ton within a few

William Hancock, a young man in the employ of Kilgour Bros., was drowned of Ching Kee, a wealthy Chinaman, was in the Humber river on Saturday by the upsetting of a boat.

Jack Barbins, a month ago, upon hearing that the police were coming to arrest Warehouse receipts to the value of him for forgery, ran into an inner room \$2000, representing goods stolen from and cut his throat. He was cured and Boyd, Gillies & Co., before the fire, have sentenced to the Central Prison, where been found in the possession of Haynes, he again cut his throat, this time very

Dr. McGee, one of the staff of the -Effectual.—Charles J. Booth, Olive-wcod, Cal., says: "I have used Ayer's at Burlington Beach, near Hamilton. He statements recently made defining the policy of the government respecting the Manitoba school question, and is unwilling by silence to allow it to be as-