

MR. MCCARTHY'S MOTION.

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 government 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 remedial order as a necessary perpetuity. The main thing aimed at was to make its meaning plain. Legislation 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 with force. They had called a halt for 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 re-established in Manitoba. The draft bill had eliminated some of the weak points. He was prepared to die politically for the policy to which the government was committed. When the time came the government would act with zeal.

Lariviere moved the adjournment of the debate, upon which McCarthy got up and warmly resented what he termed an unjust attack upon him because he had acted as Manitoba's counsel. He quoted authorities to show that the rule did not apply in his case. He especially resented the attack from Tupper. The history of Canada had been disgraced by the Tupper family. Sir Hibbert replied and quoted English Hansard to show that his contention was right. Martin quoted the London Times' report of the debate, in which Hansard is condemned, in rebuttal and warmly defended McCarthy. Daily supported Tupper's view. Ottawa, July 17.—Mr. Lariviere resumed the debate on Mr. McCarthy's amendment to supply, declaring against remedial legislation on the lines of the remedial order. He said the question was not public schools versus separate schools. They were in the position of judges to decide what was the law and administer justice. He quoted Dr. Bryce in 1877 as saying in Manitoba that the separate schools were as much national schools as the public schools. No change, he held, would have taken place, except that the matter came into politics. 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 intent of the government, he concluded that there was no reference to separate schools in the third and genuine bill of rights upon which the debate in parliament on the Manitoba act in 1870 there was not a single reference to separate schools. It was not an issue apparently, and the Catholic majority did not care very much to extend protection to the Protestant minority of 1870. The expectation then was that the settlement on the banks of the Red River would always remain Catholic and French. Let them not shelter themselves behind the ramparts of the constitution, where there were no ramparts. Sir Richard Cartwright cried "Hear, hear," emphatically. Dr. Weldon declared that he broke with the administration because of their declaration of policy last week. (Cheers.) Mr. Masson rose and began to speak when Mr. Weldon got up and said that he forgot to say that he would vote against Mr. McCarthy's amendment because he was in favor of giving Manitoba the opportunity to settle the question. (Laughter.) Mr. Masson, Conservative, spoke in favor of separate schools and remedial legislation. Mr. Davin agreed in the main with the constitutional arguments made by McCarthy, McNeill and Weldon. The remedial order went too far. He had on the very highest authority almost that the system in vogue in the Territories would be satisfactory to the minority in Manitoba. As the government said they had reason to believe that Manitoba herself might act, he thought the government's policy a wise one. When next session comes it would be time enough to discuss the question. A moderate settlement of this question would, he believed, be satisfactory. The proper place to settle the matter was in Manitoba. If Mr. Cockburn, Conservative, would be prepared when the time came to express his opinion. A time was fixed when a remedial law may or may not be passed. The government, if they had no information except what was before the house, was assuming a grave responsibility. If no peaceful solution was obtained before January, then the government was pledged to remedial legislation. He hoped the contingency would never arise. If any such law or bill were proposed he would be compelled to withdraw his support from the government. Any law passed on the remedial law would be worse than useless. Mr. Cockburn re-

ferred to the delay until January as a short respite. Mr. Craig, Conservative, believed in a purely secular system of schools. He did not care what the provisions of the suggested remedial law were, it would be almost impossible to enforce it. He looked forward with anxiety to any attempt to enforce a remedial law on an unwilling province. Parliament was not bound to pass any law. He would vote for the amendment. Major Hughes, Conservative, had no objection to the children in the schools being taught French as well as English and Scandinavian and German or Gaelic, but he was opposed to religious instruction in the schools. It was now in his opinion clear that they were not to get down on their knees to half a dozen judges in England. They were to take six months of a breathing spell, and when the bill came up he would certainly join hands with anybody in showing that he did not believe in coercing Manitoba. He did not believe in putting Mr. McCarthy in power, and, therefore, would vote against the amendment. Mr. Costigan, minister of marine, said this was the first time he had come to test any of the guarantees in the constitution. He protested against the idea that this was coercion. He was speaking of a treaty. The minority in Manitoba did not demand the restoration of the defects of the old system of schools. The principle of separate schools had been adopted by the Manitoba legislature and it was not suggested that they were forcing a new principle upon them. The Catholics would never take up arms for separate schools, but would appeal to the sense of justice of the majority, if the constitution failed them so much the worse for the country. Mr. Laurier reminded the house that they had heard a great deal of fine spun argument as to the constitution and judgments, but after all his advice of two years ago to ascertain the facts was valuable advice, and the government would have done well to have obtained an authoritative decision as to the disputed questions which had been asserted and denied in this debate. Then there were geographical questions as to whether certain places could sustain separate schools and there were other considerations. He did not want power on this question. He did not feel called on at this moment to deal with the policy of the government. Everybody believed that this question should be and shall be settled by the people of Manitoba themselves. He hoped so, even if difficulties such as the remedial order had been placed in the way. He hoped at all events never to live to see the day when parties should be divided into Catholic and Protestant, opposed as it was to his idea of building up a Canadian people. He would vote against the amendment. Mr. O'Brien had supported the amendment, the motion was put and declared lost. A division was called for by McCarthy. It required five members to demand to call in the members. Mr. McCarthy stood up and was joined by Mr. O'Brien, but none save these two would join in the demand, and the motion was declared lost.

CONFLICTS IN CUBA. Rebels Will Lay Down Their Arms for Complete Autonomy. London, July 25.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Havana which says: "Yellow fever and dysentery are causing great mortality among the Spanish troops. The rebels have cut the railway bridge, thus isolating Puerto Principe. It is reported that Maxime Gomez is centering a considerable force of insurgents thirty miles from Puerto Principe. Recent arrivals at the latter city state that while troops are garrisoned at the principal towns, the rebels have complete control of the country. Antonio Macho is again menacing an attack on Manzanillo. Several soldiers were killed with Mauser bullets in the recent engagement which occurred between Manzanillo and Bayamo, showing that the insurgents possess Maxims." "I learn that a large section of the insurgents are quite prepared to lay down their arms if Spain immediately grants to Cuba complete autonomy combined with allegiance to Spain. "According to insurgent accounts, two hundred Spaniards were killed in the recent fight near Bayamo. Only seven others, mounted on good horses, including Marshal de Campos, escaped. General de Campos was wounded. "There is much discontent among the military officers at Campos' method of conducting the operations." Havana, July 25.—The Spanish transatlantic line has reduced by one-half its freight rates on sugar shipped to the United States.

MONTREAL MATTERS. Suspected Murder of a Chinaman—La Banque du Peuple. Montreal, July 22.—La Banque du Peuple will be able, it is thought, to pay off its circulation inside of sixty days. After this a fund will be accumulated for the payment of the depositors. Mr. A. de Martigny, cashier of La Jacques Cartier bank, and Mr. Warwick Chipman, of the Montreal clearing house, will take hold of the bank's affairs. Quon Lung, a Chinaman in the employ of Ching Kee, a wealthy Chinaman, was found dead this morning in front of Ching Kee's place, 99 Mount Royal avenue. Murder is suspected. Warehouse receipts to the value of \$2000, representing goods stolen from Boyd, Gillies & Co., before the fire, have been found in the possession of Haynes, the man arrested for arson. —Effectual.—Charles J. Booth, Olive-wood, Cal., says: "I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for several years, and have always found them the most efficient in the relief of ailments arising from a disordered stomach, torpid liver and constipated bowels."

NEWFOUNDLAND. Bank Directors Arrested and Liberated on Bail. St. John's, 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 Pinnett was bailed on his own bond of \$18,000 and two sureties of \$3000 each. TORONTO TOPICS. Dr. McGee, of Toronto University, Drowned. Toronto, July 22.—A dense fog prevails here and the Modjeska, a steel steamer plying from here to Hamilton, ran aground off the lighthouse while groping about in the fog seeking the western channel. There is a reliable report that a combine has been effected and that coal will advance 50 cents a ton within a few days. William Hancock, a young man in the employ of Kilgour Bros., was drowned in the Humber river on Saturday by the upsetting of a boat. Jack Berbins, a month ago, upon hearing that the police were coming to arrest him for forgery, ran into an inner room and cut his throat. He was cured and sentenced to the Central Prison, where he again cut his throat, this time very seriously. Dr. McGee, one of the staff of the Toronto University, was drowned today at Burlington Beach, near Hamilton. He went in bathing with Mr. Parks, also of the University, and was seized with cramps, and despite Parks' efforts to save him he was drowned. The body was not recovered.

Don't Wait till Sickness Comes before Buying a Bottle of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER. You may need it to-night. M. STAMBULOFF'S FUNERAL. Scenes of Disorder and Panic Along the Route—Hostile Demonstrations. The Body Lowered in Silence—No Orations Beyond the Hoisting of Enemies.

Sofia, July 22.—The funeral of ex-Premier Stambuloff on Saturday was a scene of disorder and panic. The police were under orders to secure tranquility along the route. The friends of M. Stambuloff and members of their household assembled at the murdered man's house about 2 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 dagger 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 appearance increased the panic, but after a while they succeeded in restoring order. When, however, the procession resumed its march, it had lost many of its adherents, all the foreign diplomats having retired except the representatives of Germany, Serbia and Roumania. The funeral train had hardly started 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 Panitzka, who was executed some years ago for conspiracy, at the instance of M. Stambuloff, had organized a hostile demonstration against the dead statesman. The grave of Panitzka had 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. A detachment of cavalry galloped up just in time to prevent a collision. When the grave was reached the coffin was lowered in silence. There was no oration over the remains, and no ceremony to mark the delivery of the body to the former powerful ruler of Bulgaria beyond the hoisting 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 Tirovna and by the Union Club, from which M. Stambuloff was going on the fatal night.