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JOHN CAMERON,

Pres't and Managing Director.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.

London, Friday, March 22.

NOT DISSOLUTION, BUT A SUMMER SESSION.

The men in power at Ottawa, after

shivering and shaking between two

opinions since the death of Sir John

Thompson, have finally agreed to meet

Parliament. That it was their intention

to shirk further investigation of

their conduct, and to go to the country

so soon as they could get the new

voters' lists ready, is made evident by

their tactics. Three seats in the House

of Commons have been vacant for

twelve months. They are Quebec

West and Vercheres, in Quebec Province,

and Antigonish, in Nova Scotia.

Instead of providing for elections in

these constituencies, the men in power

at Ottawa have been going "up and

down the whole creation" flogging the

partisan spirit of their followers, and

endeavouring to soothe the hundred and

one "knifing" quarrels that are known

to be in progress in their ranks. The

city of Montreal has been without a

collector of customs for three years.

Mr. R. S. White, Conservative M. P. for

Montreal, has been promised the position,

but he is kept hanging on the ragged

edge because the Administration knows

that it will lose the constituency if it

opens it. The moral seems to be that

the \$4,000 salary paid to the collector

of customs can be saved to the country,

for if the port can do without a

collector for three years, surely there

is no need for appointing one at all.

Now Parliament has been called to

meet on April 18, the latest date upon

which it has ever met, except after a

spring general election or a Cabinet

crisis. These constituencies will be un-

represented when Parliament meets be-

cause the Government has not dared to

fill them. Is it fair, is it courageous,

is it a token of the strength of the Cab-

inet now ruling?

There were two factions in the Cab-

inet—one led by Mr. Foster, who sternly

held out against holding a session be-

fore dissolution. He and his associates

compelled the flogging of the constitu-

encies into a winter election excitement,

and into unnecessary and expensive pre-

parations for a general election. He

and his associates caused the printing

of the voters' lists outside the Govern-

ment printing office at Ottawa, at

additional expense to the taxpayers,

because they desired to force a dissolution,

and thereby avoid facing the

deficit in the receipts of the Dominion,

and the necessity of imposing addi-

tional taxation before going to the coun-

try. These high-tax leaders also gave

the advice which misled the Conserva-

tive managers in this city, causing them

to early unload Sir John Carling, at the

bidding of the P. P. A. generals in their

ranks, to select Mr. Beattie, to open

ward committee rooms, and to adopt

election tactics that only the eve of a

general election would warrant.

A very prominent Conservative, dis-

cussing the situation with his friends

some time ago, asserted that there was

but one course open to the men in power,

now that they had entered on serious

pre-election preparations, and had

led their supporters to believe that an

election was imminent, and that was

to go to the country. "Rely upon it,"

he said, "a party in power cannot afford

to play fast and loose with its

supporters in that way without injur-

ing itself."

This opinion seems to be well found-

ed. The preparations for a general

election, the misleading information sup-

plied to their supporters, the unneces-

sary washing in public of high tax party

dirty linen which has taken place in

dozens of constituencies, and the final

eleven hour "funk," will certainly

have the effect of still further empha-

sizing the weakness of the stop-gap

Premier and his associates.

Statesmen would not be guilty of con-

duct such as is here portrayed. Cour-

ageous men, with nothing to fear, would

have called Parliament together early

in February, would have faced their de-

feat, would have courted investigation

of their administration, would have given to the public their financial statement for the year ending 30th June last, which is yet suppressed, and would have by this time so promoted the public business that Parliament would be within a month or five weeks of adjournment, instead of being kept from assembling for another month. Before Sir John Thompson died he pledged himself to have Parliament called in the first week of February, if not in January. But his successors have not respected his pledge or respected the public convenience. They have been merely anxious for a way to escape from their self-brought troubles, and for issues that will divert the public mind from the great issue of bread and butter. It remains to be seen how far they will succeed. We venture the prediction that they will fail. The Liberal leaders were thoroughly prepared for either a dissolution or a session.

—Some idea of the severity of the winter in Scotland this year may be gleaned from the statement by a correspondent that no cart, vehicle or sledge passed from Glenlivet to Dufftown for 60 days during the recent storm.

A NEW SITE.

The Queen's Avenue Methodist congregation have very properly resolved to abandon the site of their burned-down church. They will choose another site on which to erect the handsome new structure which has been decided upon. It is understood that the choice has narrowed down to two corners—that known as the Hodgins property, corner of Queen's avenue and Wellington street, and the Morkin Hotel property, corner of Dufferin avenue and Wellington street. Both properties are centrally situated, and each has its advocates. Our preference would be for the last-named site. It faces the park; it is on higher ground, and it is a neighborhood which bids fair to continue residential. Toronto experience vindicates the course taken by the congregation of Queen's Avenue Church. Some of the finest churches in that city were built down town, in what has developed into the business section. The result is that their congregations have largely moved away from them, and the management are now confronted with the difficulty of reaching their members. In the steady progress of this city, the site now abandoned on Queen's avenue will be valuable for business purposes, and in giving it up with that view and choosing a site among the residences, the congregation will be building for the future, will be providing for many years a place of worship convenient to its members, and in a neighborhood that is unexceptionable.

—A correspondent asks what is the meaning of "the Governor-General in council," so often used. "Governor-General in council" is a phrase which simply means "the Dominion Government."

IS HE GOING?

A telegram to the Toronto World from Ottawa says it was currently reported there last night that Hon. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia, will shortly retire from the Dominion Ministry. He will be succeeded by Hon. Arthur R. Dickey, Dr. Montague becoming Secretary of State.

This news does not surprise us. It has been common rumor that as Mr. Patterson knew he could not be re-elected in West Huron, and as he must know of the disfavor with which the policy of his party is regarded in the country, he desired to retire. It is said he will take a judgeship.

—The "Advertiser" does not say goodbye to a normal school for London. We believe it will be established here in due course. What we say goodbye to is the foolish style of argument adopted by our city contemporary, with regard to the proposed institution.

FEWER MEN EMPLOYED.

There is evidence of the strongest possible character that the census returns for the Dominion were stuffed in 1891 so as to make as good a showing as possible for the high tax policy. But a correspondent directs our attention to the fact that so far as the boot and shoe making industry is concerned, even the stuffed census makes a poor showing. By the census of 1871 the number of shoemakers in Canada then was 16,171; in 1881 the census showed that the number had increased to 17,640, showing a fair increase during the low tariff decade. But the census show that by 1891 the number of shoemakers employed in Canada was reduced to 15,859, which is 300 less than the same industry employed in 1871. Our correspondent declares that today many of these shoemakers are walking the streets of Montreal looking for work. No, no; the N. P. has not made them rich.

—The Opposition in the Legislature have been complaining of draughts. Perhaps it was the breeze which blew bluff old Dr. Baxter back to the Chamber.

—Perhaps when Parliament meets the M. P. editor of the Toronto World will come across the "Moses" who he declares is not now in the Conservative party, and who, he asserts, is needed to lead his party out of their present deplorable condition.

—Some of the Ottawa correspondents have learned that the Conservative M. P. who know they will not be re-elected, and who want an easily-earned \$1,000 allowance, bull-dozed the men in power into holding another session, after having made every preparation for an election.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

During the University students' unpleasantness a trenchant article appeared in a city contemporary, of which the gist is contained in the following sentences. "The students make a stupid blunder if they imagine the public good is at all dependent upon their securing a college training. If there is one portion of the community that this country can spare better than another at the present time it is the ever-increasing class of young men who are filled with an all-consuming desire to go through life in the capacity of professional gentlemen. Canada stands in need only of men who produce wealth. As a matter of fact, over-education appears to be more of a detriment to Canada than otherwise. The cities are crowded with young men who have been educated just enough to look with odium upon industrial and agricultural occupations." All this is true, and many a young man and woman only wish out its truth when it is too late to retrace their steps.—Canada Presbyterian.

ARE WE TO HAVE A FRUIT FAMINE?

Trim your sails, gentle of the peach-growing propensities. An expert who has been through this section on the quiet informed us yesterday that fully two-thirds of the peach buds which vegetate in February are rotten and the black core shows it. If his ideas are right, there will be no early fruits, and those coming after will be high priced.—St. Catharines Journal.

DEMAND ON MANITOBA.

The Ultimatum of the Dominion Government.

After Over Four Years Dodging It Issues a "Remedial Order."

OTTAWA, March 22.—The Cabinet met at 3 p.m. yesterday. The Ministers being present except Sir Frank Smith and Hon. Mr. Ferguson, of Prince Edward Island. His Excellency the Governor-General was also present.

THE MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

The minutes of council on which the remedial order is based, which is a lengthy document, comprising the entire history of the case, was again read over and the remedial order duly signed by his Excellency.

In the minutes of council the committee cites the judgment of the judicial committee of the Privy Council in regard to the power of the Dominion Parliament to legislate on matters of education so far as necessary to protect Protestants or minority, and proceeds:

The committee, therefore, recommends that the Dominion Legislature be requested to consider whether its action upon the decision of your Excellency in council should be permitted to be such as, while refusing to rescind a grievance which the highest court in the empire has declared to exist, may compel Parliament to give the relief of which, under the constitution, the Provincial Legislature is not permitted to give.

Thereby, according to this view, permanently divesting itself in a very large measure of its authority, and so establishing in the Province an educational system which, no matter what the circumstances of the country or the views of the people, it cannot be altered or repealed by any Legislature in Canada.

The remedial order adopted by council, based on the foregoing report, is as follows:

"Whereas, on the 21st day of November, 1892, a petition by way of appeal, under the provisions of section 22 of chapter 3 of the Acts of Parliament of Canada, passed in the 33rd year of her Majesty's reign, and entitled: 'An Act to amend and continue the Act, 22-23 Victoria, chap. 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba' (commonly called the Manitoba Act), and confirmed by the British North America Act of 1871, was presented to his Excellency the Governor-General of Canada in council by and on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority of her Majesty's subjects in the Province of Manitoba, which petition, among other things, alleged in effect that by certain acts of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, passed after the union, and by an act passed by the said Legislature in the 44th year of her Majesty's reign, chap. 4, which may be cited as the 'Manitoba School Act,' and by the act amending the same, the Roman Catholic minority of her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba acquired the rights and privileges in relation to education thereby conferred upon them, including the right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided in the said statutes, the right to a proportionate share of any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education, and the right of exemption of such members of the Roman Catholic Church as contribute to such schools from the payment of any contributions to the support of any other schools.

"That subsequently, in the 53rd year of her Majesty's reign, statutes were passed by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba relating to education, which statutes came into force on the 1st day of May, 1890, and entitled respectively: 'An Act respecting the Department of Education,' and 'An Act respecting Public Schools,' and that the effect of the two last-named statutes was to repeal the provisions of the Province of Manitoba in relation to education, and to deprive the Roman Catholic minority of the rights and privileges which it had acquired under such previous statutes, and by the act amending the said Roman Catholic minority prayed, among other things, that it might be declared that the said last-mentioned acts did affect the rights and privileges of the said Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

"That it might be declared that to his Excellency the Governor-General in council it seems requisite that the provisions of the statutes in force in the Province of Manitoba prior to the passage of the said acts should be re-enacted in so far as at least as may be necessary to secure to the Roman Catholics in the said Province the right to build, maintain, equip and manage, conduct and support their schools in the manner provided by the said statutes, and to secure to them their proportionate share of any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education, and to relieve such members of the Roman Catholic Church as contribute to such Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools; or that the said acts of 1890 should be so modified or amended as to effect such purposes. And that such further or other declaration or order might be made as his Excellency the Governor-General in council should see fit under the circumstances, see, proper, and that such directions might be given, provisions made, and all things done in the premises for the purpose of affording relief to the said Roman Catholic minority in the said Province as to his Excellency in council might seem meet.

"And whereas, the 24th day of February, 1895, having been appointed for the hearing of the said appeal, and the same

coming on to be heard on that day and on the 5th and 7th days of March, 1895, in the presence of counsel for the petitioners (the said Roman Catholic minority of her Majesty's subjects in the Province of Manitoba), and as well for the Province of Manitoba, upon reading the said petition and the statutes thereby referred to, and upon hearing what was alleged by counsel on both sides, his Excellency the Governor-General in council was pleased to order and adjudge, and it is hereby ordered, and adjudged, that the said appeal be, and the same is hereby allowed, in so far as it relates to rights acquired by the said Roman Catholic minority under legislation of the Province of Manitoba, and declared, that by the two acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba on the 1st day of May, 1890, entitled respectively, 'An Act respecting the Department of Education,' and 'An Act respecting the Public Schools,' the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority of the said Province in relation to education prior to the 1st day of May, 1890, have been effected by depriving the said Roman Catholic minority of the following rights and privileges, which, previous to and until the 1st day of May, 1890, such minority had, viz.:

"(a) The right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided for by the said statutes, which were repealed by the two acts of 1890 aforesaid.

"(b) The right to share proportionately in any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education, and

"(c) The right of exemption of such Roman Catholics as contribute to Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools.

"And his Excellency the Governor-General in council was further pleased to declare and decide, and it is hereby declared, that it seems requisite that the system of education embodied in the two acts of 1890 aforesaid shall be supplemented by a Provincial act or acts which will restore to the Roman Catholic minority the said rights and privileges, of which such minority has been so deprived as aforesaid, and which will modify the said acts of 1890 so far, and so far only as may be necessary to give effect to the rights and privileges in paragraphs a, b and c hereinbefore mentioned.

"Whereof the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, for the time being, and the Legislature of the said Province, and all persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed) JOHN J. McFEE,

"Clerk of the Privy Council."

MIDDLESEX SPRING ASSIZES.

List of Cases to Come Before Mr. Justice Rose.

Many Actions for Damages—The Collier

Seduction Case—Suit Against the

Water Commissioners.

The spring assizes for Middlesex open on

Tuesday before Mr. Justice Rose, and will

probably last until the following Saturday.

The docket is light, but many of the cases

will prove of great interest. The list is:

Beattie vs. Lake Erie and Detroit River

Railway—Action brought by a Wilton

Grove (Westminster township) farmer for

\$2,000 damages for alleged improper ejection

from a train. Love for plaintiff, Patterson for defence.

Howe vs. O'Keefe—Action on a promissory

note. Stuart for plaintiff, Folinsbee for

defence.

Howe vs. Oliver—Action on a promissory

note. Stuart for plaintiff, Love for

defence.

Nimons vs. Water Commissioners—

Brought by George Nimons, city, to recover

\$3,000 for damages received by being

thrown out of a rig on King street,

alleged to have been caused by the

tearing up of the roadway by the water-

works employees. Chisholm for plaintiff, T.

G. Meredith for defence.

Smith vs. Lappan—Helmuth for plaintiff,

Le Williams for defence.

Williams vs. Leonard—Action to recover

a bolt machine, brought by A. R. Williams,

of Toronto, against Leonard & Sons, London.

McEvoy for plaintiff, Gibbons for

defence.

Treblcock vs. Carrothers—Gibbons for

plaintiff, Miller for defence.

McGuffin vs. Calvert—Action for dam-

ages. Magee, Q.C., for plaintiff.

Collier vs. Kilbourne—To recover dam-

ages for seduction. The plaintiff is Edith

May Collier and the defendant Edward Kil-

bourne. Both parties belong to Dorchester.

At a recent assizes Kilbourne was placed

on trial for seducing the plaintiff, but when

the case had almost reached a conclusion,

Kilbourne solicited attention to the fact

that the information had not been sworn out

within the time allowed by the statute. On

this technicality the accused was discharged,

but Judge Robertson, in allowing Kilborne