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LAVERGNE IS INDIGNANT

Continued From Page 1.

5000 primary schools, 600 superior primary schools, three normal schools, one engineering school, three schools of agriculture, also institutions for the deaf and dumb. I wish my friends opposite would go to one of these institutions and be treated for those two diseases. But I suppose they would sooner shut their eyes and appeal in their newspapers to public passion than take an opportunity to obtain a little enlightenment."

"I would like to ask the hon. gentleman if I ever made any such reflection on the schools of the Province of Quebec?" said Mr. Maclean.

"I am not charging the hon. member for South York with having made such reflections in this house," Mr. Lavergne replied, "but I say he ought to go to Quebec and learn something about educational matters in this country of ours."

"Will the hon. gentleman allow me to say," Mr. Maclean interrupted, "that I spend nearly every summer in the Province of Quebec and have often been in the presbyteries to which he has referred. I have met the rev. gentlemen in charge of them, and have found them to be as he says, so that he is giving me no information on that subject. Instead, he is putting me in the position of having said things I didn't say."

Mr. Lavergne retorted that he did not know whether his hon. friend wished here to escape responsibility for "the brutal cartoons" published in The World, cartoons in which Quebec was represented as an illiterate Indian, and the people of the Northwest as most intelligent, civilized and superior white men.

"What does that mean?" he went on, hotly, "if not that the inhabitants of Quebec are or mixed origin. Sir," he continued, "I would be more proud to have in my veins the blood of the noble red man than the blood of some hon. gentlemen opposite."

He wished, he declared defiantly, that every British colony, and every province of the Dominion were peopled by inhabitants of as pure blood and origin as the people of Quebec. "Sir," declared Mr. Lavergne, "the cartoons published in The World are bold, brutal, stupid and as untrue as they are stupid." Then he went on to trace the history of the school system of Quebec, winding up with the declaration that "considering that we stated our school system only in 1846, we have made marvelous progress, and to-day our system is at the head of the whole confederation."

"Is that so?" asked Dr. Sproule. "When he refers to the Quebec school system being at the head of confederation to-day, I assume he refers to the intelligence of the people."

Mr. Lavergne retorted that Dr. Sproule would learn from the reports of public instruction of Quebec many things he would never see in The Orange Sentinel.

Not Slaves, But Partners.

He went on to denounce the "yellow" papers of Ontario for endeavoring to make the people of Quebec feel that they were a conquered people, whereas they were not slaves but partners. He claimed to quote from The Orange Sentinel, for which he held Dr. Sproule responsible, statements which justified him in declaring that while the Orangemen of Ontario had threatened rebellion and were expecting the present issue to result in bloodshed, the people of Quebec were standing by the constitution. He was equally severe on the "Protestant pulpits." Conscience, he declared, was supreme, and if there was but one separate school in the Northwest, he contended it should have constitutional protection, that the minority there should be given not the mere phantom of liberty but as full measure of justice as if there were 100 such schools, and as they would be if by the ordinances of the territorial legislation Catholic children had not been compelled to go to public schools. He quoted Jabez Robinson as an Orangeman appealing for justice to Quebec as a matter of gratitude for Quebec's constancy to British connection, and closed with an appeal for such a good understanding between the two races as would ensure the Dominion an enduring destiny in the name of nations and a glorious immortality.

Col. Sam's Objections.

Col. Sam. Hughes, who followed, objected to the bludgeon method by which it had been sought to coerce the territories. It was founded upon the system of union of state and church which had been tried for centuries in Europe and failed. Col. Hughes regretted he could not bring to the discussion the Christian spirit of the prime minister, the humility of Mr. Fitzpatrick and the extreme brotherly love for Mr. Paterson.

"Who wrote that for you?" asked the minister of justice.

"I did some reflecting after I heard the minister of justice address the house. When he displayed the temper of a Champlain-street youngster of Quebec," the colonel retorted, "but I hope to treat this question on a higher plane than he did."

Col. Hughes spoke of the Liberal treaty rights accorded the French at the conquest of Canada and declared that Dr. Sproule and the Orangemen of Ontario would be the first to come to the defence of those rights guaranteed by the British crown.

"I chanced to be in the Northwest during the months of November and December," said Col. Hughes. "As I passed along I heard mention of mysterious trips taken by the first minister here and there thruout the country; but not taken when he could consult his finance minister or his minister of interior, or his following in the house, or Mr. Haultain, or his colleagues in the territories. I understood then that there was a question of a clause being put into the measure enacting the new provinces which would fasten separate schools upon them. THE PRIME MINISTER DID NOT CONSULT HIS FINANCE MINISTER, NOR HIS MINISTER OF INTERIOR, NOR THE SUPPORTERS BEHIND HIM IN REGARD TO THESE CLAUSES. WHO THEN DID HE CONSULT? IS THERE ANY TRUTH IN THE RUMOR THAT MY RIGHT HON. FRIEND HAD FOR HIS ADVISER A GENTLEMAN WHO DOES NOT OWE ALLEGIANCE TO THE DOMINION; THAT HE TAKES TRIPS TO THE SHORES OF THE RIDEAU AND THERE RECEIVES HIS INSPIRATION?"

A Lone Few.

Col. Hughes contended that less than 10 per cent. of the people favored separate schools. Indeed, Mr. Fitzpatrick would find that not even a corporal's guard would follow him in fastening separate schools upon the Northwest. "Should he attempt it he will only bind Canada more closely together, as was the American Union after the Civil War," declared Col. Hughes.

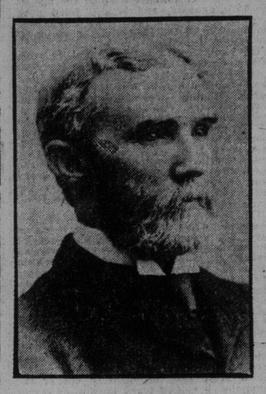
Col. Hughes went on to describe as "most pitiable" Mr. Fielding's present attitude as compared with his bold stand for provincial rights in 1896. Mr. Fielding, he declared, had swallowed himself and all the principles he ever had. Col. Hughes quoted to show that neither in Ontario nor in the United States were Roman Catholics in favor of parochial or separate as against national schools. Mr. Laurier ventured to observe that the United States Roman Catholic priest quoted by Col. Hughes was "a pro-Boer." "Then he is in good company with the solicitor-general," was the colonel's retort. Continuing, Col. Hughes referred to what he termed the unfairness of the taxation system in Ontario, and alluded to the recent unsuccessful attempt to transfer the public school at Downeyville into a separate school.

Afraid of the Burden.

Mr. Turriff of East Assiniboia, in reply, made his maiden speech. He said that the territorial members had opposed the extension of Manitoba's boundaries westward because Premier Roblin had threatened the people with discrimination in their freight rates when he met representatives of the territories to discuss the questions connected with the creation of new provinces. The people of the territories also had been deterred by the fear that they would have to bear part of the large burdens Manitoba had assumed in connection with the railways. The total of these he put at thirty millions.

While Manitoba and other provinces had paid large sums for railway extension, in the territories railways had been built almost everywhere without local aid. He thought some of the opposition to the schools clauses of the bill was due to ignorance, and mentioned that he had received a letter asking him to vote against separate schools and in favor of the present system. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington) moved the adjournment at 11.20. Mr. Fielding warned the house that later sittings would have to be the rule in future till the debate was finished.



The Late T. D. Craig, Ex-M. P. of Port Hope.

'CAT IS OUT OF THE BAG

Continued From Page 1.

we most respectfully urge upon you that this should engage your consideration and attention during the present session. We, of course, most emphatically deny the right of Quebec and Ontario having anything to say in respect to the extension of our boundaries northward in the Keewatin district, to the shores of Hudson Bay. This district has been so long attached to Manitoba that it is impossible to conceive how Quebec and Ontario, who already have their boundaries north to James Bay, could advance any claim worthy of consideration that would necessitate delay in attaching this territory immediately to our province. We regard this as exclusively matter for settlement between your government and Manitoba.

"We sincerely trust upon further consideration you may see your way clear to grant the request we make on behalf of the united province. Yours faithfully, R. Rogers, C. H. Campbell."

Sir Wilfrid Killing Time.

Mr. Rogers went on: "Notwithstanding Sir Wilfrid's invitation and our interview followed by his promise, of which he was reminded by our letter, STRANGE TO SAY THAT UP TO THIS VERY HOUR WE HAVE NO REPLY TO OUR LETTER OF FEB. 23. WHAT MORE NATURAL CONCLUSION CAN BE ARRIVED AT THAN THAT SIR WILFRID IS SIMPLY KILLING TIME AND MAKING PRETEXTS IN ORDER THAT THE POLITE INVITATION OF HIS EXCELLENCY, MGR. SBARRETTI, COULD BE ACTED UPON BY MANITOBA?

"In this way, of course, Sir Wilfrid thinks he can secure some political advantage for his friends in this province. This is a palpable political trick which he is quite capable of undertaking, with the view to force the local government to do something which would be resented by the people, and by this means he hopes to reinstate his Liberal friends in power here.

"I FOR ONE, PROMISE TO TAKE NO CHANCES IN ALLOWING SIR WILFRID OR ANY PERSON ELSE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF US BY AN UNDERHANDED SCHEME OF THIS SORT. ALL I ASK IS THAT EVERY CITIZEN OF THE PROVINCE SHOULD HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY OF EXPRESSING HIS OPINION BY HIS VOTE AGAINST THE DELAY.

"I DENY THE RIGHT OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER AND MGR. SBARRETTI TO UNDERTAKE TO MIX UP THE MATTER OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS WITH THAT OF EXTENSION OF OUR BOUNDARIES. I AM SURE IN SO DOING THEY DO NOT REFLECT THE WISHES OF EITHER THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OR PROTESTANTS IN THE PROVINCE. It ill becomes The Globe to make this charge against the government of Manitoba, when the only persons affected are Sir Wilfrid and his excellency Mgr. Sbarretti.

"We have no desire in Manitoba for any double-dealing about this or any other question. This, however, appears to be a favorite course with Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Relations With the Vatican.

Mr. Rogers then went on to discuss at considerable length the relations and negotiations had by Sir Wilfrid Laurier with the Vatican over the settlement of the Manitoba schools question, which were conducted thru the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick and Charles Russell, showing that SIR WILFRID HAD ASSURED THE VATICAN AT THAT TIME THAT THE QUESTION WAS BY NO MEANS SETTLED—MR. RUSSELL, THE CANADIAN LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE, USING THE FOLLOWING WORDS TO CARDINAL RAMPOLLA:

"WE DO NOT SOLICIT HIS HOLINESS TO SANCTION AS PERFECT THE CONCESSIONS OBTAINED, BUT THAT IN HIS WISDOM HE WILL BE PLEASED TO REGARD THEM AS A BEGINNING OF JUSTICE."

Mr. Rogers continued as follows: "Now this, to my mind, is conclusive that Sir Wilfrid, in combination with Mgr. Sbarretti, had hoped by their present course to carry out a promise given thru their accredited representative, Charles Russell, in this underhand way.

"In view of the foregoing I am sure that Sir Wilfrid Laurier owes it to the people of this province to give at once the same reason why we are not entitled to immediate consideration and action, other than the flimsy excuse which he has himself already created in his invitation to Premier Whitney to advance a claim to some portion of Keewatin, which did not form part of old Canada.

Laurier Had Full Knowledge.

"It is certainly idle for any person to assume that Mgr. Sbarretti, occupying the position he does, would presume to suggest the terms and conditions which he did without the full knowledge and consent of Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues. And, on the other hand, Sir Wilfrid's attitude carries with it evidence of their full knowledge of the arrangement as is evident by his creation of excuses for delay, as well as by his failure to give any reason or cause for same, and, further, by his unfairness in bringing down one side of the case only and attempting to secure the prejudgment of the people without their having Manitoba's reply to his minute of council of March 21, which was received by this government on March 28 and replied to on March 31."

"Can you give us your reply for publication?" Mr. Rogers was asked.

"No, because it can only be made public thru the usual channel, that of being laid upon the table of the house. Sir Wilfrid is at perfect liberty to do this and should do it at once."

MANITOBA NOW BELIEVES

Continued From Page 1.

pressed surprise, perhaps not, but it really matters nothing as the thing was too manifestly absurd on the face of it. But in refusing to acquiesce it courted disappointment and, no surprise was felt when Sir Wilfrid Laurier invited the other provinces to interpose their selfish ambitions between Manitoba and her just claims. Manitoba has not been willing to pay the price and Manitoba must remain the "meanest of the provinces."

But the Italian priest dug deeper than he knew when he reopened the grave of the school question in Manitoba, for he has contributed considerably to the final burial of the school question in the provinces. Popular feeling here is convinced that the attempt to coerce Manitoba supplies a definite rallying cry for all supporters of liberty of conscience and non-sectarian education, and presents a clear-cut issue that must command the adhesion of many Liberals in and out of the house and must eventually kill the educational clauses in the autonomy bills. If the English-speaking provinces are content to watch the spectacle of Manitoba being coerced by the Quebec hierarchy, well and good. Maybe their turn is next.

May Be No Early Election.

A very definite report is in circulation to the effect that the lieutenant-governor has definitely refused to dissolve the house at the request of his cabinet. However much truth, or little truth, there may be in this, it is not altogether certain that the Manitoba government particularly desires an election just now. As the campaign would fall within seeding time, not yet started, besides seriously impeding farmers in their all-important work, it would probably result in a comparatively small total vote being cast on the question, and it is most desirable to have as wide an expression of opinion as is possible.

The government has already achieved its first objective of giving as wide a circulation as possible to the revelations which have been made, and it is not unlikely the next move may be made in the territories, where the people are at last alive to the reality of the danger threatening them.

Ministers refuse to make any statement other than that issued this afternoon.

The Telegram's Views.

The Winnipeg Telegram will to-morrow say editorially:

"The Toronto Globe started the campaign against the Roblin government by charging that they were bent on stirring up sectarian strife in this province, for the purpose of gaining another lease of office, and The Winnipeg Free Press asserted that the local government was ready to sell out national schools and that conference with Mgr. Sbaretti at Ottawa was evidence of collusion.

"The reply is prompt and crushing. Mr. Rogers, in his dignified and moderate, but conclusive statement, has set forth facts which leave no doubt that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been guilty of conspiring against Manitoba and has been working in consonance with Papal Ablegate Mgr. Sbarretti. The tables are completly turned.

"At this juncture it is well to recall that Le Soleil, which claims to be the personal organ of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and in which the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick has been a large shareholder, declared that Manitoba was to be chastised for its school law by being kept the lowest of the provinces. On Feb. 17 Le Soleil said:

"The Northwest has its separate schools. Manitoba has abolished them. Eovery good act has its reward, every bad act its chastisement. Manitoba willre main lowest with her pretentious law. The school legislation of the little province is not of a nature to attract immigrants who people districts.

Harsh Words, Truly.

"The Northwest Review, the Winnipeg organ of the Roman Catholic Church, also declared the reason for Sir Wilfrid's stand to be as follows:

"The only obstacle to territorial expansion of our province is its iniquitous and cruel school system. Not even the wildest corner of any unorganized territory will consent to saddle itself with such tyranny. Manitoba must be content to remain small and mean so long as it maintains its small and mean school policy.

"When the article in Le Soleil was brought to Sir Wilfrid's attention in parliament by Mr. Maclean, the premier did not attempt to deny that it correctly represented the underlying motives of his policy. He evaded the issue, and he has not answered the letter of the representatives of the local government in which the opinion was expressed that apparently local considerations have deprived Manitoba of what she rightfully regards as a most just claim, nor did he give that letter to the public in the correspondence he laid on the table of the house."

THE KID WINS.

Baltimore, April 4.—Kid Murphy of New York to-night won the 105-pound championship by knocking out Kid Egan of Washington in the fourth round. It was a clean, hard fight while it lasted.

PRINCIPAL FALCONER OF HALIFAX NEW PROFESSOR FOR KNOX COLLEGE

Presbytery Names Honor Graduate of University of Toronto for Position.

The Presbytery of Toronto met yesterday in Knox Church and nominated Principal R. A. Falconer, LL.D., of Halifax, professor of New Testament, exegesis and literature in Knox College.

Rev. Prof. Falconer is a native of Nova Scotia, but resided for several years in Trinidad, West Indies, where he obtained the West Indian Gilchrist Scholarship. He was graduated with honors from the University of Toronto in 1888, and subsequently studied at Edinburgh University, which awarded him the degrees of M.A. and B.D. He spent three semesters in Germany and was ordained to the ministry in 1892. In the same year he was appointed lecturer on New Testament exegetics in the Presbyterian College, Halifax, and in 1895 professor of New Testament, Greek and exegetics.

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Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 26, 27, 28, 29.
ENTRIES CLOSE Wednesday, April 12.
Address the Secretary, Henry Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.
BOXES SOLD BY AUCTION Wednesday, April 19, at King Edward Hotel.
RESERVED SEAT sale begins at Tyrrell's Book Store, 7 King-street west, on Friday, April 21st. For information write the Manager, Stewart Houston, Massey Hall, Toronto. Reduced rates on all railways.

END IN REPULSION.

Lord Hugh Cecil on Canada and the Preference.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, April 5.—The government supporters still abstained from voting on Sir J. F. Lees' (Liberal) resolution in the house of commons last night.

Lord Hugh Cecil (Conservative free trader) said it had been chiefly due to Chamberlain's agitation that the preference has been since interpreted as no longer an advantage to Canada, but as a special favor granted to Britain. When Chamberlain came out with his proposal, he was hailed by Canadian manufacturers as a welcome convert to their views. A feeling of uneasiness developed when in some of the earlier speeches Chamberlain seemed to indicate that Canada was expected to furnish a further market for British goods. However, Chamberlain had explained that British reporters were responsible for these objectionable features in his speeches. In the negotiations with Canada Britain was proposing to gain from Canada more advantageous terms for home manufacturers in a manner which would reverse the policy which Canada had pursued. With the establishment of a preference English manufacturers would compete with Canadian markets more than had been anticipated, and Canadian opinion would then assert itself, and instead of ending in closer union the scheme would end in mutual repulsion.

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Haverford	Philadelphia	Liverpool
Algeria (3)	Marseilles	Nw York
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April—Rain—Rain Coats
A Saving of $3.55---The Men's Store---To-Morrow Morning at 8.30

What do the Probs say? What does the month of April infer? If it's not the natural time to buy a raincoat it never will be, that's all.

It is certainly an economical time anyway. We've made one of our famous "scoops," and can offer you half a hundred *belted raincoats for $6.95.* Values $10 and $10.50.

50 only Men's Fancy Raincoats, cut in the latest style, long and loose, with deep vent and belt on the back, close fitting collars and broad shoulders, the patterns are faint stripes in colors with dark ground, also grey mixed homespun effect, showing slight overplaid, sizes 34 to 44, regular $10 and $10.50, to clear Thursday at 6.95

Boys' Navy Blue and Black Norfolk Suits, Regular $4.00 and $4.50, to Clear at $2.95

170 Boys' Navy Blue and Black Worsted Finished English Serge Norfolk Suits, to fit boys 8 to 16 years, made with pleat and belt, coat lined with good Italian cloth, pants lined with strong cotton, sizes 26 to 32, regular $4 and $4.50, to clear 2.95

Clearing Lot of Collars and Cuffs

Remnants of our big sale, ridiculous prices, but we want to get them out of the way.
Collars, 1c apiece.
Cuffs, 2 pairs for 5c.
Not less than 5 collars to a customer. Three styles—white and colored.

340 Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, double thread, ribbed cuffs and ankles, lined seats, all perfect goods, sizes 34 to 46, regular 35c per garment, Thursday, per garment ..... .25

75c Caps in the Men's Store, 25c

All sorts. Sample lot. For golf, wheeling, motoring, yachting or plain walking. Men's, women's and boys'.

200 only, assorted in plain colors of navy and black, also fancy pattern tweeds; shapes are motor, auto and yacht shapes, and have plain or glazed leather peaks, regular prices 35c, 50c and 75c, Thursday, Special... .25

Simpson Dollar Hat in Derby and Fedora, newest 1905 English and American styles, made to our special order from pure fur felt, silk bindings and natural tanned leather sweats, up-to-date in every particular, for 1.00

Egyptian Pressed Papers, 49c.

An odd lot of Egyptian Pressed Papers, in cream and greens, some in gilt, regular price $1.35 to $2.50 per roll, Thursday, to clear, per roll ..... .49

Go-Carts, 18.50

6 Go-Carts, silk plush upholstering, satin parasol, rubber tires, nutless axles, newest gearing, Thursday 18.50

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380 feet Room Moulding, red and gold, regular 12½ cents, clearing Thursday, per foot .8

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