

IT'S TIME TO BAR THE DOOR

—●—

AGAINST RACE AND CREED ISSUES
IN THE DOMINION.

Much Valuable Time is Wasted Over Them Which Ought to be Spent in Building Up Canada—A Protest Against Coercion in Manitoba—Debating the Remedial Bill.

Ottawa, March 11.—(Special).—The member for Abyssinia" was what Jimmy McShane designated Nicholas Flood Davin early in the afternoon's proceedings. He should have said Assinibola, but knew no better, and amid the laughter of the House, apologized.

brought up the question of the proposed permanent scheduling by the Home Government of Canadian cattle. He thought that a strong protest should be sent by Canada to Her Majesty's Government, and suggested the adoption and transmission of a resolu-

in the opinion of this House the scheduling of Canadian cattle at the ports of Great Britain is a harsh proceeding, seeing that Canadian cattle, though free from pleuro-pneumonia, are thus not only shut out of Great Britain, but also

perial authorities, and it is detrimental to Imperial interests; that the passing of an Act of Parliament looking to such exclusion of Canadian cattle as a permanent policy is to be strongly deprecated on every ground of fair-

Sir Charles Tupper agreed that the matter was one of great importance, and said the Government had not lost

to secure the withdrawal of the bill from the Imperial House. He asked Mr. Davin not to press his motion, but to leave the matter in the hands of the Government.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Casey, Sproule, McMillen, McShane,

ston and Macdonald, the Opposition endeavoring to show that the Government was responsible for cattle being scheduled. After two hours' talk the subject was dropped.

The East Atlantic Service.

cable published in the papers that the British Government had not consented to contribute £75,000 to the fast Atlantic service, but intended to make some contribution towards it.

Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., said, in reply, that it was no doubt correct.

the scheme, and had asked Great Britain to vote £75,000, or one-third of the total. The Secretary of State for the Colonies had informed him that it had been decided to give to the scheme the assistance necessary. However, the Imperial authorities had asked that

of course, the result might be a low price for the service and a so much smaller contribution would be necessary. Complete reliance could be placed on Imperial aid. The Government had sent a draft of the tenders to

Sir Donald Smith's Telegram.
Sir Charles Tupper, replying to Mr. Laurier, said he would confer with Sir Donald Smith and ascertain whether the telegram on which Mr. Greenway's

The debate on the Remedial bill was resumed by Sir Richard Cartwright. He said no great political question had ever been so mishandled by the Gov-

plain duty, of the Government now was that if they had made up their minds to hold a conference with Manitoba, they should at once move the adjournment of the debate. There were two important questions in the case: Should Parliament act without

and should Parliament in the present stage of its life pass the bill without going to the country? A third question was whether the bill itself was fit to pass in any case. Would it not be better for its putative fathers to strangle

It was nothing more than a parliamentary scarecrow put up to threaten what it could not do. It was without any motive power. The only thing it would prove to be was a bonanza for the lawyers. It had come to disturb and satisfy none. The best word a

that if Parliament passed it, it would be the thin edge of the wedge, that it was only an instalment and that further legislation would be demanded and the question kept alive de die in diem, and, for that matter, saecula saeculorum.

Sir Richard Continues.

After recess a number of private bills were advanced a stage.

Resuming the Remedial bill debate, Sir Richard Cartwright said the more

ult the solution was found to be. There were two methods by which minorities could get relief. The first was by appealing to the courts; the second was the exercise of the veto power by the Federal Parliament. With regard to

in favor of Manitoba. The second method the Government did not dare use. The conduct of the Government in connection with this question was hopelessly contradictory throughout. The Government had displayed outrageous haste in issuing the Rem-

st resort and should not have been
sued until all methods of conciliation
ad been exhausted and after the sub-
mission of proof of grievous wrong.
The Government had not used the
eto because then no equivocation

as at hand and the Government had
ough difficulties to retain power with-
out quarrelling with Manitoba. The
remedial Order had been passed
in haste because the Government did
not expect to meet Parliament and
wanted to use it in the general elec-

Why Was Dr. Montague Absent?
Why was Dr. Montague absent now? Was he so ill that he could not say a word for the bill? He was too sick to meet the hon. member for West York and sicker to have to eat his own

Remedial Order. The provisions of the bill were entirely unsatisfactory and to pass it meant to condemn Catholic children to hopeless illiteracy. So strong an authority as Sir Oliver Mowat pronounced the bill ill-considered.

representatives of the existing electorate and should not deal with question of such importance without getting a mandate from the people. Moreover, there were M.P.'s in the House who never intended to face their constituents again and others who

ment who were violating the spirit not the letter of the Independence of Parliament Act by sitting in the House. Should legislation of such importance, and which many lawyers held would be irrevocable, be carried through by

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a small dark stain near the bottom left corner. There is no text or other markings on the page.


