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The Toronto World.

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SIXTEENTH YEAR — TUESDAY MORNING APRIL 23 1895. — ONE CENT.

Senate Rdg Rm 22apl95

MANITOBA SCHOOLS

Important Speech by Premier Bowell in the Senate.

THE MINORITY WILL GET JUSTICE

An Emphatic Statement There Is No Mistaking.

"If the People of Manitoba Are Patriots They Will Keep This Question Out of the Arena of Dominion Politics." But If the Government Has to Take Action It Is "Quite Prepared to Assume the Responsibility, No Matter What the Results May Be."

Ottawa, April 22.—More interest attached to the proceedings in the Senate to-day than in the Commons. Mr. Primrose, mover of the address, and Mr. Arsenault, the seconder, delivered excellent speeches. Hon. Mr. Scott congratulated both gentlemen upon their addresses and then proceeded to criticise the Speech from the Throne. Coming to a consideration of the Manitoba school question he strongly condemned the action of the Greenway Government and urged that Canada should live up to the guarantee given to the minority at Confederation. He declared that there was no such thing as provincial rights, when rights of minority were affected.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell in reply said:

I sincerely regret the tone, although very mildly uttered, in which the hon. gentleman alluded to the vexed question of the Manitoba schools. A moment's reflection would have shown him that if he were true to the party to which he belongs, and of which he is the honorable leader in this House, he would not have given utterance to the sentiments which pervaded his whole speech. The five years which have rolled around since this question came before the public had been occupied in going through the courts from one appeal to another and, when he tells us that there should have been no difference of opinion as to the powers and authority of the Province of Manitoba, he forgets, or if he did not forget, he signally failed to give expression to fact that these differences of opinion existed in the highest courts of the land, and he should also have told us that when this question was first looming up his great leader, the Hon. Edward Blake, in the House of Commons introduced a resolution to remove the question altogether from the political arena, and take it out of the power of any registrar to declare that the interference with the rights of the minority in any province should be dealt with by the administration. His resolution was clear and distinct in its character and accepted by the different leaders of the Opposition, and Sir John Macdonald and all parties believed that this question of sentiment would have been removed from the political arena altogether and left to the courts to decide.

Blake Foresaw the Storm

He is not in accord either with the sentiments expressed so often by the hon. leader of the Opposition in the Lower House. Scarcely a speech has that hon. gentleman made in which he has not affirmed strongly his belief in what are termed provincial rights. He says, and I fully concur with him in the sentiment, that it is with the greatest reluctance that a government should interfere with any of the rights and privileges given to a province under the constitution which governs it. Mr. Blake, when he moved the resolution to which I refer, had the one object in view. He said that he had no desire to embarrass the Government of the day, but, seeing the difficulties which were arising in Manitoba upon this very school question, he attempted as a true statesman to remove it from the arena of politics. This was in 1890, the very year that this act was passed. Mr. Blake saw the difficulties arising, saw the political animosity that would be engendered by the discussion of a question of this kind, for no matter what our religious views may be, whether we are Roman Catholic or Protestant, the moment you touch a question affecting a man's conscience you rouse the very worst passion in his nature, though it is a question of religion.

Did Blake Make a Mistake?

Desiring to remove that vexed question from the political arena to take from the Administration the power to deal with it, he moved a resolution to that effect.

Senator Scott: I spake for myself. I think Mr. Blake would admit now, in the light of subsequent events, that he made a mistake when he proposed that resolution. I think the experience of the last five years would convince anyone that it was a mistake.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell: I shall not vouch for the stability of Hon. Edward Blake's opinion any more than I would for that of the hon. gentleman. We are all apt to change to a greater or less extent. It is only a question of time as to how it may affect us. Now, that is precisely the course that was followed by the administration on this question. I might quote from Mr. Blake's remarks, in which he proved beyond a doubt what his intentions were, and his great desire to prevent the introduction of those semi-religious or educational questions, and their being dealt with by the executive for the time being.

Liberals Violated the Compact.

My hon. friend says that in 1871, when the Separate School Act was enacted by the Province of Manitoba, they then understood what they were doing. I quite agree with the hon. gentleman, and it is a matter of satisfaction to me to know that the Conservative party, in 1871 were in power in Manitoba, and that they were desirous of maintaining intact the obligations into which they had entered when that province came into the confederation, and it may also be a satisfaction to the hon. gentleman to know that it was his party that was in power in 1890 when they violated their agreement, into which they had entered when Manitoba became a province of the confederation. So it has been from the beginning with that party. If the minority in any province expects to have its rights preserved, whether that minority be Roman Catholic or Protestant, it will have to look to the Conservative body, which has controlled Canada since Confederation, with the exception of five years. Minorities will have to look to the Conservative party to maintain those rights.

The Royal Mandate Stands

Although I am not an advocate, nor am I in favor per se of Separate schools, yet I hold that the word of the sovereign when pledged, no matter if it is in accord with my particular sentiments or not, should be held inviolate in the governing of the country. The honorable gentleman referred to the debate which took place in 1871, and he stated quite correctly the opinions then held by the then members of the House of Commons. I remember the discussion very well, and I took the same position then that I take to-day, and the same position that I maintained in 1863, when I was defeated in my own county. I stated to my constituents that if the question was whether we should establish Separate schools in this country or not I should vote against them, but the Separate schools having been established, I would not be a party to depriving the minority of the rights that they had acquired under the constitution which governed them.

Same Terms for Manitoba as Ontario.

I expected that the hon. gentleman would do as Mr. McCarthy did when he argued the question before the Privy Council, point out how I had voted on that question. I remember that debate. Mr. MacDougall stated distinctly that the passing of the Act with that amendment would be a perpetuation of the Separate school question in Manitoba. Mr. Chaveau, Mr. Cauchon and others took the same line, and it proves to my mind, and it must prove to every reader of that debate, this important fact, that when the resolutions were introduced admitting Manitoba into the Confederation, it was believed at that time that we were granting the same rights and privileges to the Roman Catholics of Manitoba that had been granted to the minority in Quebec and to the minority in Ontario in relation to schools. It was for that reason, believing that we were conceding to that province what they did not then have, that I recorded my vote as I then did, and I trust the day will never arrive when the party with which I am connected will violate any agreement into which they have entered, and that the minority who did not obtain their wishes at that particular time should not forget that this country has to be governed by the majority and in the interests of the whole and not in the interests of the few. I might enlarge on this question, but I do not think it at all necessary to do so.

Jesuits Estates Act.

The Government took the strictly constitutional course in reference to the Manitoba School Act. I am a very strong believer, as Mr. Blake is, in provincial rights, and it was for that reason that I was obliged in 1888 to record my vote (nearly getting defeated by my constituents subsequently for doing so) in support of the contention of the province in regard to the Jesuits' Estates Act I believe that the Province of Quebec had a perfect constitutional right to pass that act, that they acted within their powers. They were disposing of their own moneys, and I took the view that it was none of my business in what manner they chose to dispose of those moneys. They consequently refused to support the motion seeking to condemn the Government for not disallowing the legislation of the province in that regard, and I hold that the same principle must be applied to the whole of the legislation and administration of the country.

Manitoba School Act

Under the very principles embodied in this resolution of Mr. Blake's the Manitoba school case was referred to the Supreme Court of Canada. That court decided that the school act of the province was ultra vires. The hon. the leader of the Opposition says that everybody knew that, or that if they did not know it they did not understand the matter. Notwithstanding this statement on his part, there was a considerable diversity of opinion on the point, and we find that when the case came before the Lords of the Privy Council in England they decided that the School Act was intra vires; that the Legislature of Manitoba had a perfect right to legislate as they had done. Then arose the question of the right to appeal to the Privy Council of Canada for remedial legislation or interference. That, again, went to the courts in Canada, and our Supreme Court decided that the minority had no right of appeal. Then the matter was laid before the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, who declared that, while the act which had been passed by the Legislature of Manitoba in 1890 was within the powers of that Legislature, the people of Manitoba belonging to the Roman Catholic faith, having no rights either by law or practice in respect to Separate schools at the time of the admission of Manitoba into the confederacy in 1870, that act had infringed upon the special privileges conceded to the minority by the Provincial Legislature in 1871, and that, therefore, the minority had a constitutional right of appeal to the Privy Council of Canada. The Government lost not a day in summoning the parties interested on either side to appear before the committee of the Privy Council of Canada, there to argue the question in its various aspects pro and con. It was not a week afterwards before the Remedial Order was issued, asking the Legislature of Manitoba to give to the minority those rights and privileges, of which they had been deprived.

Diverse Liberal Views of the Order.

I do not know that the hon. leader of the Opposition stated it, but it has been stated here and throughout the counttry, it was stated in the debate on the address in the othar House, that the Remedial Order meant nothing. Then, in the very next breath we are told that the Government had issued a dictatorial order to the Province of Manitoba. The views of those who are in opposition to the Government on this question are as diversified as the colors of the chameleon.

Senator Power: As diversified as the opinions of those who are supporting the Government.

Mr. Bowell: My remark applies particularly to those who belong to the party led by the honorable gentleman opposite. In Antigonish we were condemned in not going far enough; we were assailed at Vercheres on the ground that we had done nothing to relieve the minority; on the other hand, we have it on the authority of a gentleman intimately associated with the Liberal party, speaking in the constituency of Haldimand, that the Remedial Order was issued for the purpose of buying the votes of the members from Quebec. No matter where you turn, no matter to what station of the country you refer, the same divergence of opinion may be observed; all you have to do is to ascertain the views which are held by the majority in that particular section and you will learn that these are views which are being taken up by the members of the Opposition, who are agitating this question.

Liberal Unity a Misnomer.

The organ of the party—which is leading them on (as my honorable friend hopes) to victory, when we shall be cast into the shades of Opposition, and he shall be triumphantly seated on this side of the House directing the affairs of the country in the course in which he thinks they ought to go—is telling the people of this Dominion what a bad flot the Conservative Government are, how terribly wicked they have been in even suggesting to the people of Manitoba that they should do justice to the minority. Think of unity—the Liberal aprty ias an admirable specimen of unity I must say.

Senator Scott: The organ you mention is not the mouthpiece of this party.

Mr. Bowell: I know the hon. gentleman has already repudiated it, and I am quite sure that anyone who is consistent in his opinions, and who desires to see this country governed properly, will always repudiate that organ, but it is always a pleasure to me tohear that repudiation come from hon. gentlemen of the party to which it ostensibly belongs, seeing that they will look to it for inspiration when the proper time comes.

I am aware that it has been claimed that a certain hon. gentleman, who formerly belonged to the Conservative party, and who has been active in his opposition to the appeal, still is a member of our party. All I can say is that we cannot prevent anyone in callig himself a Liberal or a Conservative, but it is very strange if the proper course to pursue to maintain one's position with a political arty is to adopt the opinions (I was going to say fads, bn tthat might be unparliamentary, and consequently I will not use the word), to adopt allthe views held commercially and otherwise by the opponents of that party. If that entitles a man to be called a member of a party I can only say that I have yet to learn what political allegiance means.

Hope That Manitoba Will Settle It.

I hope sincerely with the mover and seconder of the address that the people of Manitoba may see their way clear to settle this question among themselves, and to relieve the Parliament of Canada from the serious obligation which will devolve upon them otherwise. It is a very serious matter for the Government of the Dominion to underatke to deal with a question which effects solely any one section of the country. If the people of Manitoba are patriotic they will keep this question out of the arena of Dominion politics, but if they desire to continue flinging firebrands among the electorate of this country (who, I am sure, are desirous of living in peace and harmony) they will reject all overtures and act upon the suggestions of those who are leading the Opposition throughont the lcountry. I can only say that when the time comes, if it should come, for action by this Government, the people of Canada will find that the present administration are quite prepared to assume the responsibility which may fall upon them no matter what the results may be.

CHINA OPEN TO ALL.

Japan Denies That the Concessions Obtained Are Exclusive.

London, April 22.—A despatch from Tokyo to the Central News says in view of the various European misstatements and misrepresentations in regard to the China-Japan treaty of peace, the Government affirms that the commercial concessions obtained by Japan were not exclusive, but extended to all treaty powers. Japan secured these privileges for the general good of all countries, and therefore expects her efforts to meet with friendly appreciation.

Christian Endeavor societies multiply everywhere. So do the consumers of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Extradition of Mrs. Mack.

Hamilton, Ont., April 22.—The adjourned proceedings in the extradition case against Mrs. M. T. Mack, or Mrs. Tinsey McMillan, in connection with the counterfeit U.S. stamps, will be resumed before Judge Muir Tuesday.

Buchanan Dies Wednesday.

Sing Sing, N.Y., April 22.—Warden Sage, having been officially notified by Governor Morton that the latter will not interfere in Dr. Buchanan's case, has fixed next Wednesday for the execution of Dr. Buchanan.

Arlington Hotel.
This elegant, comfortable hotel offers every inducement to those desiring permanent winter accommodations.

Duquesne in Ashes.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 22.—The entire central business section of Duquesne was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $100,000. Twenty buildings were destroyed.

Hotel Del Monte, Preston Springs.
A comfortable heated room, board and mineral baths at $8 per week. You will be benefited by a change. Write for a pamphlet.

Turkish baths, day and night, 204 King-st

Levying on Gould's $10,000,000 Personalty

New York, April 22.—The Tax Commissioners have decided to hold the Gould estate for $10,000,000 of personal property this year, notwithstanding the fact that George J. Gould, in whose name the assessment is made out, claims Lakewood as his residence. The decision doubtless will result in a renewal of the legal battle which was waged over the matter last year. If the estate pays the tax levied on the assessment it will be under protest.

Turkish baths, open all night, phone 1286

Beaver, "the gentleman's chew," can now be had in thin plugs. d

Suicide of a Horseman.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 22.—George Scattergood, lessee of the Philadelphia Driving Park, and the owner and driver of a number of fast trotting and pacing horses, committed suicide this morning. He is supposed to have become deranged.

Before buying your type-writer paper it will pay you to get samples and prices from Blight Bros., 55 Yonge-street. 246

A cold in the throat is cured by using Adams' Horehound Tutti Frutti. Refuse imitations.

The Nor'-Wester Man Resigns.

Winnipeg, Man., April 22.—G. H. Ham, who has been managing editor of The Nor'wester for the last two months, has resigned, in consequence of the recent troubles in connection with the paper.

Ask for delicious "Salada" tea.

Where Railroad Passes Are Illegal.

New York, April 22.—Collis P. Huntington, the railway magnate, was arrested on an indictment found against him by the grand jury of the Northern District of California for making an unjust discrimination against the Inter-State Commerce law, by issuing a free pass to G. M. Stone.

Ask for delicious "Salada" tea.

Venezuela Desires a Settlement.

New York, April 22.—A despatch from Caracas, Venezuela (World), says: The new Foreign Minister, Senor Pulido, favors a pacific settlement with England. He has ordered the preparation of documents bearing on all sides, and will insist on England's presenting her claims in concise and clear form, so that settlement can be made.

Ask your shoe dealer for Cerol Russet Dressing. Price 15 cents.

Canon Farrar Dean of Canterbury.

London, April 22.—The Rev. Archibald Farrar, D.D., Canon of Westminster, has been appointed Dean of Canterbury.

Pie Dish Collars.

Pink and white are the popular colors in these pretty and inexpensive assistants to the appearance of a dinner table. Michie & Co. have them and sell the best at 75c dozen or 15c pair. ed

FLEECED BY A PHYSICIAN

SIMCOE SMUGGLER SWINDLED BY A BUFFALO, M.D.

H. F. Teeter Arranged to Deliver Opium in Buffalo—When Doing So a Bogus Detective Entered, Took the Drug and a Note for $525—The Note Now Sued.

Buffalo, April 22.—It is stated that amongst the cases to be tried at the Spring Assizes at Simcoe is one to recover on a promissory note, made by Henry F. Teeter, a Waterford, Ont., hotel-keeper, for the sum of $525. The note is said to be the result of an unlawful bargain, and therefore invalid.

According to this evening's Times, in October, 1893, a well-known Buffalo physician and his brother went to Teeter's hotel and arranged for the purchase of a large quantity of opium in Toronto, which Teeter was to bring to Buffalo on Nov. 4. On that day Teeter, it is alleged, reached the Continental Hotel in this city with the opium, and met the Doctor and his brother. One-half the opium was at once handed to the Doctor, and Teeter was to convey the balance at the Doctor's house at 8 o'clock that evening, which he did.

Gave the Detective $1000

While sitting in the Doctor's office a muffled up, mysterious-looking stranger forced his way into the room. "Well, I've got you, have I?" said he, gruffly. "I'm a detective, and I've shadowed you all the way from Toronto. I knew you were handling this stuff, and now I want both of you to come with me."

The Doctor remonstrated, pleaded, begged, and finally the alleged detective agreed to accept $1000, and this partly in cheques, notes and cash was given him, and he departed, taking with him the smuggled opium.

The Doctor a Slick Swindler

Then the doctor, who apparently was much perturbed, told Teeter that the latter would have to stand his share of the loss, and Teeter gave a note for $525. Nothing further was done until recently, when a man named Robertson sued Teeter for the face of that promissory note, and then an investigation brought out the fact that the alleged detective who got $1000 and all the opium was not a detective, but an accomplice of the physician, who was brought on to swindle Teeter out of all part in the crooked transaction. It also showed that Robertson is related to the physician's wife and that the physician never had an account in the bank on which he had drawn the cheque.

New Books Received.

Eve's Ransom, a novel by George Gissing, author of "Denzil Quarrier," "The Odd Woman," etc., Appleton, N.Y., John P. McKenna, Bookseller, Toronto, 80 Yonge-street, post paid, 55c.

Mr. Gissing's strong and significant work is exhibited at its best in this well-wrought study of London and provincial life. The London "Academy" has said recently: "Now, the public appears ready to receive in the same library parcel, Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Epic, Mr. Crockett, Mr. Weyman and Mr. George Gissing."

WEALTHY RELATIVES HERE.

A Torontonian Found Dead in a Disreputable House at Seattle.

Allan McDonald, a young man, whose parents are said to be wealthy residents of Toronto, but who has lately been playing the piano in a disreputable house occupied by colored women, was found dead in his room at Seattle on Saturday. His mistress, Lillie Vaughn, with whom he had lived, left the house at 9 o'clock that morning. In his vest pocket were some morphine powders, and on the table was a letter to Lillie.

Hope Bros.' & Patterson's Handsome Hats

A new department opens to-morrow with the handsomest styles and shade in all the newest make of hats in English, German and American manufactures at the closest prices. This department, along with our readymade clothing of the United Service at 50c on the dollar, puts us in a position as the most complete furnishers, clothiers, and hatters in Toronto. Call to-day and see our new spring overcoats, out new spring suits and our handsome hats. Hope Bros. & Patterson, Toronto's Napoleon Clthiers and hatters, 101 and 97 King-street east, Toronto. 246

Sleeves Like a Stained Glass Window.

Paris, April 22.—The Worths have just created, for an American lady, a unique sleeve, which represents a stained-glass window. The different lights are marked by raised piping of a contrasting color to the sleeves. The panels are exquisitely painted in rich, subdued colors. The owner of this remarkable production paid a large sum to have the model destroyed.

Ask for delicious "Salada" tea.

Who Should Use Amoxia Wine?

Persons sick and convalescent, whose blood grows poor and thin; who have a distaste for food; whose members grow cold and inactive; whose sleep is agitated and uneasy. Sold by all druggists and wine merchants.

The Red and White Rose of Old England

Dunlop's salesrooms will be plentifully supplied to-day with England's national emblem. His show windows will be decorated in honor of the day.

For coughs of any kind use Adams' Horehound Tutti Frutti. It cures. Refuse imitations.

Free Health Talk.

To-day at 3 o'clock in the large hall, Confederation Life Building, Mrs. M. A. Baughman will speak to women on "Nerve Troubles." Don't miss this lecture. You will hear something that will be of lasting benefit to you. Ladies only. The Viavi Company.

From a Trestle to Death.

Buffalo, April 22.—Daniel Buckley, a lake fireman, 23 years old, jumped off the Lehigh Valley trestle at Scott and Heacock-streets late yesterday afternoon. He was walking along the trestle when a freight train approached from the east. There is a double track on the trestle, and Buckley might have stepped to the other track and out of the way of the train. He has a sister in Toronto, but her address is not known.

Ask for delicious "Salada" tea.

Rumored Suicide of the Cuban Insurgent.

Santiago de Cuba, April 22.—It is rumored that Gen. Maceo, the insurgent leader, committed suicide because of chagrin at the failure of his expedition. A body has been found which, while it has not been positively identified, is believed to be his.

Beaumont Jarvis, Architect and Superintendent, Traders Bk. Bldg., Toronto. Phone 2274

Cocoa Exhibit at Michie & Co's

The Cowan Cocoa Company of Toronto, who prepare an article of unquestionable merit and absolute purity, are conducting an exhibitg at Michie & Co.'s, 7 King-street west, and the public are invited to try a cup of cocoa as fine as any that can be imported. ed

A TOUCHING SCENE.

SIR RICHARD (in an ecstasy of mingled joy and fear): Oh! me che-lid, me che-lid, me long-lost che-lid! And with a man who may put it out of existence before I can make it mine own again.

FELL ON A BUZZSAW.

Fearful Death of a Sawyer in a Saginaw Mill.

Saginaw, Mich., April 22.—At Wall & Webber's sawmill to-day Head Sawyer Frank J. Mavelle took a small stick to steady the saw into a true motion, when the saw drew the stick into the blade, and Mavelle, losing his balance, went head-first on the saw, which took the scalp off the back of his head, and cut a gap eight inches into the right shoulder, severing the spinal column and spinal cord, and cutting into the lung. Mavelle lived an hour and a half, and was conscious most of the time.

A PROPER SYSTEM.

"Jewing" Not Permitted or Even Tolerated.

Many people in this city who, when making purchases, persist in that contemptible Jewing, they strike the wrong place when they expect 1-4 off when goods are being sold at 1-2 off already. Howell, selling the West & Co. stock at 1-2 cost at 246 Yonge-street, can't nor won't tolerate that class of customers. Honest dealers or no sale. Save your money and deal with him. His energy is all centered at 246 Yonge-street.

TILBURY'S TREASURER SHORT.

Arrested on a Charge of Appropriating $5900 Township Funds.

Windsor, April 22.—Clement Mailloux, ex-treasurer of Tilbury North, will appear at the Police Court here on Saturday next, charged with stealing the sum of $5900. He was arrested at his home in Stoney Point by Detective Campau, and has been released on $12,000 bail. He was treasurer of the township for over three years, but was discharged on Jan. 1. The auditors who examined his books found the amount of the shortage and Reeve Samuel Mather swore out the warrant.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH.

As Nature Dons Her New Attire So Doth the Self-Respecting Man.

Nothing is more remarkable nowadays than the change in men's attire. Our fathers wore their garments till their usefulness had practically gone; especially was this the case with their hats. Even in fashionable circles it was nothing uncommon to hear the remark, "What a shabby hat you have got!" This sentence is of royal origin. But all this is changed now. No one who is anyone wears a slouch hat. Each season fashions change, and every season every one who has self-respect dons a new hat. This is the reason why Dineen's, at King and Yonge-streets, keep no old stock. Last season's goods are all cleared out. There are no birds in last year's nest, sings the poet with his accustomed license. But if this be metaphorically true, it is practically the fact that there are no old shapes or colors at Dineens' great emporium. Only the latest styles and colors are this week on sale. The gardes, so popular in New York and London, can be purchased—the felts from $2.50 to $3, the silks, which are all the rage, at $5 to $6.50. The makes for choice are Christy's, Lincoln & Bennett's, Tress', Henry Heath's and Dunlap's. The last-named is the great American hatter, and his prices for highest grades are, $5 felts, $8 silks; Heath's, $4.50 felts, $7.50 silks.

A Gratifying Report.

The new business received during the year 1894 by the North American Life Assurance Company was over $3,000,000, being the largest in the history of the company. Notwithstanding the procurement of this large volume of new business, and the payment to policy-holders of death claims, matured endowments, profits, etc., of the large sum of $133,426, it increased its reserve and surplus funds for policy-holders by $284,000.—Globe, Toronto, Feb. 2, 1895. 246

Turkish baths, bed for all night bather

Eggs 11c per doz., Redpath gilt sugar 3 1-2c. Peas, corn, tomatoes 7c per tin, potatoes 70c per bag. John Miller & Co., 77-81 Queen-street west. 246

BIRTHS.

LYTLE—On April 21, at 606 Huron-street, the wife of T. A. Lytle of a daughter.

$10 A MONTH INVOLVED.

But It Is Costing the County of York $40 Per Hour to Try the Suit.

The case of James L. Christianii against the Canadian Pacific Railway and Sydney Sykes took up the whole of yesterday at the jury sittings at the Court House.

The plaintiff is claiming from the company $216.24, alleged to be due as the balance of wages, and against the company and Mr. Sykes damages for alleged breaking open of a valise belonging to him. Christianii is a native of British Guiana, and is a man of color.

Two years ago he was employed as a porter in an hotel at Boston, at which the railway company's superintendent stayed when in that city. He asked for employment on the C.P.R. line and was ultimately taken on as a porter on the tourist sleeping cars.

The question at issue is whether, as he says, he was engaged at $40 a month or, as the company claim, at the rate of $30 a month while inexperienced, and $40 a month when experienced for actual running time. Plaintiff was paid month by month for actual running time and gave receipts in full.

The second branch of the case is for alleged breaking open of plaintiff's valise by Mr. Sykes, the company's representative at Parkdale, for the purpose of getting some of the country's property on plaintiff's dismissal. It is claimed that the wrong, if any, is trivial, and in any event that the company is not responsible.

Mr. W. R. Smyth and Mr. T. R. Beale are plaintiff's counsel, and Mr. Wallace Nesbitt and Mr. Angus Mac Murchy appear for the C.P.R., and Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, Q.C., for Mr. Sykes.

Only Christianii and Mr. Sheffield, the company's representative at Montreal, have been examined so far. The case is being so long drawn out as to draw repeated remonstrances from Mr. Justice Robertson at the waste of time, which, he says, is costing $40 an hour.

German in Five Weeks.

Fraulein Pauline Holtermann, directress of the Natural Method School for the German language, Canada, will give one five weeks' course in Toronto. Four days of free illustrative lectures at 4.30 and 8 p.m. daily, beginning with an address in the Natural Method of studying languages on Wednesday, April 24th, at 8 p.m. These lectures are delightfully bright and entertaining, and every one should avail himself of this opportunity of familiarizing himself with this phenomenally successful method of acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge of German in five weeks. Lectures in Y.M.C.A. library. Free to all. 2

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts. Bank Commerce Building, Toronto

Tonka is the only high-grade smoking mixture put up in 10c. packages in Canada. Try it.

Ask for Dewar's Scotch whisky, as supplied to her Majesty, Queen Victoria. 246

What Sprudel Will Do for You.

It is guaranteed that no one who uses Mt. Clemens Sprudel mineral water regularly will suffer from biliousness. It is also a specific for dyspepsia and cures cases when all other known remedies have failed. Wm. Mara, sole agent, 79 Yonge-street.

Fair.

Lowest and highest temperatures yesterday: Calgary, 34—72; Qu'Appelle, 30—66; Winnipeg, 32—56; Parry Sound, 32—52; Toronto, 38—55; Montreal, 44—50; Quebec, 44—50; Halifax, 32—60.

PROBS.—Fair; not much change in temperature.

Steamship Movements.

The Allan Mail S.S. Parisian, from Portland and Halifax, for Liverpool, arrived out on Sunday afternoon.

Amsterdam, at New York, from Rotterdam.

Parisian, at Moville, from Halifax.

Olympia, at New York, from Genoa.

Oregon, at Halifax, from Liverpool.

Berlin, at New York, from Southampton.

Weimar, at New York, from Bremen.

Werra, at Gibraltar, from New York.

Brazilian, at Liverpool, from Halifax.

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Continuation of the Debate on the Address in the Commons—A Great Batch of Bills Introduced—Basis of the Union of Newfoundland—Question Day in the House

Ottawa, April 22.—Presumably on assumption that members may as well talk as loaf, discussion on addresses in the Commons continues. It cannot be dignified by the name of a debate, in fact the entire discussion is of the flattest possible kind. Mr. Mills, from whom the House generally expects something good, was not up to his usual form. Sir James Grant delivered an eloquent contribution, and, after Mr. Paterson of Brant had spoken, the House greatly enjoyed Mr. Davin's speech. Mr. McMullen has the floor to-morrow.

Mr. Mills Resumes the Debate.

Mr. Mills of Bothwell resumed the debate on the Address at 3.45. He thought the reasons given by the Finance Minister for the late calling of the session were not satisfactory to the House. The hurried printing of the electoral lists outside the Printing Burau pointed to an election, and he could not see how the Government had constitutional authority for changing its mind and holding a session instead. He defended Mr. Laurier's silence on the Manitoba school question, which had been criticized by Messrs. Foster and Tupper, who, finding themselves in rather an uncomfortable position, had asked Mr. Laurier to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. There was a dispute, he charged, in the Cabinet over this Manitoba matter, the Controller of Customs being greatly scandalized by the appearance of this troublesome youngster, whose paternity was under a cloud.

The Admitted Depression.

After chaffing the Cabinet on the result of the recent bye-elections, Mr. Mills said the Government had for the first time admitted a depression in Canada, a fact they had ignored for years, and replying to the comparison instituted by Mr. Foster between the conditions now existing and those that existed during the period of Liberal deficits, contended that they were totally different. The Finance Minister with having failed to show how the Government intended to equalize revenue and expenditure, and asserted that the time had come when the House should scrutinize every expenditure with intense care, and should put a stop to bestowing the public domain on the favorites of the ministry for their personal financial profit, not for the good of the country. For ten years Canada had been traveling on the road taken by the Argentine Republic.

Mr. Mills (Bellevile) did not think much of preferential trade with the colonies, and accused Canada of having contributed to Newfoundland's troubles by preventing the ratification of the Bond-Blaine treaty with the United States. He felt that the people of Canada would not agree to taking in Newfoundland till the French shore matter was definitely settled.

Canada's High Credit.

Sir James Grant followed Mr. Mills, eloquently congratulating Mr. Laurier and Mr. Foster on their eulogies of the late Sir John Thompson, and expressing surprise that nothing had been said about that other able member of the House, Mr. Geoffrion, who had also passed away since last session.

Touching on the trade depression he pointed to the successful loan recently made by Mr. Foster in London as proof that Canada had weathered the storm in a manner that inspired confidence in the money markets of the world. Despite their alarmist cries the public had no confidence in the Opposition, and had rejected its three trade policies of commercial union, unrestricted reciprocity, and continental free trade.

"Free trade and low prices," was the Liberal cry. Now, after 50 years of free trade, the people of England were crying out for protection. Sir James supported this statement with quotations from the English press and English public men to the evident annoyance of the Opposition benches. At much length Sir James showed that the legitimate expenses of the country must be met by taxation, and that the only choice lay between the protective policy of the Conservatives and the free trade policy of the Liberals, who, according to Mr. Laurier at Winnipeg, would levy their taxes on raw materials, and thereby close up our cotton mills and sugar refineries, as well as many other industries.

Equal Rights.

The work of the Colonial Conference and the admission of Newfoundland were happily treated by Sir James, who then adverted briefly to the Manitoba school question, saying he believed in equal rights for all irrespective of race or creed, and that it was now for Canada to show the world at large it was a colony of which the Empire could well be proud.

Mr. Paterson of Brant followed Sir James, but added nothing new to the debate from a Liberal standpoint.

Davin Censures Sifton.

Mr. Davin, after recess, endorsed the course of the Manitoba Government in adjourning the legislature till May 9 to afford time for carefully considering the message from the Queen's representative in Canada, but vigorously denounced Attorney-General Sifton for his partizan harangues against the Dominion Government on the very question on which he and his colleagues are to sit in their judicial, rather than political, capacity. Mr. Davin quoted extracts from Mr. Sifton's speeches to show they were intended to influence the public mind, and were the utterances of a demagog and a pettifogging lawyer, unworthy of a man of Mr. Sifton's high legal attainments. Mr. Sifton's statement in Haldimand that the people of Manitoba would refuse to obey the Remedial Order was open to the construction that the Government of Manitoba will not accept the order.

Turning his attention to Mr. Laurier Mr. Davin said it was amazing to see him dodge this important issue, all his speeches from Halifax to Vancouver and even in this House being but "sounding phrases of calculating inanity." He (Davin), however, was pleased at the calm and courteous manner in which this question had been approached by all the speakers who had preceded him.

Mr. Casey followed at 8.50, among other things championing Attorney-General Sifton against Mr. Davin's strictures.

Mr. McMullen moved the adjournment of the debate at 9.45 and the House rose.

Bills Introduced.

A great batch of bills of a public character was introduced, among them being the following:

To secure better observance of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday.—Mr. Charlton.

To repeal the Electoral Franchise Act and to make certain provisions in place thereof.—Mr. Charlton.

An act to amend the Criminal Code