# The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1895.

A SERIOUS CRISIS.

It is not difficult to see that there is at of the Dominion. The refusal of the Manitoba Legislature to act in accordance with the remedial order has placed both political parties in an extremely difficult position. Those who sympathise with the Manitoba minority, particularly the men who represent the province of Quebec, independently of Parliament shall immediately use the power with which it is invested by the constitution to enact a law which will remedy the grievance of which that minority complains. It is very clear that this cannot be done without creating an agitation which will be felt, and that severely, from one end of the Dominion to the other

It is not generally understood that some of the provinces are not free to enact such laws as the majority of their inhabitants consider best suited to their several circumstances. The of education in these provinces is in which separate schools existed previous if the minority insist upon it, be continued. This has been pretty clearly understood from the first. Separate schools were established in Ontario and Quebec when those provinces became confederated. Separate schools cannot be abolished in those provinces without the consent of the minority as long as the present constitution of the Dominion is in force. It was contended that Manitoba was also in this position when she entered the Confederation, but it has been decided that she was not.

It has also been decided that if separate schools are established in a province after it has entered the Dominion they cannot be abolished if the minority objects. This is the case of Manitoba. The first school law enacted in Manitoba after it became a province established separate schools. That law was in force nineteen years, when it was repealed and the denominational or separate schools abolished. The minority in Manitoba, which happens to be Roman Catholic, protested against being deprived of the privileges it had enjoyed so long, and tried to recover them. The constitutionality of the law depriving the Roman Catholics of their schools was tested in the courts. It was de-Privy Council that it was constitutional and ant than their own individual interest, they will all, Conservative and Liberal, have to consider how any course which Parliament may see fit to take in the matter will affect the whole Dominion. A strain is for the first time to be put upon the constitution of the Dominion. The question cannot now be submitted to the courts of law. It has passed that stage. It must be decided by the representatives of the people or by the people themselves. Their moderation, their good sense and their patriotism are soon, we feel satisfied, to be put to the test. If moderate and patriotic counsels do the Liberal party?" not prevail it is not difficult to see looming . I think the Government will get back

devoutly to be hoped that the leading men of the Dominion will set the example of olertion and generous forbearance and that the people themselves will see that the time has come when the welfare of, the country depends upon their meeting those with whom they differ in such a way as will present a very important crisis in the affairs facilitate a fair and reasonable settlement of this very delicate and very difficult subject.

AN ADVOCATE OF PRACE.

The speech which the Emperor of Germany delivered at Hamburg on Wednesday must be comforting and reassuring to the party, evidently intend to insist upon it that people of the whole of Europe. Its text ple cannot trust them. They are too uncerseems to have been the beautiful prayer that occupied a very conspicuous place in time, O, Lord !"-for from the first word trust so unstable a party. to the last, it appeared to be inspired by the spirit of peace. Such a speech from a potentate who may with truth be said to have the issues of peace and war in his hand, is truly significant. And there is every reason to believe that he was sincere in every word he uttered. It was when he are noticed by many of them. The Daily shown that the Federal Government first ascended the throne doubted whether the young Emperor was really the friend and advocate of peace that he professed to provincial jurisdiction on the subject be. It was supposed that it was his ambition to be a war lord; that he longed to be not exclusive. It is subject to certain very the leader of armies, and ardently important limitations. In those provinces desired military fame. But these doubts and suppositions have been proved to or at the time of confederation they must, to be groundless. The Emperor's policy has from the first been a policy of peace. It is now evident that his object in making Germany even more formidable than it was in his grandfather's time was to ensure

> The great enterprise whese completion as Germany itself. To unite the Baltic Sea with the North Sea by a short and a safe waterway along which ships of all sizes and prise. It will have the effect of saving thousands of lives and of preventing the loss of much valuable property. It will, no doubt, be profitable to the nation that constructed it, and Germany will richly deserve its construction.

#### TROUBLESOME PROTEGES.

The United States, if its Government cided by the Judicial Committee of the as it is interpreted by some patriotic journalists, will have plenty to do. Its proteges of the Manitoba school question. But, they are not very scrupulous in their dealings is set out in the first paragraph of the resolua right to apply to the Dominion Govern bions requires. Some of the patriots ment for remedial legislation, and Parlia among them Admiral Meade—were very the competence of the Manitoba by the Judicial Committee of the Privy in order to secure the payment sary to restore Catholic schools as they ex-Council that the Roman Catholics of Manitoba have a grievance and that it is in the power of the Parliament of the Dominion to remedy that grievance. In accordance with The railroad runs through a rich valley. It government can exercise the same control this decision the "remedial order" was was expected that it could be built for four over the one as over the other; it does not made out and submitted to the legislature millions of dollars. A German syndicate abrogate its rights of supervision and conof Manitoba. This "remedial order," what- offered to build the road if the Venezuelan ever its form may be, was in effect a request Government would consent to guarantee the schools. It is on this position that the government to guarantee the schools. to consider the case of the religious minority payment of interest on the cost of construction ernment rests its whole case, and it is only of the province and to remedy the grievance tion at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. of which it complained by enacting a law The road before it was finished cost \$8,000, which would place the Roman Catholics of 000, the interest on which sum the Governthe province in the same position as rement of the country is bound to pay. The ture of Manitoba is required to waste its gards education as they were in previous to subjects of the Emperor William have time and to expend its energy in declaring the enactment of the school law of 1890, other interests in Venezuela, and it appears that it cannot do what it is not asked to do. It is very clear indeed that neither the Doate schools. As our readers know stronger, and the security for their money minion Government nor the Judicial Comthe Manitoba Legislature have refused to more reliable, if Germany possessed an mittee of the Privy Council would be so comply with the terms of this order. This island having a nice little harbor or two utterly foolish as to ask the Government is the position in which the Manitoba within a convenient distance of Venezuelan of Manitoba to establish a system school question now stands. The Legislature of Manitoba having refused to remedy

seaports. But the American jingoes, who are
on the lookout for opportunities to apply their

of the people's money in their maintenance,
use, and the employment that had been what the Roman Catholics of the province favorite doctrine, having become alarmed and then to leave those schools to take care of consider a serious grievance, they and their object to the acquisition of territory now themselves. The duty to regulate and su-able. friends now look to the Dominion Parlia- under the jurisdiction of Venezuela by Ger. pervise necessarily goes with the power to

them the principles of common honesty.

## THE UNPLEASANT TRUTH.

being agitated. "Then you do not consider the trade

of the Liberal party is too uncertain. They text, cannot be said to be very plausible. shift too often. They once had a good plat form, commercial union; but they abandoned that for unrestricted reciprocity, and since that they have made another change. should say, however, that the Government will probably, in my opinion, lose some seats in Ontario; but they will hold the lower provinces and Manitoba."

This is cruel, coming as it does from a friend. The Grits, Mr. Goldwin Smith believes, will not be elevated to power. The peotain; they change their policy too often. The is not in the reply, from beginning to end, electors find it hard to tell just where they the slightest hint that the rights of the tirely without foundation, so far as the said the banquetting hall-"Give peace in our are at any particular time. They cannot

#### WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE REPLY.

The newspapers of the East treat "Mr. Mail and Empire says:

The point at which disapproval is ex-Federal power has proposed that the educational infirmities of 1890 be restored. This idea was advanced by Mr. Sifton during his

But it requires a strained interpretation of the Dominion suggestion to enable one to reach the conclusion that Manitoba has been asked to re-establish inefficiency where inefficiency previously existed. No words can be found in the Dominion document to conble to establish separate schools, free

points very strongly. It says: If Ministers were not in a dilemma they would surely not have thought it necessary every advantage which may be derived from to set out with an excuse for their course which is so obviously manufactured for the purpose, and the utter worthlessness of which is so easily exposed. Nothing is clearer than the fact that the judgment of complain of as a serious grievance. the Privy Council does not require that the old school system shall be restored. Yet AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT. proposes to carry out the Monroe doctrine the Government assume that it does, and to obey they would be reviving a system of rotten, inefficient Catholic schools which then, as many supposed, there was an end the South and Central American republics they would be powerless to improve. This of the Manitoba school question. But, they are not very scrupulous in their dealings were mistaken. As we have already said, the constitution provides that when educations. They are apt to be quarrelsome about boundary lines and the most superficial observer. The judgment tional privileges which a minority has enjoyed under confederation are taken justice can be and his success has in paying their debts or the interest on them from it those composing that minority have as the commercial morality of Eastern na- Catholic schools were inefficient under that ment is empowered to enact a remedial angry because the United States did not ernment to have made them effilaw. The Manitoba minority taking advantage of this provision of the constitution and the description and tage of this provision of the constitution applied for remedial legislation. Its right to plied for remedial legislation. Its right to once dispose of the whole case, as built up public-spirited owners. "About 430 acres W. T. Williams."

\*\*Statements to the absolute accuracy of which we challenge contradiction, and they at once dispose of the whole case, as built up public-spirited owners. "About 430 acres W. T. Williams. do this was questioned and an appeal was subjects, and now some of them are by the government. Let the second one go, were accepted from several thousand again made to the courts. It was decided raising an alarm because Germany by the Judicial Committee of the Privy

If the Nor' Wester is right the Legisla-

necessary to call attention to it to show how

lition of separate schools in Manitoba that they proved inefficient, because if that were the case the Manitoba Government possessed the power to correct this deficiency without refusal, can be cured in that province under a system of separate schools quite as effect-ively as it has been in Ontario, in Quebeo,

which all were deeply interested, were remedial order without saying why or where fore, than to have given as a reason for their refusal what a very little examination shows question of sufficient importance?" refusal what a very little examination shows "No," said the professor. "The attitude is no reason at all, and what, even as a pre-

#### A CONTRAST

The moderation of the reply of the Manitoba Legislature to the remedial order is the patronage and presence of His Honor, universally commended. The thoughtful toba Legislature to the remedial order is reader cannot help being struck with the
Hon. Chief Justice and Mrs. Davie and
deference between it and the philippine that difference between it and the philippies that have been written and uttered by the selfconstituted champions of the majority in Manitoba. It is to be observed that there people or the Legislature of Manitoba are syndicate is concerned. being encroáched upon. There is not a sentence that can be construed into a protest against the course which the Government of the Dominion have pursued. The Government of Manitoba are, no doubt, acting un-Greenway's reply" with moderation and good | der the best legal advice that can be obtemper. Its inadequacy and its weakness tained in the Dominion, and if it could be have exceeded their powers in any way or in the slightest degree or have encroached, has reference to the view that the let it be ever so little, on the constitutional rights of the province, it is quite certain an injunction to restrain the Mayor from that such illegal use of power and such unidea was advanced by Mr. Sitton during his campaign in Ontario, and no doubt Mr. justifiable invasion of constitutional rights Greenway felt that he ought not to pass it would have been pointed out and emphatically commented upon in the Legislature's

If the Legislature of the Province could say to the Dominion Government, "You are commenced Wednesday. The various prin-doing what you have no power to do: you cipals have charge of the work and the revey the impression that the Ottawa Government ever hinted that it would be advisational our rights," does anyone suppose that this our rights," does anyone suppose that this The great enterprise whese completion he was celebrating with such pomp and ceremony and with such rejoicings is a work of peace. It is intended to facilitate work of peace. It is intended to facilitate work of peace of the fact inspection, taught by teach to teach, and turning out illiterate and in fact ignorant pupils. Passing from the question whether it not, if there were grounds for the property of the remedial order as emphatically and as forcibly as official etiquette permitted? And would it not, if there were grounds for the pupils. The British Whig, of Kingston, Ont., communication and to promote trade, and other nations will in all probability receive argument against inefficiency on its merits, there must be a very general agree. as much or nearly as much benefit from it ment with Mr. Greenway's position. The bie? Yet this was the sum and sub-State, if it concedes separate schools, has a right to see to it that the assistance it gives is not misapplied. Having registered his objection to State aided schools that are not of every nation may sail without delay or under State control, Mr. Greenway proceeds of Manitoba. The contrast between the impediment, is a truly beneficient enter- to suggest that more time be given, and that Government's reply and the appeals for an inquiry be made on the spot touching the educational conditions of the province.

Solvertiment's reply and the appeals for The number is a credit to its publishers, for the educational conditions of the province. The Winnipeg Nor' Wester puts the same ence that can be drawn from this marked ever issued in Canada. difference is that the passionate appeals were made under a mistaken view of the kelen of Port Townsend came over on the merits of the case, and that the reply con- Kingston last evening to arrange for an ex-

The plan of relieving the unemployed by giving them plots of land to cultivate has proved very successful in Detroit. To the Mayor of that city, Hazen S. Pingree, belongs the honor of devising that ingenious mode of assisting the self-respecting poor, and his success has encouraged others to

It was in the spring of 1894 that it offered, ploughed, harrowed, and staked from \$12,000 to \$14,000, and the net cash

vacant lands would rather allow them to be tending to give the child, who was not well, been so abruptly ended she would, it is excultivated by the poor than to pay a large tax for their support! and that the needy are thereby assisted without creating the demoralization in the habits of the people that the needy are the people that the need to people the need to people the need to people that the need to people the need to people the need to people that the need to people the

The success of the experiment has encouraged the Mayor of Detroit and those who assisted him so liberally and heartily to continue it this year. About 600 acres have been prepared for a crop. The benevolent of other cities have been induced to follow Detroit's example, and Pingree's system bids fair to come into general use and perhaps lead to a more humane and in every in the page.

She at once dosed the child with olive oil and then had a neighbor telephone for medical assistance. Dr. Watt prompt bill prior to its second reading in the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey stated that the oily changes made in the bill, as compared with the first Behring Sea bill, had been introduced in order to meet a suggestions to the Behring Sea bill prior to its second reading in the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey stated that the oily changes made in the bill, as compared with the first Behring Sea bill, had been introduced in order to meet a suggestion of seeing him out of danger, after five hours' hard work. Oil ing the seal fisheries, and he warned the house if the government were net allowed and no doubt the mother's prompt action to carry out the agreement with Russia in the distance a bitter religious contest to power. It has all the advantages on its which will engender ill-feeling and create disturbance, but which cannot possibly benefit any party or any denomination. It is haps lead to a more humane and in every is one of the best antidotes for carbouc actd, way a better method of relieving the poor and no doubt the mother's prompt action to carry out the agreement with Russia than that which has hitherto almost every the poison and saved her little one's life.

#### From THE DAILY COLONIST, June 21, THE CITY.

HARRY HUTBER, found guilty on Wednesday at Esquimalt of a series of assaults was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Baynes Reed to pay a fine of \$60, and was bound over to eep the peace for twelve months

THE garden fete at Cloverdale on July 3, in aid of St. Luke's church, is to be under

MR. ALFRED ROPER, secretary of the Texada Gold and Silver Mining Company, has written to the COLONIST to say that the report that that company has bonded claims held by it to an Eastern syndicate is en-

A VERY interesting parlor social was given at the residence of Mrs. David Spencer, Birdcage walk, yesterday afternoon. The annual meeting of the W.C.T.U. will be held on July 4, and a birthday party for members of the union is arranged for July le was describing. In opening up what he lower to the school examinations next called "Memory's Lucky Bag" he dwelt week the regular meeting of the society has upon the value of the experience he been postponed.

Notice was served upon the city yesterday by Messrs. Yates & Jay that applicaion will be made to the Supreme court for executing the contract for filter bed construction with Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey. The contention is that the contract was improperly awarded, and interesting developments in connection are looked for. THE promotion examinations are now be-

ing held in all the city schools, having sults will be announced on the days the schools close, which have been arranged as follows: North Ward and Victoria West, the fever seized him and he wrote a slash the fever seized him and he wrote

THE British Whig, of Kingston, Oat., celebrated its 61st anniversary the other day by issuing a special number, most pro-fusely and artistically illustrated, picturing tell all about the history, the business and the beauties of the famous Limestone City. The number is a credit to its publishers, for

W. J. WALTHERS and J. A. Van Bokmerits of the case, and that the reply contains the strongest and, indeed, the only reason there can be adduced for refusing to redress what the minority of the inhabitants complain of as a serious grievance.

Kingston last evening to arrange for an excursion to that city on July 4, when a monster celebration will be given. The gentlemen are desirous of having the junior laconsecteams of this city give an exhibition game at Port Townsend on the 4th, and also are looking for a hose team to compete with their home team on the same day.

They have to complete all arrangements to the London press club gave him the lift he needed, and from his own experiences he wrote a description of an impecunious youth in London that was accepted by the Gentlemen's Magazine. "But," said Mr. Murray, "it was a long time with their home team on the same day.

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They have to complete all arrangements to the condition of the London press club gave him the lift he needed, and from his own experiences he wrote a description of an impecunious youth in London that was accepted by the Gentlemen's Magazine. "But," said Mr. Murray, "it was a long time before I told the editor, who, complimenting me on the article, remarked that it was They hope to complete all arrangements to-day, and if so will return home by the City of Kingston this evening. of Kingston this evening.

THE funeral of the late James A. Cohen, yesterday, was largely attended, there being, besides the many friends of the family, representatives of the several brotherhoods to which the deceased had belonged. The funeral was conducted by the A. F. & A. M., of a pompous waiter when, ragged, dirty and appeared the speaker demanded a and started from the Masonic Temple. The A.O.U.W., Oddfellows and A.O.F. were represented, and the ladies of the Companlands in the outskirts of the city for cultiva-tion by the poor in order to raise food for curred to Mayor Pingree to utilize the idle ions of the Forest also attended. At the themselves. A large area of land was Hebrew the Jewish service for the dead

offered, ploughed, harrowed, and staked off by the committee into lots of oneing a very successful strawberry and ice or one ing a very successful strawberry and ice or one half are each." The hall was very practily decor.

The hall was very practily decor. In the Cedar Hill schoolhouse last evenquarter to one-half acre each." There were three thousand applications for these plots ared and reflected credit on the ladies who A. B. Whidden on the 28th of December so prepared. Unfortunately land could not be given to all who applied for it. The successful applicants were supplied with potatoes for seed, beans, peas and other seeds, were served in abundance. The copy of the work of planting many and at its conclusion the famous Cedar Hill, strawberries, with ice cream, were served in abundance. The copy of the collegram, which Mr. Andrew and the work of planting was done by the people themselves. Men and women, boys and girls, went to work with a will. The planting was well done and the plots as a rule were carefully cultivated. About Moxton; and sole, Ray Mr. Christenson.

The planting was well done and the plots as a rule were carefully cultivated. About Moxton; and sole, Ray Mr. Christenson.

The programme were: Cray—one of her owners—received from Hakodate. The message announces that the crew are all safe, and that the schooner's catch of 630 skins was landed in good condition. From this meagre information the moxton; and sole, Ray Mr. Christenson.

ed by public subscription. The advantages to the poor people were very great. They had a good supply of vegetables for mintary. had a good supply of vegetables for winter's suse, and the employment that had been given them was both pleasant and profitable.

"The success of the experiment," says the supervising committee in their final report, silenced the croakers, and they were numerous. Poor people almost fought for a chance to get a piece of land to till, and

gratuitous aid in other places always obtains."

In exosise Usen was the first sealer to leave port, having got away before the old year tains."

The success of the experiment has en-

### "MEMORY'S LUCKY BAG."

David Christie Murray Relates Some Incidents of His Own Experience.

Pathetic and Lively Scenes Presented in Graphic and Picturesque Words.

David Christie Murray has the double

faculty of being able to speak or write in.

terestingly with equal facility. For two hours last night he spoke at the A.O.U.W. hall, and from the very first was on the best terms possible with his audience. As he told a thrilling story of horror at the mouth of a burning coal mine, or touched with skilful humor some lighter vein, he swayed the thoughts of his hearers and carried them with him in imagination to the spot he was describing. In opening up what he had gained as a newspaper man. No life is so full of interest, he believes, as that of a working journalist, the man who is always wherever the pulse of life beats strongest. He then told of the chance incident that turned him into the profession of a news paper man. When a young man and a strong Radical he attended a political meet. ing addressed in the Conservative interest by Dr. Kenealey, then seeking a seat in the Commons. The Doctor being interrupted a couple of times by young Murray at last pointed his finger at him and said : hat poor drunken blackguard." had no repartee to that," Murray, "and have never been able ing article to the local paper, his first leader. It was printed and from that time, Mr. Murray having once tasted what he styled journalist blood, had a tigerish taste that writing alone could appease. He got a place on the Birmingham Journal, then just started. He next described his first important assignment, the hanging of a murderer The ghastly scene was graphically described It was the first time he had seen death and it made a lifelong impression on his mind. The scene then shifted to a burning mine in the Black country, the heroic fight with the flames and rescue of the miners being described in language as vivid as the

Mr. Murray's early struggles in London ame next, his funds rapidly vanishing, till at last for four days he was penniless and starving. The kindly action of the presi-dent of the London press club gave him the my own experience."

The lecture closed with the recital of one

of Mr. Murray's own poems, "The Story of

THE "OLSEN" IS LOST.

fifteen bushels of potatoes were raised on each lot, and altogether some 14,000 bushels were grown. The land produced a large quantity of vegetables besides. The value of the whole crop was estimated at from \$12,000 to \$14,000, and the net cash outlay was less than \$3,600, which was rais-June 15, and from this and the evidence of one Government taking immediate action in the matter. It is not to be supposed that those composing the Opposition are more united on this subject that are one united on this subject that are one united on this subject that those composing the Opposition are more united on this subject that are one united on this subject that are the supposed that those composing the Opposition are more united on this subject that are one opposing principles to can be supposed that those composing the Opposition are more united on this subject that are the supposed that those composing the Opposition are more united on this subject that are the supposed that those composing the Opposition are more united on this subject that are the supposed that those composing the Opposition are more united on this subject that are the supposed that those composing the Opposition of the subject that are the supposed that those composing the Opposition of the subject that are the supposed that those composing the Opposition of the subject that those composing the Opposition of the subject that those composing the Opposition of the subject that are the supposed that those composing the Opposition of the subject that the subject that the opposition of the subject that the opposition of the opposition of the subject that the opposition of t

H. D. Helmoken, QC., arrived at

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