

(Continued from first page.)

and I hope the time will never come when we will cease to look in that direction for example, and I hope we will have the manliness to follow that example. There we find able, serious, thoughtful men moving in the direction of religious schools at the present time. Gladstone and Salisbury, Balfour and Morley—all the great leaders in thought—and the two great Christian Churches of the realm—all agreeing in the absolute necessity of religious education for the people. In the United States things are no better, and in speaking of non-religious schools, I am reminded of a professional visit I paid some time ago to one of the Northern States of the Union. It was one of the most distinguished academies in the State. I had a long conversation with the Principal, and I put a question or two to him and got answers which amazed me. I asked as to the condition of the pupils; he thought I referred to the moral condition, which he had not intended and being seated near me he grasped me by the arm and said: "Doctor, the place is

A HOT BED OF VICE and God help me, I don't know how to remedy it. I have done all that I can, but evidently there is something that I cannot reach and cannot control and how it is to be remedied I do not know."

"Well, what is your system of instruction?"

"We teach physiology and all the other dogmas, but nothing of theology; God is kept in the background and we have very apt scholars."

This is what the good conscientious Episcopalian clergyman said to me and he said it with great emotion: "My wife, he continued, has tried all she can and without avail." I asked how it was to be remedied and he said: "It is only in one way, but it is useless for me to speak of it. God, the Saviour, must be brought back to the schools, from which He has been banished, and I hope, ere it is too late."

Let us not blame the Pastors when they try to keep out of the country a system of education which has been disastrous in France. Depriving a child of the knowledge of Divine things when the parent desires that knowledge to be imparted is an injustice, and to whom?

It is an injustice to God; it is an injustice to the children; it is an injustice to civil society. I am told that separate schools are not efficient in the Province of Quebec, and we are asked not to give them such schools in Manitoba as those in Quebec. They who make that statement are profoundly ignorant of what obtains in Quebec. I dare say I should surprise some—not many, because we are all too well informed not to admit the correctness of what I state—that in no part of the Dominion of Canada is education at a

higher standing; and in no part of Canada are there more educated people in proportion to the population than in Quebec. Look at the proceedings of the Royal Society, and one will find more literatures in the city of Quebec alone than in any other city of the Dominion. There are too many educated people there. The professions are overstocked all over the Province. One gets education in Quebec at a less figure than in any of the provinces of the Dominion. One may receive board and education for 21 pounds or \$84 a year, and if that could not be given, for \$70, or \$50; in some cases colleges take pupils for nothing. It they see a young man who promises well they will endeavor to fit him for a position and will educate him. Some of our most brilliant lawyers; some of our most learned physicians and many zealous priests, have had their classical education for nothing. If one goes into Montreal he may, at any time, hear French gentlemen speaking most classical English. We have distinguished men going from our Province, to plead cases in Great Britain. We have never, since the time of Vallieres, had his equal. He was a French-Canadian, yet spoke English when in London better, it was remarked, than any of the lawyers he contended against. I do not know whether if one went to the English speaking provinces of the Dominion, one could find quite so many who are able to speak French and yet the French-Canadian as a familiar with Latin and Greek as we, the English speaking, are, so that

WE ARE NOT LOSING IN QUEBEC.

I say the schools which can produce these results in Quebec are good and worthy schools, and it would not be prejudicial to the interests of any portion of the Dominion were they to be copied, the people in Manitoba had their schools modelled after those in Quebec, and enjoyed them for nearly eighty years without disturbance; and now, having been ruthlessly deprived of them, there will never be peace and harmony until they are restored. But you may ask how, after what has taken place at the hustings in the Province of Quebec? Again, I say with the leader of the Opposition in this honorable house, what difference does it make? But I will give a word of explanation with regard to the action of the people of Quebec, and I do not think that you will have the harsh feelings against them you otherwise might have. The question of the Manitoba schools hung fire so long that people began to be uneasy and to doubt the earnestness, and indeed the honesty of the leaders. And then I will say here—I am sorry to be obliged to say it—something which occurred at Ottawa in the month of January, 1896, and which does with disturbing the people's thoughts, and at political meetings they were told: "To whom are you going to trust your interests? To

men not of our race nor of our religion," and they would quote speeches of the hon. member for Simcoe, for instance, and of the former Controller of Customs and others who evince in their speeches no love for us nor for our Province, nor for our people, and would say, "are you safer with these men than with us, the men of your own religion; your own flesh and blood; your own compatriots," etc., etc. But let me tell you there is an awakening.

A VERY SERIOUS AWAKENING.

I think, in the Province of Quebec, and before long if it has an opportunity, it will show that it is not less intelligent and not less sympathetic than it should be. I go a great deal through the country, and while I never speak on politics while on professional duty, and rarely, indeed, do I discuss them at any time, I hear men who worked for the present Government thinking, that because promises were made, and made solemnly, that the new aspirant to power would give more than his opponents would give—when, I say, I find such men now uttering condemnations of the settlement, and saying: He is not fait bien de belles promesses mais il n'ont pas parole leur promesses. I am convinced that if an election were to take place in the Province of Quebec tomorrow, except in certain districts where party spirit is above everything else and crushes out conscience, and the duties and dictates of conscience, then I say there has been a most material change in public feeling. But we are asking what is the use of all this religion? I hear at all hours of the day that science is the thing to teach. I would ask hon. gentlemen in this room what branch of science he would wish his child to learn and to pin his faith to? That question would puzzle the parent as much as it would puzzle the child. I am tired of those sciences which are as changeable as the figures in a kaleidoscope—nothing stable—nothing permanent, but bold and bald assertion. I have found that what was laid down as fundamental principles years ago is put aside as nothing today. I find in certain departments of science that there have been complete changes three or four times in the course of a few decades. Take the very structure of the earth we inhabit and take ourselves with regard to the evolution, if to anything positive, but that is not sufficient now.

EVOLUTION IS NOT THE LAST VAGARY

of the German mind. Here is something newer; that the whole universe is an unbroken chain of cause and effect, there are countless particles of precise mathematical form which are impenetrable, and which have in addition the property of inertia and these are supposed to conglomerate together and arrange themselves in the most wise as to form man with all his courage and manliness, woman with all her gentleness and beauty; the tiger with all its ferocity; the mollusc with all its sliminess, etc., and all from this combination or selection of a few particles of precise size inhabiting and suspended in the elastic fluid. And such is creation—and in such wise are we created! A creation so independent of an Almighty is at the will and wickedness of all—and the relative and material increase of a people or its opposite given in the course of these years receive the more general acceptance. Certainly not in French Canada.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.)—Is that what they make governments of?

Sir William Hingston—I do not know much of the making of governments. While on my visit to one of the northern States to which I have alluded, and speaking to my good college friend, the Episcopalian minister, I saw some French books for the use of the students. This was a school from which religion was excluded, and where no religion prevails in a school something more markedly negative of good is sure to enter. The first book was Diderot in French, another was Voltaire and a third Jacques Rousseau. There were some other books, Balzac. None of the others were epic novels, and Balzac was introduced. Were you, Hon. gentlemen, to send your sons to an academy of learning like that, and were they to learn French, they would put such non-deceiving books into their hands, and when they came back to your fireplaces would they honor you as they should honor your parents? If you send your son there

WOULD HE BE A BETTER BOY

when he returned than he was when he left his mother's care, and where he had learned at her knee the only true, consoling and imperishable truths he had ever learned? It is surely far better to deprive children of the ability to acquire that kind of knowledge than to deprive them of the ability to acquire religious instruction? In the Province of Quebec what have we? We have a Protestant board of education and a Catholic board of education, and yet another board over-riding all. This supervising board interferes only when called upon by the Catholic board on the one side, or the Protestant board on the other. How often do you suppose they meet? I do not know that they meet once in twenty years. Things have gone on so smoothly; the Catholics attending to their affairs, and the Protestants to theirs, that the general board is not called upon. And such men as Sir William Dawson, the Rev. Dr. Shaw, Professor Robins, and hosts of other distinguished men whom I could name, have again and again borne testimony to the fact that the spirit in which the minority is treated, and such is the condition of things I hope we will have some day in Manitoba and throughout this country of ours when the proposed "settlement" will have been annulled with the things which were not to be, and the statute book will contain no record of broken faith. The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged applause.

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LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

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Mrs. J. F. KERRY, one of the best known and most popular ladies in Halifax, died on Sunday last.

GENERAL Provincial elections were held in Nova Scotia yesterday, and resulted in the return of the Murray Government to power, by a majority equal to if not greater than they had in the last house. So far as Local politics are concerned the Grits seem to have charge of Nova Scotia.

In addition to the Local Election in Nova Scotia yesterday, there was an election for the House of Commons, in Colchester county, and the advice are that Mr. Conservative was elected by a small majority. That office, in some degree the sweeping Grit victory for the Local House.

MR. RICHARD SMITH, for some years employed in the Land Office, and formerly of Pownal, has been appointed Secretary of Public Works, in place of John W. Morrison, deceased. Previous to his employment in the Land Office, Mr. Smith had several times been defeated as a Liberal candidate for the Legislature. Hence his strong claims to recognition.

The following interesting news item has of late been going the rounds of press: Among the passengers who arrived at Ellis Island, New York city, lately, was the Rev. Franz Loewen, who is in transit to St. Paul, Minn., where he will take charge of a parish. Father Loewen is 6 feet 9 inches in height. He was born in Luxembourg, where he studied for the priesthood. This is his second voyage to the United States. He is an object of interest to the officials on the Island, dressed in his long black, his legs covered with long top boots and his long jet black hair lying on his shoulders.

NEW AGENCY. Messrs W. A. Weeks & Co., have received the sole agency for P. E. Island for the famous Oxford Woollen Mills of Oxford, Nova Scotia, manufacturers of famous wearing tweeds. First trip of the Stanley to the Island will bring Messrs Weeks & Co., their first shipment of nearly 100 pieces of Tweeds. The market price will be allowed for wool in exchange for Tweeds and dry goods of all kinds. Farmers and wool traders bring as your wool and get the best value in exchange.

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It will be interesting news to our readers we feel sure, to learn that the passenger ship "Petrel" left her quarters a few days ago, after the ice had departed from the Straits and the wild gales had put in an appearance. She has actually made two or three trips across the open waters of the Strait and carried the mails over. But let it be known that this levitation does not attempt these perilous voyages unattended. She has for company a couple of row-boats, whose occupants watch her every movement, and whenever a ripple appears on the surface of the water, order her back to land and complete the voyage themselves. What a mighty craft for winter navigation is this "Petrel!"

The lower portion of the frame of the old steamer "Princess of Wales" which had been grounded near the southern side of the river, was drawn from its resting place by the ice, on Saturday last, and deposited directly opposite the Southport Ferry Dock. On Saturday evening, the ferry steamer "Elfin," which had been running as usual all day ran into the wreck and had her stern post damaged and some of the copper torn from her hull. It would appear that during the day the "Elfin" must have repeatedly passed over the wreck, in consequence of the high tide. It was only when the tide went down that she came in contact with the old frame. The wreck remains in that position for the present and will of necessity be a cause of considerable inconvenience to the ferry steamer.

NOMINATIONS for a member for the House of Commons, for the west riding of Prince County, took place at Alberton yesterday. The candidates nominated were, Mr. Edward Hackett, Conservative, and Mr. S. F. Perry Liberal. A good deal of interest was taken in the matter, and a special train went from this city carrying interested politicians. After the nomination public meetings were put up with both parties, in different parts. A great amount of enthusiasm was manifested. Let us hope the electors of West Prince will do themselves the honor of giving back to Mr. Hackett, with an increased majority, the seat of which he has been deprived by a mere quibble. Let them resent, in the most emphatic manner, the indignities and the insults to which he has been subjected; let them show they are to be fooled by Mr. Laurier and his friends.

War has at length broken out between Greece and Turkey over the Cretan frontier. Hostilities are now in full swing, and fighting is general along the frontier. The Greeks have captured a number of strongholds from their opponents; but have suffered heavy losses in doing so. A Turkish torpedo boat sank the Greek steamer Athens in Salonica Gulf. On board the steamer were a number of surgeons and members of various secret societies. A general panic prevails at Athens and all vessels are prohibited from leaving the Gulf. The Turks have seized the Greek steamer Katharine. Notwithstanding the successes achieved by the Greeks, they have sustained several defeats. Both sides have shown the greatest bravery and desperate fighting qualities. Prince Constantine has taken command of the Greek forces, and King George has gone to the front.

INTELLIGENCE reached here on Monday of the sudden death of Rev. Father Corbett, one of the priests attached to the Cathedral, in St. John, N. B. It appears that the deceased retired to his room in the Episcopal Palace, about eleven o'clock on Saturday night and removing his coat and boots he went to bed. He was to be seen to be troubled with an affection of the heart, and it is thought that he felt an attack coming on and went to the window, and raised it to get some air, and that he then became unconscious and fell forward to the ground. Fr. Corbett is said to have been only about thirty years of age. This sudden and tragic taking away is an event of unusual sadness. May his soul rest in peace.

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