THE VICTORIA WEEKLY COLONIST: FRIDAY, JULY 19 1895.

The Colonist. FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1895.

RIGHTS NOT IN DANGER.

was the fine appearance of the processionists Was it best for the welfare and the good order that prevailed. Not the new nation that the power only did the members of the different lodges of the provincial majority should be conduct themselves as sober, self-respecting restricted in this way ? It must be rememcitizens should conduct themselves, but the bered that each of the Provinces agreed to crowds through which they walked for the these restrictions and limitations of the pow-

We are glad to see that time has been greater part of the way were good humored ers of the majority in the matter of educagiven the people of the Dominion as well as and cordial. Those who did not approve of tion when it entered the Dominion. We do their representatives in Parliament calmly the proceedings had the good sense eisther not read that any of them made the slightto consider the Manitoba School Question to be silent or to stay away. The est objection.

from every point of view. Hastily formed demonstration was therefore most creditopinions with regard to it would be sure to able both to those who took part der this "federal compact" twenty-eight meeting: be the cause of precipitate action, and on in it and to the citizens of Victoria gener- years. Has it worked badly in the matter a delicate and intricate subject, as it is ad- ally. Some of the speeches were, we are of education? When Ontario and Quebec rights of the provinces to control their own similar tail twisting expressions, entirely mitted on all hands to be, precipitate action informed, very good indeed. As is gener- entered the Union the Roman Cath- local affairs under our federal compact, is certain to be mistaken action, to be ally the case at such times, injudicious men olic minority in Ontario and the of the Dominion Government to force the lo-

quire into the subject carefully, are apt to oriticised. As long as such criticisms are its denominational schools secured to it. been found wholly inefficient." conclude that it is proposed to encroach up. within reasonable bounds they do good, and Have not the minority in each of these prolaws they like with regard to education. ances. This is a mistake. The exclusive right of

the Provinces to make laws with respect to education is limited by the Constitution of the Dominion, and, in the case of Manitoba, it is limited by the terms of Confederation, as set forth in the Manitoba Act.

Now the rights of the people of the Province of Manitoba with respect to education are clearly defined in the British North America Act, which is the Constitution of the Dominion and applies to all the Provinces; and in the Manitoba Act, which, as its name implies, is in force in the Province of Manitoba alone.

Any Province which had denominational schools when it entered the Dominion cannot be deprived of those schools by its legislature. This provision was placed in the Constitution to protect the rights of the minority. It is immaterial whether that says among other things : minority is Protestant or Catholic. Any

law which the legislature may enact cannot and carried under false pretences. It was that they are treated with injustice. Fault "prejudicially affect any right or privilege presented as the cause of the laborer, to give has been found with the separate school syswith respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the Union." This is a right which the Constitution gives to the minority of any province in which denominden was inspired with the national motive, who belong to the restricted majority. ational schools existed when it entered the Union.

There is another protection for the denominational minority in the different provinces. If in any province, say Manitoba, after it enters the Union, "separate or dissentient schools " are established and a law them exactly what protection was to the sentient schools "are established and a law them exactly what protection was to the information is calming and school trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic minor. It was the best line of defence of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minor. It was the best line of the proved in the grant of the proved in the grant of the provide t ncation," those who feel aggrieved can ap. and the working classes, and roared for peal to the Governor-General in Council from any act or decision of carried on a pole in the procession is an excellent feature of the Constitution, the legislature of the Province, an appeal Act is even more strongly worded than the whines behind the little loaf that British North America Act with respect to such is foreign competition he must this right of appeal. It says-we quote the either reduce wages or shut up his mills. exact words of the statute : This great movement, which was started on

"An appeal shall lie to the Governorthe pretence, and is maintained to this General-in-Council from any act or decision hour on the pretence, that Free Trade of the Legislature of the Province or of any would constitute the bulwark of the British. Provincial authority affecting any right or people, has left in its wake colossal misprivilege of the Protestant or Roman Cath. chief and weakness. It has depopulated olic minority of the Queen's subjects in reour fields, it has swarmed the people in lation to education." slums, it has wasted our Island, it is used to

It will be seen from this that the Manitoba coerce the laborers, and now in Africa with minority had the right under the law of the red hands it plants its last standard-Province to appeal to the Governor-General. 'Trade follows the flag.' " Province to appeal to the Governor-General In-Council from any Act of the Provincial This denunciation of British Free Trade ion. It believes that the change of GovernOUR FEDERAL COMPACT.

It is a pity that Mr. Donaldson and the other gentlemen who drew up the resolution that was submitted to the meeting assembled on the Caledonia grounds on Friday, had not read the constitution of the Domin- One Country," and similar emblems of Eng ion, "our federal compact," as they term it, lish patriotism. But it was still more touch before they began their work. If they had done so we are sure they are too honest desociation-who the day before, when on

said things that had better been left unsaid. Protestant minority in Quebec were calgovernment of the Province of Manitoba and telling what they and "their an-Most people, for instance, who do not in- Public men were, we understand, sharply protected by the Constitution. Each has to restore the system of schools which has

on the rights of the people of Manitoba. when they go beyond reason they generally vinces had reason to bless the fathers of America Act at all carefully must see that in one of their principal orators had to Now, anyone who reads the British North The impression is general that the people of do harm to none but those who utter them Confederation for their oare and their fore- the matter of Education the right of the say. the provinces have a right to make what and to those who countenance their utter- sight ? If the legislatures of those provinces of the Dominion to control their had the power to change their school system own local affairs is not "recognized." On audience amidst deafening cheers from the as often as it suited the whims of theorists the contrary, it is restricted in the clearest remaining 1,999 tail twisters (that were) and the interests of politicians, who is to possible manner. And the act we have "that the Catholics did not like him, say what misunderstandings would have named is "our federal compact." We have but he was not afraid of them, arisen or what tyrannies would have no other.

been attempted? It is as certain as This is not a mere matter of opinion. It but the day they killed him the plains of anything human can be that the 93rd is a matter of fact, confirmed by the deci. Washington would glisten to the bones of anything human can be that the 93rd is a matter of fact, confirmed by the deci-section of the British North America Act sions of the highest legal tribunals in the the audience, not of the 2,000, no doubt unhas averted many bitter quarrels, and has land. No intelligent man should allow himmade the government of the two great Pro- self to remain in ignorance for a single day had to be imported in order to applaud such lance between the two systems or that they vinces of the Dominion comparatively easy. of the exact powers of the provinces with trash. No wonder indeed, if Protestant lance between the two systems or that they have a single principle in common, would be regarded either as a fool or a fanatic. Yet there is an English economist, eminent and there is an English economist, eminent and The application of the section has given rise respect to education. They are defined in bodies in the United States are represented by such men as the apostate priest and

may exclusively make laws in relation to education subject and according to the folwing provisions.

eral compact " alluded to in the resolution : 93. In and for each Province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation complaint there has been has come not from to education, subject and according to the following provisions :--

Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the Union :

the provision which saves minorities in Catholic subjects in Quebec ;

some of the provinces from being injuriously 3. Where in any Province a system of affected by the legislation of the majorities separate or dissentient schools exists by law shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to educa

4. In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor General deal to any colony what party is in power the provisions of this section is not made, or in Great Britain. It is reasonable to con- in case any decision of the Governor-General clude that the incoming Government would in Council on any appeal under this section by the proper processor had left them and carry them out to every such case, and as far only as the cirtheir intended consummation precisely as if cumstances of each case require, the Parliano change had been made. But the Cana- ment of Canada may make remedial laws dian Gazette is apparently not of this opin-this section and of any decision of the trample the Constitution of the transfer of the transfer

THE GLOBIOUS "TWELFTH."

To THE EDITOR :- It was a touching spectacle-the arches and banners decorted with portraits of Queen Victoria and William III, mottoes of "Remember the deeds of your forefathers," "One Queen, ing and interesting to see the 2 000 Amer and too intelligent to have submitted the the other side, had been shouting themselves following paragraph for the approval of the hoarse for the "Monroe Doctrine,"

ica for Americans," "Down with Queen Victoria and British interference,"—and converted and restored to love and devotion towards the British Crown. cestors" and all other enemies of Catholicity

"Amer

had been doing for hundreds of years to overthrow the authority of the Catholic "To day the inflaence of the Roman Catholic church is greater than ever it was before." And when another tells the though he had warnings and coffin plates,

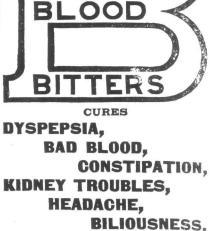
and threatenings of the devil knows what all, he president or peasant, especially when anlimit and restrict the jurisdiction of the never can have peace until she spew out of Provincial legislatures. In order that all her mouth that system of popery that had Provincial legislatures. In order that all been founded centuries ago." What tics," and we find the average attendance of wonder that, defamed by such represented by such represented by the school children per 1,000 of population in school children per 1,000 of population in the school children per 1,000 o limitations and restrictions are, we repro- batives of Protestantism, the church duce the whole of section 93 of "the fed- of Rome is stronger than ever before and continues growing. Rome works effectually

and makes no noise about it. Orangeism and ultra Protestantism makes much noise itself into ridicule. Then, " the priest ridden government at Canada, 100 By the report of the United

toba," and we are told that " when Canada tion, we find the Catholic countries of Ba passed to Great Britain special rights were varia and Baden at the head of the list, and guaranteed to the French, and. as a result, other Protestant and Catholic countries this school question was forced upon ranking about equally. It would be interus." when Manitoba became a province. The tical facts did time and space permit. Catholics being in the majority, separate schools were guaranteed, not only to the Dalton McCarthy's remarkable letter which

guaranteed to the Protestant minority, and o-day the rights of the Protestants to their day the treaty was made. Not so with ed into a conspiracy to tamper with Manitoba, however. There the majority ministration of justice." has become Protestant, and instead of keep-

one in Quebec they ride roughshod over



BURDOCK

B.B.B. unlocks all the secretions and removes all impurities from the system from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

BURDOCK PILLS act gently yet

the universities, and every one of which was a centre of popular schooling and of charity for the people in its neighborhood. In England all of these institutions, the more influence with Grover Cleveland than all the Protestants of America." meaning that England felt the need of, or was inspired to create, more universities than all the Protestants of America." was inspired to create, more universities And so he should have with any than the Catholics had left to it ready man of respectability, or decency, be made. If anyone wishes to verify my Then follow sub-sections 1, 2, 3, 4, which other "clergyman" tells us "that Ireland of Dates and the Encyclopedia of Chronol figures let him consult Haydn's Dictionary

ogy, by Woodward & Cates. Take "Mulhall's Dictionary of Statis-Protestant countries to be : Australia, 140 : Norway and Sweden, 140; United States, 130; Great Britain, 123. In Catholic countries the figures are : France, 170; Belgium, 135; Austria, 130; Spain, 106 but accomplishes nothing, except to bring Italy, 90. In mixed countries: Switzerland, 210; Netherlands, 145; Germany, 140

Ottawa" is condemned because "they are trying to force separate schools on Mani-trying to force separate schools on Mani-Perfectly true, and so it was esting and instructive to quote other statis-

I should like to say something about Mr. Catholic majority but to the Protestant min- Mr. Donaldson read at yesterday's celebraority as well, the same as formerly in Que-bec. In Quebec the majority has remained Catholic, but has faithfully adhered to the Catholic bishop named "Gravel" who has constitution by which separate schools were recently "scandalized the whole conntry by assailing the honor and integrity of the judicial committee of the Privy Council * * separate schools are held as inviolate as the and more reprehensible still, actually enter-

Mr. McCarthy quotes no documents in ing faith with the minority as as has been proof of these sweeping assertions-which, as remarked with reference to some of the those rights. The highest court of the realm—the Privy Council of England—de-cided that those rights must be restored, and the state of Manitobay are so general that they are rather villfication, than allegain pursuance of that decision the "priest-ridden government of Canada," whose duty Gravel would assail the honor and integrity it is by the constitution to see that the minority receives justice, orders the restoration of those rights. Yet these processionists of yesterday, en- With all due respect for Mr. McCarthy's forced by their 2,000 confreres from the veracity, fair-minded men require something other side—shouting for Queen Victoria and better than his mere sweeping assertions to the Constitution-propose to deliberately condemn anybody. But even supposing They that for once he is perfectly right in everytell us, as a reason for thus violating the thing he says about Bishop Gravel, how is Constitution, that the Manitoba Govern- that a condemnation, as he would make it, It is of the utmost importance that men ment had acted as they did to guard against of the whole Catholic hierarchy? Would who talk about the Manitoba school ques- the illiteracy that was threatening Manitoba you condemn the whole Protestant ministry previous to 1890. Even if this were so it as venal, and wicked, simply because hardly would afford no justification for their act. ever a week passes, but you read some gross Constitutional rights must be maintained. scandal of a clergyman of one sect or an-But those who are acquainted with this other? Similarly there may be one of the subject know full well that the Catholic many thousands of priests and bishops who the provinces have placed themselves, and system of education in Manitoba and in may have acted wrongly but what does that the provinces have placed themselves, and Quebec, and Ontario as well, is as efficient prove against the rest? However as I said as that of the common schools. The before, I shall look for proof that even this come of the crisis, will not weaken the de- and to aid in carrying out-says about the charge of inefficiency has been an- one has acted in the way attributed to him. swered over and over again. Let me quote an answer: "The allegations of in-thing, and that is when he tells us "that afficiency are of three kinds: (1) Those the methods and practices of the Church of which are perfectly true but also utterly irrelevant, and would be just as useful to Rome are the same at the close of the 19th irrelevant, and would be just as useful to century as they were in the days of Luther and Calvin." Add to this the fact, as stated not penetrate a dungeon ; (2) those which by another of yesterday's speakers, "that tation on the Manitoba school question in are specific but untrue; and (3) those which to-day the influence of the Roman Catholic Parliament and in the country is treated by are so general that they are rather vilifica-Church is greater than ever it was before, tion than allegations. Amongst those which and out of are trae but irrelevant the principal one is of the church you have a startling evidence the mouths of these revilers be seen, to the conclusion that they regard it as a that many of the French half-breeds are of stability and progress such as is prekind of sport in which the country has illiterate. In the United States, where there sented by no concern of human polity in the little or no interest. They seem to think are no separate schools, the illiteracy history of the world. In this are no separate sonools, the intervery nistory of the world. It the manifestory amongst civilized Indians, Chinese, negroes, case the church is being assailed, simply be Manitoba cause it objects to godless schools, which regard as the players in the game. The Is this an argument for establishing separate crease hand in hand with education. The subject is worthy of grave consideration. JUSTICE.

Cur LONDO leader on 88**78** : gloomy a the appre when low of the wh Argentin A num exchange Michael chequer, position. The Ex paymasse f the Limerick guards ; t nckhou mistress The Be 59 to 33, Both th Henley to tainly the oarsmen, a clubs befo crew of th dam also compete f The Am turned in l and Augus They were In an ar provemen bility that Field raise providing be of the applies the leave a fre to within a of the race Presider rillas, of the former arrest and Barrillas h Barrios un would prec Telegram that Gen. the comman pects of lea desires to with honor The Fran that the Se to a curren informed Ci was a mere strongly ag mood. The Conservati nearly every to join in th The Field Henlay rega for not rec false start. Ex.Presid has died Barrios has Bogran was November 2' a rebellion 1887 he was he recogniz dent of home, and b which Broga vigor, shooti His cruelty Bogran was ciano Leiva. posed. The gener menced to-d

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A FORM OF PROTECTION.

It is generally supposed that free trade and protection are diametrically opposed to each other. We are told that they are opposing systems and that they produce widely different results. The man who in these days, in certain Canadian circles, would

venture to hint that there is any resembthe Fortnightly Review, who contends confidently and boldly that Free Trade-British Free Trade-is nothing but protection,

and protection to the British manufacturer. The writer's name is Andrew Reid. He "The fact is that, Free Trade was advanced

him a cheap loaf. The real object was a cheap hand for the mills. The laborer was found with any other system. Whatever to make a popular show. No doubt Cob. the protected minority but from persons

but with the manufacturers it was l. s. d. This is significant, as it shows that the prowhich arrayed them against the corn laws. tection extended to the minority was "Now that the show is over, and they have needed. undressed, what do you find? They are undressed, what do you find? They are naked protectionists! Free trade was to then exactly what protection are to the Free Trade behind the big loaf (which was

HOW CANADA IS AFFECTED.

It might be supposed that since the Imperial colonial policy has been placed on a proper footing it would not matter a great take up colonial questions where its prede- is not duly executed

bec by the Constitution, have on the whole

worked well. The great bulk of the inhabitants of both provinces are evidently well satisfied with their educational system. That of Ontario has been held up to the admiration of the world, and the minority in Quebec do not complain tem as fault would no doubt have been

the matter of education. There is no room or by an anti-British American, but by an the interests of Canada. This is what it to doubt this. So that when the minority Englishman in England, for the edification says: did appeal to the Governor General in. of his countrymen. If a Canadian Conserv-

Council they did not attempt to encroach on ative ventured to assert that "Villiers, the rights of the majority, and that when Cobden, Bright and the Anti Corn for Canada. It probably means further dethe Governor General-in-Council heard that Law League made a stupendous blunder lay in meeting Colonial wishes in regard to appeal and gave a decision with re. he would be laughed to scorn by gard to it, no injury whatever was Canadian free traders ; yet an Englishdone to the rights of the Province. man has done this in one of the ablest of The whole proceeding was according the British reviews, and his statements are sire of the Home Government to bear its to the law of the Province, and without treated with respect by the British public. movement. The matter is still under the trenching in the slightest degree upon its It does appear that Canadian free traders consideration of the Inter-Departmental rights as they are defined in its constitution. are more enthusiastic in the cause of free

It must not be forgotten for a moment by brade and more impatient of opposition than presses for settlement, and it is unfortunate those who desire to arrive at an intelligent are the English disciples of Cobden and that this political disturbance should have as well as an impartial decision in this mat. Bright. It is to be hoped that in time they ber that it was not the Governor-General in will get cured of their bigotry and intoler-Council who limited the powers of the proance. Nothing is better calculated to show vinces with regard to education. His Exthem how foolish they are than letting them hear what men of standing and ability in Ergcellency and his advisers had no more to do land say about free trade after having had Mr. Hanbury and Sir Richard Webster have with that matter than had the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and his advisers. The half-a-century's experience of the system. whole matter was settled nearly thirty years

ago. First, by the conferences of delegates THE PROTECTION OF MINORITIES. from the different provinces, who drew up The men who drew up the Constitution

and deliberated upon the terms of Confedof the Dominion considered it essential to eration ; then by the Imperial Parliament, who embodied those terms in the British North America Act, and lastly by the legisabout to be established to protect denominational minorities. These men, it must latures of the different provinces, which ac-

cepted that Act as their Constitution. The Dominion Government is quite as much bound to obey that law and to act in conformity with its provisions as is the Province of Manitoba. The Dominion Parliament cannot change a sentence of it or cannot alter the terms of confederation of any of the provinces in the slightest of the people of his Province, their toba are guaranteed to it by the Imperial Parliament, and the Dominion Government cannot encroach upon them, much less take the people as they did, though differing placed in control of the Colonial Empire We can bardly imagine Mr. Chamberlair the least of them away, if it had the desire to widely on many matters, came to the conclusion that the denominational minorities in therefore who wish to talk reasonably about the different provinces needed protection. the Manitoba question should get rid of the impression as quickly as they can that any of the rights of that province have been infringed upon, or are in danger of being infringed upon.

FRIDAY'S DEMONSTRATION.

The Orange demonstration yesterday was possessed at the time of Union, could to the movements of inter-Imperial developimposing, and much larger than anyone ex. not be taken away from them by the major- ment which the Colonies have initiated, and pected it would have been. The procession, ity. And it was also provided that if the which now alone await the encouragement with its bands and its banners, its officers majority attempted to take from the minor- of the home authorities. Again and again the new secretary has expressed his entire in bright uniforms, and its companies in ity educational advantages accorded to them appreciation of the importance of com tasteful regalias, was picturesque, and the after they entered the confederation the mercial expansion within the limits of the carriages, filled with fine looking ladies minority should have the right to appeal to Empire, and in this, as in all respects, his with beaming faces, made it most attractive. But, after all, what was most pleas. the fathers of confederation right in pro-ing in the symmethicing constitution for the point of the point of the symmethic of a vigorous administraing to the sympathising spectator viding protection for these minorities ? tion of Imperial affairs.

ment will be in some respects prejudicial to tion.

The overthrow of the Rosebery Government comes at a rather inopportune moment that question is the subject matter, should the Atlantic and Pacific steamship and cable projects, though we may hope that a change of administration, should that be the outfair share of the burden of the new Imperial

Committee. The copyright question also arisen at the moment when the Canadian Deputy Minister of Justice is about to reopen the whole question with the Colonial Office with a view to a final adjustment. The Seal Fisheries Bill has, it will been hurried through both Houses after the scantiest discussion. Mr. Gibson Bowles, done their best to secure full consideration for Canada's wishes, and it is to be hoped that the amendments made in the agreement of 1893 will meet the main points of Canada's objections.

the peace and welfare of the commonwealth THE NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Canadian Gazette (London) is well pleased to see that Mr. Chamberlain has welfare they have been elected to promote, be remembered, did not belong to one party or one province. They were from all parts of British North America and they repregood reasons for being glad to see that able fuse their rivals are considered lawful, sented the races which inhabited the man at the head of the Colonial Departcountry and the creeds believed in by the ment. It savs : people. The delegates, too, were the

leading men of allthe colonies. Each of Mr. Chamberlain is the new Colonial Sec-Whether his tenure of office be a retary. question of weeks or years depends upon the result of the impending General Elecconvictions, their opinions and their prejution. Apart altogether from politics we dices, and he had experience in adminishope it may be prolonged, for there is something piquant in the idea of this most interesting figure in English public life being

We can hardly imagine Mr. Chamberlain the game. hesitating to fulfil past pledges and grant Canada the right of self government in the matter of copyright, and They, therefore, made provision in the Con-stitution which they were framing for the sioner to Washington in 1888 will

protection of those minorities. They keep a close watch upon Colonial interests did not leave the few in the mat-and maintain an attitude of consistent firm ter of religious education at the ness tempered by abundant friendliness. A mercy of the many. There were certain keen man of business, with strong Imperial rights and privileges which, if the minority Mr. Chamberlain to give his fullest support

tion, and who vote on resolutions of which know exactly what "our federal compact" -our Constitution, the law under which all powers of the provinces with respect to education.

IS IT A GAME?

To judge by the way in which the agitasome of our contemporaries, one is forced that the issue is only important as it affects etc., is so great that a separate column is the politicians on both sides, whom they made for them in the educational census. sole object of those players is, according to schools in the States ? Does it prove the them, to win and to enjoy the prize line the content system of the partial illiteracy If not, why does the partial illiteracy

of victory. The idea that it is the of half-breeds, who during the duty of both sets of players to benefit the present generation were roming bands of country whose servants they are and whose hunters, and whose mother tongue is Cree, prove anything against the Catholic school in Manitoba? Let the Catholics be admired been appointed Secretary of State for the never seems to have entered their minds. In manivoba ? Let use Catholics be admired Colonies. It gives what appears to us to be Any tactics which may baulk and con- slonaries, instructors, and civilizers among the nomads of the prairies, and not traduce and the suggestion that one party or one because every nomad is not yet a scholar." I have not space, neither would it by team should assist the other in promoting much to the purpose if I were to deal with

peace and settling a difficulty dangerous to charges (2) and (3). As stated, they are the progress of the country, is laughed to like most of the other things which were the progress of the country, is laughed to scorn. It is no wonder that journals who have this low and unpatriotic idea of the fication than allegations.

duties of the representatives of the people Upon the subject of ignorance and educaare ready to resort to any trick, no matter tion, let me quote a few facts. Anterior to how mean or how dishonest it may be, Catholic nations, always with which they believe will help their side in approval and encouragement of the Popes,

founded 72 universities in Europe, including the renowned seats of Cambridge THE appeal in Rogers vs. Hirst & Prevost in A.D. 630, and Oxford in A.D. 802 receiver) on behalf of the receiver was Sat-Since the Reformation, Catholic nations of Europe remaining true to their faith have founded 46 more universities, making the arday dismissed by the Divisional court.

total of Catholic universities 118. And those who are all tired out and have hat tired feeling or sick headache can be re-ieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia. universities have been founded by Protestants in Europe ? Here they are-Gernany 12, Switzerland 4, Holland 4, England 3, Sweden 3, Scotland 2, Ireland 1 Norway 1, Finland 1; total 31. So much

for the contrast between " Protestantism and " benighted Romanism." In Catholic days students by thousands flocked to Ox-Hoed's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25c.

Relief in Six Hours.

Nervous People

ford and Cambridge from all parts of Europe, but the number of students now attracted to their halls from other European Relief in Six Hours. Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases re lieved in six hours by the "GREAT South AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It re-lieves retection of water and pain in passing to almost immediately. Sold 'a Victoria by nations is comparatively small. As to their former numbers-in Oxford alone there were



EALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post CEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post-master-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 23rd August next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, once per week each way, between Keithley Creek and 150-Mile House, from the 1st October nexr. The conveyance to be made at the option of the contractor, who will call both ways at the Post Office at Quesnelle Forks to exchange mails.

mails. Printed notices containing further infor-mation, as to conditions of proposed contract, may be seen. and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of 150 Mile House, Keithley Creek, Quesnelle Foras, and at this office. E. H. FLETCHER.

E. H. FLETCHER, P. O. Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office. Victoria, B.C., 12th July, 1895.

WANTED What YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN

or older ones if still young in spirit, of un-doubted character, good talkers, ambitious and industrious, can find employment in a good cause, with \$60 per month and upwards, according to ability. iv6-Imd&w Braatford, Can.

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FOR SALE—At Somenos, near E. & N. Railway, a farm containing 130 acres; 3 acres cleared, fenced and cultivated, usua building, etc., and good crobard of large action building, etc., and good orchard of large and small fruits. Price, \$7,600. For terms, etc. apply C.J., this office.

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