Latest Fad.

Benevolent Old Gentleman—You don't seem, my man, to be exerting yourself much in your battle with the fates.

Lassitudinous Luke—Nah, I'm usin' jiu jitsu on 'em an' savin' my brute stren'th.—Baltimore American.

The Young Men of To-day

Will not wear any old thing and call it a suit. The most critical, fastidious and particular customers we have to-day are the young men (some say youths) and they are the ones we try our hardest to please. Our showing of suits for the dapper young man who likes to dress well is the best ever. Our prices range from $6.50 right up to $20.00.

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Right Opposite the "Chimes"

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J. Coombes, Manager

HENRI BOURASSA RUNS RIOT

Continued From Page 1.

perial privy council on the Manitoba minority's remedial appeal. But all this agitation against separate schools was, he said, the "yellow hierarchy," that was the basis of the present discussion of the question. As for the loyalty of the French-Canadians it was proved in 1776, he said. When all the English Protestants in Quebec proved one in support of the American revolutionists, the French-Canadians remained loyal to the King of England. And so in 1812 and in 1837 "the obnoxious hierarchy" strove to keep the French-Canadians loyal, and urged against the annexation movement of a few years later.

"Heap it on," said Dr. Sproule. "You're doing well."

Mr. Bourassa went on with great warmth to declare that the Ontario papers which were denouncing the hierarchy were heaping insults upon the men that for 50 years have been the bulwark of British sovereignty in Canada. Why, he asked, were the members who had been talking constitutional quibbles not statesmen enough to stand up and say what they meant, namely, that there must be one law for the Protestant and another for the Catholic minority? The man who came nearest to it, he added, was the late minister of interior.

As to Mr. Borden.

Bourassa turned his attention to the leader of the opposition, a man for whom he had entertained great respect. But, when he heard Mr. Borden's argument, he realized that he was not speaking as the leader of the Conservative party, as the successor of Sir John A. Macdonald, but as the man who, unfortunately, had been obliged to find an abode in the County of Carleton, Mr. Borden had gathered a lot of little papers around him and from behind these maintained his position of anti-justice.

Was this condition of affairs in the Northwest safe? asked Mr. Bourassa. In view of the influx of settlers from the country of Godless schools to the south he thought not. Who knew what such a majority might do? He had no faith in Mr. Haultain. He said it was on the basis of a resolution supported in the territorial legislature by Mr. Haultain that the late Dalton McCarthy in 1892, and 1894 introduced in parliament his bill to abolish the official use of the French language and separate schools in the Northwest Territories. Therefore, he had the right to say he had no confidence in Mr. Haultain, who was now here posing as the friend of the Roman Catholic minority, ready to defend them.

Leighton McCarthy interrupted to say that the hon. member slightly mistook the situation. The bill introduced by Dalton McCarthy did not abolish separate schools, but gave the power to legislate fairly in the matter, and the fact that it continued separate schools showed what the object of the bill was.

Mr. Bourassa's reply was that there was never yet a persecution that wasn't made under false pretence. Mr. McCarthy's speeches in the house showed that his object was to abolish separate schools and the official use of the French language. They had succeeded in abolishing the French language, and, according to Mr. Sifton, they had succeeded in abolishing the Catholic schools.

Also in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Fielding, he continued, had been obliged to admit that, in the free-school Province of Nova Scotia they had had, in order to do justice to their Catholic fellow citizens, to give them separate schools. That did away with the argument that separate schools existed only in Ontario and Quebec. But, he asked, had the Roman Catholic population not developed to their present figure of population, would anybody say they would have been treated as they are in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick? He declared that it was only in Quebec that the minority was fairly treated, not in the English speaking provinces, where passions were continually being successfully aroused against the little minority. He wanted to have the law so fixed now in regard to the Northwest that when passions were aroused by such men as we now had in parliament and by such newspapers as we had in the country, some statesman should be able to stand up, as Mowat had done in Ontario, and say "What is the use here, is the law." The trouble was, he held, that because in the interests of peace the much-abused hierarchy had induced the Roman Catholics of the Northwest to accept the curtailment of their rights, it was now argued that this abridgement should be perpetuated.

Argument for Separate Schools.

Mr. Bourassa made a long defence of Roman Catholic education, based upon what Spain and Italy had done centuries ago for the civilization and enlightenment of the world. He declared that Germany now regretted her former antagonism to the Jesuits and other holy orders, and, that the German Emperor was now appealing to the Catholic hierarchy to save this nation from the plague of socialism. The influence of the church in this direction was also being realized in the United States.

Mr. Bourassa, with the object of showing the extraordinary tolerance and broad-mindedness of the French-Canadian population, instanced the recent election in the County of Wright. The county, the two-thirds French-Canadian and four-fifths Catholics, elected an Irish-Canadian Liberal. The French-Canadian candidate, who appealed to the racial enthusiasm of the constituency, lost his deposit.

He went on to argue that separate schools could develop national spirit as well as public schools. To make the Northwest safely Canadian, said Mr. Bourassa, depended upon the country giving French-Canadians that liberty which they have in their own province, and which they freely give to their Protestant brethren.

Furthermore, Mr. Bourassa said that not only the interest of Canadian unity, but in the interest of the integrity of the empire, separate schools should be secured to the minority in the Northwest. He asked only for justice to the French-Canadians. "Do for us what we have done for you," he said. The French-Canadians, with examples like Manitoba and New Brunswick, were coming to believe that there was no liberty except in their own Province of Quebec. "Trust the French-Canadians," said Mr. Bourassa, in conclusion. "Trust them here, trust them in the west, and they will be true to you and true to the British crown."

Blain of Peel.

Richard Blain of Peel followed. He resented Mr. Bourassa's insinuation that the English-speaking people are narrow and intolerant. He recalled the fact that the City of Toronto had elected a Catholic to the legislature, and a French-Canadian for the first time had been appointed to a portfolio in the Ontario cabinet. Mr. Blain ridiculed the constitutional arguments advanced by the member for Labelle as against the opinions of the leader of the opposition. Mr. Blain said he had looked up Mr. Bourassa's record as a legal light and found that a special act of the Quebec legislature had to be passed to enable him to practise law. Also a special act had to be passed to qualify him for an examination, which, so far he had not taken.

Mr. Blain then proceeded to show how the prime minister had gone back on his record of 1896. What wonder that newspapers which supported him in 1896 were strongly against him on the autonomy bill? It has never been suspected that the premier would introduce clauses which would open up religious strife, but this confidence was now known to have been misplaced.

Mr. Blain read a resolution passed by the Guelph Presbytery protesting against the separate school clauses of the autonomy bill. He also read from a speech delivered by Rev. Dr. Milligan in which that gentleman objected strongly to the government's educational policy. Mr. Blain declared that the whole Presbyterian body was against the legislation. At this there was a murmur of protest from the government benches, but Mr. Blain held his ground. He pointed out that not a single resolution in favor of the bill had been passed under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. Similarly Mr. Blain endeavored to show that the English and Baptist Churches were against the educational clauses.

L. O. L. Asks No Favors.

Mr. Blain read extracts from a Globe editorial to show that the government organ was distinctly hostile to the separate schools clauses. He read also from Mr. Haultain's letter, wherein it was stated that the authorized representatives of the territories were strongly opposed to the educational clauses, and they had not even been consulted as to this particular feature of the bill. Let the people of Canada draw their own conclusions from these facts, said Mr. Blain. He remarked that many leading Liberals of Peel County had unhesitatingly signed petitions against the bill.

As for Mr. Bourassa's criticisms of the Orange order, Mr. Blain said they were most unfair. Parliament had granted no special favors to the Orange order. The fundamental principle of the Orange order was equal justice to all. Mr. Blain showed what part leaders of the Orange Association had taken in connection with the autonomy bill, and he defied Mr. Bourassa or anyone else to find fault with it.

Discussing for the moment the retention of the Northwest lands by the Dominion government, Mr. Blain recalled that a short time ago Frank Oliver, M. P., T. O. Davis, ex-M.P. (now senator), and Walter Scott, M.P., openly declared on the floor of the house in favor of leaving the new provinces in full control of their lands. Why had they changed? He also referred to Sir William Mulock's record as an advocate of Manitoba's rights. Sir William had demanded loudly that Manitoba be allowed to look after her own educational affairs. Why was he not prepared to allow the new provinces the same liberty?

Quotes Reports.

Answering Mr. Bourassa's tribute to the schools of Quebec, Mr. Blain read from the report of a school inspector of Quebec to the effect that out of 126 teachers 38 were uncertificated, and that children as a rule were simply required to learn their text books by rote. He read also from an article written by Dr. Goldwin Smith, showing how the great public school system of the United States was helping to assimilate the different nationalities which were constantly moving into the republic. The Dominion government pretended to be very anxious about the welfare of immigrants coming into Canada. Had it stopped to consider what a public system would do to Canadianize these people?

Mr. Blain discussed Mr. Sifton's resignation from various standpoints. The former minister of the interior had set aside the principles of his life-time in order to prevent the defeat of the government. Speaking for himself, Mr. Blain said he was in favor of an exclusively public school system in the west. The public schools should be the sole beneficiaries of public money and public lands. He said he would vote to postpone provincial autonomy for the territories for another ten years if such action would give the new province absolute freedom in dealing with their educational affairs.

Minister-Ridden.

Rodolphe Lemieux, solicitor-general, referred to Mr. Blain's statement that the Presbyterian, the Baptist, the Methodist and the English churches were against the bill. If he said the people of Quebec were priest-ridden it might be said that in Ontario the people were ridden by ministers of the dissentient sects. He pointed out that while ministerial protests had poured in against the bill from Ontario, the Quebec hierarchy had not offered any petitions in favor of it. Mr. Lemieux regretted the policy pursued by The Toronto Globe on the autonomy bill. He regretted that it had forgotten that the policy of George Brown had kept the Liberal party out of office for a quarter of a century. But The Globe, while differing with the government's policy on the educational clauses, had not made wild and impassioned appeals such as had been made by the newspaper owned by the hon. member for South York. "What," he asked, "has been the record of the editor of The Toronto Globe?"

"A consistent one," was W. F. Maclean's quick retort.

Charges Toronto Papers.

Mr. Lemieux declared that The World and other Toronto newspapers had not discussed the question calmly, but had endeavored to stir up passion and bad feeling. He said he had read The World newspaper for many years and he was prepared to assert that the member for South York would not dare to say to him (Mr. Lemieux) eye to eye what he had uttered in his newspaper.

Discussing Mr. Haultain's position in connection with the autonomy bill, Mr. Lemieux said the premier of the territories was a talented young statesman, but he was a Tory statesman who fought the government in the last election, and was, therefore, bound to oppose the government now. It was to be noted, he said, that Mr. Bulyea, the other Northwest representative who came to Ottawa, had declared himself as satisfied with the educational clauses.

West a Great Expense.

Mr. Lemieux contended that the Northwest was the creation of Canada, and its constitution should come from the Canadian and not from the imperial parliament. He defended the division of the territory into two provinces, and the retention of the public lands by the Dominion. The lands of Manitoba and the territories, purchased by Canada in 1870, were not given to Manitoba.

Mr. Monk asked why then was it necessary to put a clause in the constitution of Manitoba, especially reserving the public lands to the Dominion government.

Mr. Lemieux supposed it was to prevent litigation and possible misunderstanding. He went on to recount the cost of the land in the west to Canada—two rebellions, maintenance of the Northwest Mounted Police, construction of the C.P.R., and cost of administration of the lands—so that the Dominion stood in the position of a creditor who had not yet received any interest upon a poor investment.

Mr. Borden reminded the solicitor-general that this same argument was used in Great Britain against handing over the people of the old provinces their lands and minerals.

History Their Vindication.

Coming to the school question, Mr. Lemieux deplored the intolerant spirit that has pervaded certain spheres where one might expect to find Christian charity and broad mindedness. He did not, he added, address himself to the professional demagogs and firebrands who delighted to see Canada ablaze, but to the fair-minded men who, when led astray, talked of rebellion instead of the constitution. With that the solicitor-general proceeded to quote the authority of debates on the Confederation Act in support of the contention that the new provinces were entitled to separate schools. Because American settlers prefer a public school system was not a good reason for tramping upon the rights of the minority. The people of Canada were the first consideration. Seeing that there was a doctrinal controversy between the supporters of the two kinds of schools it was better to come to an honorable compromise. He did not wish to pose as a defender of the Quebec clergy. As a French-Canadian Liberal in public life for twenty years, he had suffered something from them, but the history of the Roman Catholic clergy in this country was their best vindication.

Matter of Analogy.

Mr. McCarthy of Calgary replied. He took up the assertion of the solicitor-general, that because Mr. Haultain's letter was not signed by Mr. Bulyea, his colleague, it was not the expression of view of the territorial government. By the same argument Mr. McCarthy said the bill now before the house could be said not to be the expression of the government, because it was put thru without Mr. Sifton's consent. Dealing with the land question, Mr. McCarthy refuted the suggestion of Mr. Lemieux, that it had been a bad investment. What the Dominion paid the Hudson Bay Company £300,000 for was to get rid of a trade monopoly, and it was on record how that had been paid. If the cost of two rebellions gave the Dominion ownership of the lands in the Northwest, did the battle of Queenston Heights give the Dominion title to all the crown lands in Ontario? As a representative of the west, Mr. McCarthy regretted its being put into confederation under such circumstances of racial and religious rancor as had been raised by the policy of the government in the absence of any complaint of the minority against the fairness of the majority in the territories. True, the prime minister had spoken of threatening letters, but he ventured to say that if some of these were produced they would show where this agitation for intereference really originated. (Hear, hear.)

One or 35?

Mr. Oliver, he continued, had declared that the people of the Northwest never asked for autonomy. Mr. McCarthy did not know whether the Northwest was better represented by the 35 members of the legislature or the member from Edmonton. But in 1901 the legislature had submitted a draft autonomy bill, the Edmonton Board of Trade and the Liberal Association of West Assinidoia passed resolutions in favor of it, while in October, 1903, Mr. Oliver himself declared "we are in favor of provincial autonomy, but we want it on certain terms." Mr. McCarthy pointed out that there was no danger of the local legislature exploiting the crown lands; its interest lay in selling them up, altho perhaps they would not continue the present immigration system, with its large expenditure on literature and its army of officials, in the Northwest, nor would it be found giving away land in blocks of 100,000 acres at $1 per acre. (Cheers.) Not only was it British colonial practice to vest control of the lands in the people on the spot, but it was the policy of the confederation pact. In this connection Mr. McCarthy made the point that during the debate in 1869 on the proposal to admit Newfoundland Mr. Blake opposed the clause proposing to allow Newfoundland $150,000 a year in lieu of her crown lands, contending that they could only be effectively controlled by the government of Newfoundland, while Mr. Mackenzie in the same debate made the statement: "It will not be pretended that after a government has been established in the Northwest we would continue to administer its lands from Ottawa." That was said only the year after the Northwest had been acquired.

Forgets Some Things.

As showing the use to which the Liberal government and party put the army of interior officials in the west, Mr. McCarthy read a list of a dozen homestead inspectors and interpreters, some of them all the way from Winnipeg, who had taken open part in the recent deferred election in Mackenzie. Dealing with Mr. Oliver's allegation that a separate school system had been in vogue in the Northwest for twenty years, "without protest," Mr. McCarthy quoted from the journals of the legislature, which showed that in 1889 and in 1890 the legislature had petitioned the Dominion to so amend the act of 1875 as to give the legislature full and unrestricted control of education, and Mr. Oliver had voted for that petition. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. McCarthy declared that the school clauses as amended do not differ in the slightest respect from the clauses as originally drafted. He disagreed with the opinion expressed by Mr. Sifton that the clauses as first presented to the house would require the endowment of a separate schools university if the province decided to build one. The former minister of the interior had put a fictitious interpretation on the Northwest ordinances and had really put up men of straw merely to knock them down again. As to the contention that religious instruction would be permitted in separate schools for only one-half hour a day, Mr. McCarthy argued that no such limitation was provided for by the ordinances. There would still be a dual set of text-books and a dual system of inspection. In conclusion Mr. McCarthy agreed with Mr. Sifton that the boundary between the two provinces should be changed and that the ranching lands should be thrown into Alberta and so avoid conflict of authority in regard to laws affecting the cattle-raising industry. He approved of the financial terms.

Mr. Clements, for Mr. Foster, moved the adjournment of the debate and the house rose at 12.15 a.m.

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