OUIMET'S TERMS ACCEDED TO

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of the Treasury benches? What is it that leaves them in a pitiable minority, whether they divide the House on a supposed crisis, or whether they divide the House when affairs are running smoothly? I leave the leader of the Opposition to consider how it is that if his opponents are so weak, if his opponents are troubled with a misunderstanding, his own party grows weaker and weaker as the days roll by. I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, why on the occasion that is now under consideration his party is only able to conjure up a few gibes and jeers. I will tell you why the leader of the Opposition, though on an admittedly great occasion he can be humorous, can do nothing else. It is because, though he has spoken at a crisis in Canada's history, though he has spoken not for the second time only on this subject, but dozens of times, neither the House of Commons nor the people of Canada know where he stands upon the Manitoba school question to-day. Challenged on this eventful occasion, challenged at a moment when he fancied that he was about to achieve party triumph, challenged in terms by the Secretary of State, the hon. leader of the Opposition did not dare to take up the challenge, but quickly concluded one of the weakest declarations that was ever made by the leader of a party, either on a supposed crisis or on any important occasion in a House of Parliament.

Honest Differences Patriotically Compromised

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that both members on this side of the House and the country at large appreciate fully how difficult it is to grapple with this question, and they have seen in the last few days a Government exhibiting that extraordinary strength that, while they did not conceal the fact that they were preparing to make an announcement, which hon. gentlemen opposite know is most difficult, to bring all minds together upon, and that they were in the face of their opponents ready to state their position in the House and in the country on a clear and definite platform, they were powerfoul enough and strong enough, I say, to harmonize the honest differences prevailing in their own camp, to consider them in the clear light of day, honestly and fairly, to admit that differences have existed, but in the end to make the proud boast that a spirit of compromise prevails in the Conservative ranks, that patriotism exists in the Conservative party to-day, as it has since 1867, and that on this question, as on all other great constitutional questions, thank God, the Conservative party has in the end come together, and in the end has triumphed, as I believe it will triumph on this question. So, putting jibes and jeers aside, this, at all events, is our position to-day. He has heard it stated from the lips of the leader of the House a few days ago, he has heard that some of his colleagues could not go with him on this question; he has now heard to-day that we have a Government consisting of the same number, less one; that we have a Government committed absolutely to an important policy, and a Government thoroughly in accord one member with another.

Suspense as to the Liberal Position.

Will the hon. gentlemen opposite now tell the country where they stand? Will they before they ask this House to adjourn? I ask them through you, Mr. Speaker. Let the country at large know whether in as brief a time they can come together on this great question and tell the people exactly where they are prepared to stand? They will then remove the suspense in the country to which the leader of the Opposition has referred. There has been suspense. There is no longer any suspense regarding the position occupied by the Conservative party and the Government. There is suspense, however, in regard to the position of the Opposition on this Manitoba school question, and I now make way for some of the hon. leader's lieutenants to remove that suspense, and tell the House where they and their party stand. (Prolonged cheers.)

Girouard's Appeal to His Compatriots.

Mr. Girouard (Jacques Cartier) was the last speaker. He said: The motion now before the House is a motion to adjourn. What is the meaning of a motion of that kind under the present circumstances? The meaning is that the House is to be led by hon. gentlemen opposite, and not by hon. gentlemen on this side, who have been leading the House for so many years. We from the Province of Quebec are deeply interested in this Manitoba school question, for we have strong reasons why we should desire hon. gentlemen to come to a decision in regard to that question. Where are the hon. gentlemen opposite on this question at the present time? They are complaining that we on this side of the House have had some differences of opinion, or even misunderstanding. What understanding have they had on this question? The understanding has been to remain mute and silent. I make a special appeal to my hon. friends from Quebec, who, no doubt, care a great deal for this Manitoba school question, never to allow it to be said that they voted for adjournment, and thereby allowed hon. gentlemen opposite to cross over the House to this side of the House. I have too much confidence in the Conservative party, I have too much confidence in the Government at the present time. I have too much confidence in the public utterances made on the floor of Parliament, utterances which cannot be ignored, without disgrace and dishonor; I have too much confidence in the present Government not to believe for one moment that Remedial Legislation on the lines of the judgment of the Privy Council and of the Remedial Order passed in March last will be carried out. For these reasons, I hope my hon. friends from Quebec will to-day act as they did the day before yesterday, and oppose this motion to adjourn. What reasons have they for giving a different vote from that recorded by them the other day? Would they advance this question, which they have so much at heart? No; we stand in the same position to-day as we did the day before yesterday on this question. When we come to confront and compare the positions occupied by the two parties before the House, I hope the same vote will be given.

McCarthy Does Not See the Cause of the Trouble.

Mr. McCarthy followed. I am not, he said, concerned in answering the challenge, nor have I a right to answer the challenge which the Minister of Justice has thrown down to my hon. friends who sit on the Opposition side of the House, but I am here to say, speaking, I hope, still as a Conservative, as I claim to be, speaking in the name and as representing the feelings of a great number of gentlemen on this side of the House, on the matter—(Conservative cheers)—we shall see before the session is over whether my statement in that regard is correct or not; but we know now, at last, where the Government stands and where the Government stands unitedly. I cannot, for my part, understand what this three or four days' trouble has been about, what this difficulty has been, if the explanation which is offered to the House is all that is to be told about it. Why, sir, a very clear and definite statement was made to this House on Monday last that the Government would call an early session for the purpose of implementing the Remedial Order by a bill which the Government, as a Government, would press to a conclusion. But we are told now that, because the Government intimated that they would correspond with the Province of Manitoba, and endeavor to see whether Manitoba would obey the order and comply with it, or, rather, do what was just to the minority, a misunderstanding arose. Was that misunderstanding justified? Was there any secret statement made? Was there any subterfuge on the part of the majority which gave rise to the course taken by the hon. Postmaster-General and the hon. Minister of Public Works? The pretence is that the majority of the Cabinet might have accepted something else than the Remedial Order, something less than the contemplated bill, and if that was the idea which prevailed, if that was the subterfuge which underlay the statements, they think the hon. gentlemen from Quebec were right in having an explicit statement and an explicit and clear understanding with their colleagues, and I cannot imagine there could have been anything less than that subterfuge, or we would not have had three or four days' interregnum.

Hopeless to Re-Ask Manitoba.

Now, we know where we are. The province which has told us in plain but yet in firm language, in answer to the order of His Excellency, that they will now take the responsibility of carrying that order into effect, is to be invited again to stultify itself, and to say that it will carry the order into effect. We know perfectly well that that is hopeless. And what of the 39 gentlemen from the Province of Ontario, who have told the Government that they were not prepared to endorse and support the Government which will carry out the Remedial Order by a bill in this House? These gentlemen have now, it seems, to give in to their leaders from the Province of Quebec. These gentlemen, who brought their pressure to bear with such effect that the Government dare not introduce a Remedial Bill this session, although the bill was ready cut and dried to their hands, and has been since March last, these gentlemen are now, forsooth, to take what is administered to them (for the second time in the history of this Parliament), from the Province of Quebec. They are to take the statement made here by the Minister of Finance, and the deliberate answer given to the question of my hon. friend from Jacques Cartier (Mr. Girouard), that there is to be a pretence of asking Manitoba, that which it is known Manitoba cannot comply with, and then the great Conservative party, forsooth, is to be pledged in the interest of minorities to force upon the small Province of Manitoba, through the Federal powers, a hateful school law, which, I trust, will never by this Parliament be placed upon that or upon any other community.

Dupont Wants Legislation This Session

Mr. Dupont entered into an exhaustive review of the school case. He dissented from the Government's proposal to still further negotiate with Manitoba; the Government of the province could do nothing. The only provincial power which could do anything to remedy the wrongs of the Catholics was the Legislature, which was no longer in session, and would not meet again before the Federal Parliament was dissolved. To hope for any beneficial result from the proposed negotiations was illusive. All that had been obtained from Manitoba was a statement that the Federal Government knew nothing about the question, but if a commission was appointed the provincial Government would come to Ottawa to enlighten them. (Opposition cheers.) Manitoba's refusal to redress Catholic wrongs gave this Parliament the right to interfere, and there was no reason whatever why Remedial Legislation should be delayed. Personally, he (Mr. Dupont) had nothing to gain by the stand he was now taking. He had been a faithful supporter of the Government, and recently in Vercheres he had tried to secure the election of a Government supporter. He believed, however, it was a mistake to propose to go to Winnipeg again to reopen negotiations, when there was no likelihood of gaining anything by it. The only thing they might do was to go down on their knees and supplicate the Manitoba Government to come to their aid. The position of the Government was, in his opinion, a shameful one. The Conservative party in the country had been led to believe that the pledges given would be respected and the difficulty settled this session. In view, however, of the present attitude of the Government, he had no faith in their promises; he did not believe in their good faith. He was reminded of the story of a man who had been promised a certain office by a Cabinet Minister, but who had failed to make the promise good. The man went to the Minister in a high state of indignation. "Didn't you promise to give me that appointment?" he was asked. "True, true; but don't be angry, my good fellow, I made you the promise, and I can now make you another." (Laughter.)

He proceeded to eulogize Mr. Angers as a patriot and a man of energy, who would have the entire Province of Quebec behind him. He foresaw great danger to Confederation in giving power to Manitoba to violate the judgment of the courts. In the United States war and bloodshed had settled the question of state as opposed to federal rights. He hoped the same thing would not happen in Canada. He could not promise his support to the Government until they had fully redeemed their promises. He admitted that the Government had a definite policy, even if they hesitated to put it in practice. But too many promises had been made. For too long the minority had been oppressed, their school property had been confiscated, and now poor people were compeleld to pay towards the education of wealthier classes. Until this was remedied by the Government he could not give them his support.

Dr. Lachapelle Approves the Government Course.

Dr. Lachapelle said, in view of the specific promises of the Government to pass Remedial Legislation, he saw no reason to withdraw his support from them. Delay would only be for a few months. If the Ministers had resigned the cause of the minority would not have been advanced one whit. He regretted Mr. Dupont's error of judgment. The Government could not withdraw from its present position without dishonor.

Dr Weldon Cannot Support Remedial Legislation

Dr. Weldon: Mr. Speaker, I heard with deep regret the statement made on Monday in the House by my hon. friend the Minister of Finance that, unless Manitoba makes an acceptable arrangement with this Government in the way of enacting a law to remedy the grievances which the minority complain of on the lines of the Remedial Order, and the terms of the judgment of the Privy Council in January last, that this Government would be prepared at the next session of Parliament, to be called not later than the 3rd of January next, to introduce and press to a conclusion such legislation as will afford an adequate measure of relief to the said minority, based upon the lines of the judgment of the Privy Council and the Remedial Order of the 27th of March last. I say again, sir, that I heard that declaration with profound disappointment and regret, and sent here, as I have been by my constituency, to support the present Government, and bound, as I think I am, in honor to give them all proper support in what are properly measures of administration, I think it perhaps proper and wise to say here in the presence of the Government, so that my words may go to my own constituents and to the country, that any bill based upon the Remedial Order, which imposes the provisions of paragraphs "A, B, C," any bill exempting the Catholics of Manitoba from the duty of paying school rates, and which, furthermore, empowers the Catholics of Manitoba to organize Separate Schools, and furthermore entitles the Catholics of Manitoba to a proportionate share of provincial moneys voted for education, is one which I cannot support.

Joncas Sees No Hope of Settlement.

Mr. Joncas said he was at first disposed to vote against Mr. Laurier's motion; but, in view of Dr. Weldon's declaration, he had changed his mind. He could see that there was now nothing to be gained by delay. It showed that the Catholics had no serious guarantees for security of their rights. To-day two French Ministers had resumed their portfolios, thereby making the great sacrifice of their lives, and yet at this time Dr. Weldon had seized the occasion to hurl defiance at the Catholics.

Mr. Amyot: Is it the Government's fault that Dr. Weldon takes that position?

Mr. Joncas: I do not reproach the Government, but, putting this fact and others together, I see no hope of a settlement of the school question.

Jeannotte Agrees With Joncas

Mr. Jeannotte said he would vote with Mr. Joncas, not that he had any confidence in the Liberals, but he wished to punish those who had not settled the difficulty.

Denison Will Oppose.

Mr. Denison said: Mr. Speaker, for fear my silence on this occasion might be taken as an endorsement of the action of the Government on this question, I wish to say I do not approve of it, and I will hold myself free when the proper time comes to oppose the proposed measure.

McNeill Opposed, But Approves Delay.

Mr. McNeill: Mr. Speaker, I do not know it is necessary, as I am already so deeply pledged in reference to this matter, to repeat again what I have said more than once in this House, that if any Government attempts to impose upon the people of Manitoba legislation of the nature referred to, against the will of the people, I shall most assuredly feel it my duty to record my vote against that Government when the question arises. I might say, however, as I have spoken, I may say that I think the course the Government has pursued in endeavoring to arrive at a friendly arrangement with the Manitoba Government is on the line of the best British statesmanship, and is a course which I believe the people of this country will most heartily approve.

Mr. Amyot followed, speaking up to 6 o'clock.

Amyot Endorses Delay.

After recess, Col. Amyot approved of the policy of delay, and endorsed the action of the Government. He congratulated Mr. McCarthy on his frank statement. If that hon. gentleman had his way the French population of the country would be deprived of their language and Roman Catholics would be deprived of their vested rights. But long after the hon. gentleman's fulminations against the French had ceased the French language would continue to be spoken and French-Canadians would be saying masses for his (Mr. McCarthy's) soul after he had departed. (Laughter.)

Taylor Believes Manitoba Will Yield.

Mr. Taylor said he represented perhaps the greatest Orange constituency in Ontario, and desired to say a few words. Orangemen were not wreckers of the constitution. If true to their obligations, they must be men who would line up to uphold the constitution of the country. (Hear, hear.) It was true there were men in the country and the House who pretended to be more Orange than King William himself, and yet they had never joined an Orange lodge. These men would willingly wreck their party if they could. (Cries of "Name.") There were times in the history of a country when a man must rise above personal considerations and take his life in his hands for the salvation of his party and his country. (Opposition laughter.) Manitoba had not refused to afford relief to the minority, as it was asserted they would. Instead, it was understood that if further negotiations were had the difficulty might be adjusted. This attitude had been endorsed by the hon. member for Winnipeg (Mr. Martin) in a letter published in the press recently. That letter, if it meant anything, meant that relief would be afforded.

Mr. Martin: It means just the opposite. (Cries of "Oh, oh!")

Mr. Taylor, proceeding, said he had found out that every Liberal in the House, Protestant or Catholic, had intended if the Government introduced legislation to override the provincial legislation, and enough of their supporters voted against them to have donwned the Government upon that issue.

Mr. Devlin: How did you find that out.

Mr. Taylor, continuing, said he believed Manitoba would obey the Remedial Order, and that the people of that province were just as loyal in upholding the constitution as were the people of any other province in the Dominion.

Belley Antagonistic.

Mr. Belley (Conservative) said he would vote against the Government for the reasons given by Dupont.

French Ministers Coerced by Ontario

Mr. Beausoleil entered into a review of the school question and the circumstances which led up to the present situation. He said Mr. Ouimet had declared in his presence in Vercheres County that Remedial Legislation would be passed this session. Now it appeared that the French Ministers had weakened in face of the threats of the 40 Ontario members who would vote against Remedial Legislation. (Opposition cheers.)

Laurier's Motion Negatived by 34.

The House then divided on Mr. Laurier's motion to adjourn, which was negatived on a vote of 116 to 82, a majority of 34 for the Government. Messrs. Lepine, Joncas, Dugas, Turcotte, Jeannotte, Dupont and Belley (Conservative), together with McCarthy and O'Brien, voted with the Opposition.

Some Government bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Premier Bowell Gives the Emphatic Pledge Desired by the French Ministers.

In the Senate, before the House proceeded with the business of the day, Senator Scott reminded the Premier of his promise of yesterday, that he would announce whether the gentlemen who were reported to have resigned have either resigned or are still members of the Government.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said in compliance with the promise made yesterday: I am in a position to answer the question which the hon. gentleman has put. Upon the receipt of the answer to the Remedial Order which was sent to the Manitoba Legislature, and which was received a week ago last Monday, the Government, after due consideration, came to the conclusion which I read to the House a few days ago, not to proceed with Remedial Legislation during the present session, but in view, as then expressed, of what we considered an intimation in that answer from the Government of Manitoba that they were prepared to still further consider any additional representation which might be made by the Dominion of Canada, we thought it best in the interests of the Dominion, in the interests of those who had this Remedial Legislation, or that which was to be obtained from the adoption of the Remedial Legislation most at heart to postpone its consideration until we had communicated with that Government in order to ascertain how far they were prepared to accede to the terms of that Remedial Order and the judgment delivered by the Lord Chancellor of the Privy Council of England upon this subject. I refer now to the last decision, delivered on Jan. 25, 1895.

To that decision three of our colleagues, I regret to say, took exception, the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, who has the honor of a seat in this House, the Postmaster-General and the Minister of Public Works. They considered that in the interests of those whom they represented, and in the interests of the minority of the Province of Manitoba, it was the bounden duty of the Government of Canada to proceed at once during the present session with Remedial Legislation. I regret to say we did not come to a unanimous decision on this point. My hon. friend, who is in this House, I regret to say, still holds the opinion that he first entertained and declines to re-enter the Cabinet unless we are prepared to contradict the points which he had so forcibly and eloquently urged upon his colleagues. The majority of the council, however, deemed it, as I have already stated, more in the interest of the peace and welfare of the Dominion and more to the benefit of those deeply interested in this very important question, that we should not proceed as they desired. My hon, friend is in the House and will be better able to state his reasons than I possibly can. I may, however, with the permission of the Senate, after he has spoken, if it is necessary, make further explanations.

Looks to the Future With Fear.

These gentlemen sent in their resignations. I am glad to say, after mature deliberation, and in a firm belief in the honesty of their colleagues they have decided to remain with the Government, the members of which have expressed to them their determination that should Manitoba refuse to grant Remedial Legislation, to restore the minority of Manitoba the rights that they were deprived of by the acts of 1890, that the Government of to-day will be pledged to risk its position, each individual his own political reputation, and introduce Remedial Legislation, and trust to the good sense and fairness of the House of Commons and the Senate to carry it into operation. I may say, and I say it in all sincerity, that I look forward with much fear and great anxiety to the future of this country if we, without having exhausted every possible means to obtain from the Legislature and the Government of Manitoba a redress for the grievances of the minority in that province. I say I look forward with much apprehension to the effect of a policy which would force on an almost independent province, so far as local matters are concerned, a law which would have to be carried out in all its details, should they refuse to do it, by any Dominion Government or any Dominion Parliament. I ask every well-wisher of his country to reflect well upon that point.

There are certain provincial rights which every province has. The difficulties which present themselves to my mind in attempting to force upon an unwilling people any kind of legislation will render whatever that may be useless to those whom it is the intention of Parliament to aid if it possibly can. My other two colleagues, I am very much pleased to say, that is, the Minister of Public Works and the Postmaster-General, after much reflection and having considered the representations which have been made to them from the standpoint which I have given to the House, and with a distinct and positive understanding that the Government will proceed with legislation, should it be denied by the people of Manitoba, consented to retain their portfolios and remain in the Government until the time arrives when it will be an imperative duty on the Government to answer that matter.

I sincerely regret, for more reasons than one, that one of my colleagues, who has sat beside me ever since I came to the Senate, has not been able to take that view. I must be permitted to say, although in his presence, that I believe he is actuated by the highest patriotic motives. I believe he has but one single object in view and that is the securing to his fellow-countrymen rights of which he knows they have been despoiled and which he desires to restore to them. The only difference of opinion between that hon. gentleman and myself and my colleagues was as to the best mode of carrying that out. I do not know that at present I need say more upon this question. I have expressed the regret I feel deeply over the severance of the personal and political relations which I have had with my colleague who has occupied a seat on my right since we have been in the Senate, and I hope the time is not far distant when he may be enabled to see, although he may not be able to agree with us at the present moment that he will at least give us credit for having pursued that course which we believed to be the best in the interests of the Dominion and those who have been deprived of their rights.

Mr. Angers Tells Why He Resigned.

Senator Angers said he had to inform the House that he had obtained through the Prime Minister permission from the Governor-General to state to the House the reasons and circumstances of his withdrawal from the Cabinet. On the 8th of July inst. he wrote the Prime Minister the following letter:

I have the honor to inform you in writing as I have already done verbally that I cannot accept the responsibility of the declaration you are about to make to the Senate on the Manitoba school question. In consequence, please lay before His Excellency my resignation and obtain for me permission to state in the Senate the causes and reasons of my withdrawal from the Cabinet. Yours truly, A. R. ANGERS.

The permission to give these explanations I received yesterday and agreed to postpone them until to-day. It is unnecessary for me to go through the history of this important question of Separate Schools in Manitoba, but I have to retrace my steps to some little period not far distant from the present day. I wish to refer to the judgment of the Imperial Privy Council rendered in January last. He then quoted that portion of the judgment of the Imperial Privy Council contained in the Remedial Order, giving the substance of he judgment of their lordships, and also read the answer of the Manitoba Government to the Remedial Order, in order to show that Manitoba's answer was a direct refusal to comply with the direction therein contained. This refusal of Manitoba, he said, opened the doors of Parliament to grant justice to the minority, but what action did the Government take? He read the statement delivered by Sir Mackenzie Bowell on Monday last. It was upon this statement of the Government's policy that he based the reasons for his resignations. He then quoted from Manitoba's answer to the Remedial Order to show that there was no reasonable hope that the statement in Monday's announcement, that Manitoba would either offer or accept a compromise, would be realized.

Manitoba Would Never Re-Establish Separate Schools

The answer of Manitoba, he contended, showed that the Provincial Government was opposed to Separate schools on principle and that they would never willingly re-establish them. He declared that it was impossible for him to subscribe to the first paragraph of the declaration made by the Government on Monday; that in Manitoba's reply was to be found the hope of an amicable settlement of the school question on the basis of possible action by the Manitoba Government or Legislature. Therefore, upon that very important point which was not supported by evidence he had to refuse to take responsibility.

Dealing with the other paragraphs of the announcement he pointed out that the answer of the Manitoba Government, assented to by the Legislature, precluded any possibility of separate schools being restored to the minority. What was the use when in every paragraph of the answer of the Manitoba Government, assented to by the Legislature, there was a distinct refusal to restore these schools, of appealing to the Greenway Government for a satisfactory compromise? He pointed out that it was upon a promise that separate schools would be discontinued forever by Greenway, that schools were abolished. Was it now upon a promise of Mr. Greenway, unauthorized and in the face of the Legislature, which is in honor bound not to restore these schools, that a fair compromise was expected? This was the reason why he was again under the painful necessity of not being able to subscribe to that portion of the declaration.

Since he had withdrawn from the Cabinet until the present time, when he had the Governor-General's permission to make a statement, he had been accused of bigotry by the Conservative press and charged with undue haste in refusing to submit to further delay in the face of Manitoba's direct refusal to either offer or accept a compromise.

The Proposal Mr. Angers Favored

He had made a special request of the Government that the announcement given on Monday should be postponed until he had received the permission of the Governor-General to make his statement at the same time. He did not get that permission, through no fault of the Government, but he contended that it was incumbent on the Government not to make the statement they did on Monday, under the circumstances. This necessitates my stating that, in opposition to the proposal of the Government, I intended a proposal expressing a desire that a further delay might be granted, and objecting in the most positive manner to any communication being had with the Government of Manitoba, because an illusionary answer, an answer that the Government would be unable to carry out, would deprive the minority, under the action of the Government, of the protection of Parliament. Parliament would not, of course, have lost de facto its jurisdiction, but the Government would be unable, after entering into negotiations, to come and ask Parliament to grant legislation when it is so difficult to-day, without any such impediments, to move Parliament.

The proposal which I voted for in opposition to the declaration of the Government is to this effect, that, at this late date of the session, and seeing that so little time has elapsed since the reception of the answer of the Legislature of Manitoba to the Remedial Order, and in view of the complex nature of the legislation required to restore to the minority their rights and privileges to Separate schools, the Government has determined not to introduce such legislation at the present session, but will call a session of Parliament during next fall for the purpose of introducing and pressing to a conclusion the necessary legislation to grant relief to the said minority on the lines of the judgment of the Imperial Privy Council and the Remedial Order, if the Legislature of Manitoba has not before that time taken such steps as will satisfy the minority in that respect, which hope every loyal subject of Her Majesty should entertain before believing that the Province of Manitoba should ignore the decision of the Privy Council and the Remedial Order of the Governor-General.

He quoted from Sir John Macdonald speeches in sympathy with Separate Schools in Manitoba, and said that no man was in so good a position as Premier Bowell to give Remedial Legislation this session. The present was in his hands, but in the future blind fate might stand between him and Remedial Legislation. By the action of the Government Remedial Legislation had received such a blow that it never can be obtained.

Sir Frank Smith taunted Mr. Angers with retiring from the Government because he could not have his own way, and hinted that the ex-Minister of Agriculture was endeavoring to form a more congenial alliance. He defended the action of the Irish Catholics and declared that if Remedial Legislation was not granted, he would vote against the Government.

The Premier's Reply to Angers.

Premier Bowell expressed regret at the tone of the latter portion of Mr. Angers' speech. He resented it. On all matters of grave importance there must be differences of opinion between 13 or 14 gentlemen. He denied Mr. Angers' insinuation that his course was influenced from outside. He had himself suggested the announcement made on Monday in order to bring together all the elements of the Cabinet, in order to grant when time arrives those rights which he had always said they had been despoiled of. He was not in favor of Separate Schools per se, but there was a promise made when Manitoba came in that Separate Schools should be maintained forever, and he felt bound and he would take his party as far as he could to carry out the promises. He hesitated to pass Remedial Legislation, because he reflected on the great danger to provincial autonomy and to the peace of the Dominion. He quoted Mr. Tarte in proof of the opinion that it was impossible to coerce Manitoba, and in order to show that the Liberals were opposed to Remedial Legislation.

Referring to Mr. O'Donoghue's remark Sir Mackenzie Bowell said: "If my upper Canadian colleagues retire from fear—a quality they do not possess—I shall try and fill their places with gentlemen who hold my views. The gentleman said that if they submit to Remedial Legislation they would not be re-elected to Parliament. If that be the case, and probably it is so, much greater is the credit to be given them for taking their political lives in their hands." He was sorry that Mr. Angers had not confidence in the pledges of the Government. Those pledges would be carried out if life lasted and the Government were enabled to do it by majorities in Parliament. Was it not better, however, to have these concessions made by Manitoba than the Dominion in order to have the religion of the parents taught to the children?

The Remedial Bill Foreshadowed

He did not agree with the Manitoba Government, that the Remedial Order required the re-establishment of separate schools as they existed prior to 1890. While the Remedial Order included the full measure of the demands contained in the petitions of the Roman Catholics, there was no pledge in the order that those were to be carried out to the letter. He would not argue whether the Manitoba schools, prior to 1890, were efficient or not. Mr. Bernier had answered that question very well some time ago. The minority were willing to have certificated teachers, a proper inspection and that the public money should be expended under inspection. While the Government had placed within the power of Parliament the authority to go the full length of the demands, there was nothing in the Remedial Order to prevent them adopting a medium course, provided it met with the approval of the people demanding it. He took it that all the Catholics required was the right to have Separate schools, to be relieved of taxation for Public schools, to be enabled and have power and authority to teach morals and religion as they understood it and the full management of their schools, and that far the Government of which he was the head were prepared to go, if Parliament would sustain them, if they did not get a fair measure of relief from Manitoba.

What Manitoba Will BeAsked to Do.

The Premier then argued that Manitoba had held out promises of that kind. In support of this he quoted the clause in the answer of Manitoba, promising to cheerfully furnish all information necessary for a full and deliberate investigation of the whole subject. He should object to a commission as utterly useless, but he would approach the Legislature of Manitoba with the proposition: Are you prepared to restore Separate schools under such a system as to ensure efficiency with proper inspection and relief from taxation for other schools? He said that he was not defending the Government of Manitoba, which had so far refused to do anything in this direction.

OGILVIE ON LISTER'S CHARGES.

The Miller Magnate's Dispute With the Customs—Montreal Pleased at the Ministers Returning.

Montreal, July 11.—Mr. W. W. Ogilvie's attention having been drawn to Mr. Lister's charges in the Commons, the former gentleman said: "The charge is an absurd one. Corn that is imported pays duty; if it is imported for export, it pays no duty, but is checked in and out. The only question between the Customs Department and myself is one of rebate of duty. I imported corn and paid duty, let there be no mistake about it. The duty paid was 7 1-2 cents a bushel. Now the Customs' regulations specify that all corn that is kiln dried, ground and prepared for human food shall be subject to a rebate of 90 per cent. The corn was so prepared by me that subject to this rebate, and the papers making good my claim for said rebate were sent to Ottawa. Since then I have heard nothing concerning them, I have paid the duty of 7 1-2 cents per bushel, but I have not received a cent of the 90 per cent. of rebate to which I am lawfully entitled. As for paying a fine, as is suggested in the accusation, I have neither paid a fine nor have I been asked to pay one. You have the whole story above, and you will see that such a thing couldn't have been suggested. "The charges are entirely unfounded," concludes Mr. Ogilvie, with a smile, "even the charge that I walked into the little office." In fact, I have had no communication upon the subject with Ministers whatever.

A French-Canadian priest being interviewed regarding the despatch from New York alleging that the observance of Lent would be abolished, states that he cannot believe that it will be carried into effect here.

Fred Bury of this city returned from Ireland to-day and states that the greandfather of Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer, died in a lunatic asylum, and one of his uncles is also detained in a similar institution.

It is needless to say that there was general relief felt here when news came from Ottawa that Hon. Sir A. P. Caron and Hon. J. A. Ouimet had returned to their seats in the House, although, as already intimated, this has been expected all along. It must be added, also, that for no previous political crisis have Montrealers remained as calm as during the last few days.

THE G.T.R. WRECK.

Mr. Chamberlain Cables Inquiries as to the Disaster

Quebec, July 11.—The Governor-General has telegraphed the Mayor of Levis to express his sympathy with the wounded victims of the Craig's Road disaster, and also asked to be supplied with the list of killed and wounded to give to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has cabled inquiries concerning the disaster.

The death list has not been increased from 13, though two of the injured are very low. The others are doing well.

Dick Carroll's Opera.

Richard F. Carroll, the comedian who made things lively at the Pavilion last summer and subsequently appeared in "Rob Roy," has written the libretto of an opera, which has been produced with success in Boston. It is cileda "Kismet, or Two Tangled Turks," and the scene is in the Sultan's harem.

Local Jottings.

Toronto Pedlars' Association last evening in Richmond Hall elected these officers: President, Joseph Pocock, re-elected by acclamation; vice-presidents, W. Virgo and D. Kilby; secretary, J. Passmore, re-elected by acclamation; treasurer, J. Lomas, re-elected. All the officers made congratulatory speeches.

Dr. Ryerson, M.L.A., was driving along King-street west yesterday afternoon, when in trying to avoid a trolley car his horse got into an inextricable tangle with a horse and rig that were standing in front of the Manning Arcade. The doctor managed to jump and escape injury. After the horses had been untangled by sacrificing the harness the doctor hitched up his steed in the presence of a large number of spectators.

The Gosling Death.

The investigation of the charge of murder against Stephen Wright and Mary Clarke, who are accused of killing Mrs. Gosling in a Synes'-place hovel, on June 10, was continued for two hours yesterday by Assistant Police Magistrate Kingsford. The inquiry was adjourned until the 16th.

Baggage Arrangements For Pan-American Visitors.

Mr. McIntyre, chairman of the Transportation and Excursion Committee of the congress, has been informed from the Customs Department at Ottawa that all baggage bearing the label P.A.C. will be forwarded to Toronto without examination until arrival here. Labels can be had on application to Secretary Sherman at the Rossin House.

Mexican Postal Rates Cut in Two.

City of Mexico, July 11.—The Government has put into effect the recent decree reducing letter postage from 10 cents to 5 cents. Other postal matter is correspondingly reduced.

THE PUBLIC should bear in mind that Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil has nothing in common with the impure deteriorating class of so-called medicinal oils. It is eminently pure and really efficacious—relieving pain and lameness, stiffness of the joints or muscles, and sores or hurts, besides being an excellent specific for rheumatism, coughs and bronchial complaints.

MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE

The Clapp Shoe Co. 212 YONGE ST.

NEVER did Toronto know such a sweeping sale of shoes as we are making in this clearance. We have decided to close out at once fifty lines of Linen, Canvas and Tan Footwear, representing the most desirable up-to date styles.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

will be a great opportunity for money savers. These Shoes must be sold—and sold quickly. Come Friday if you can, for you know the best and most attractive will go first.

A glance at this price-wrecking list will suffice.

FOR LADIES.

	Clearing Price.
White Canvas Oxfords, always $1.	$ [illegible]
Tan Oxfords, regular price $1.50.	[illegible]
Genuine Russia Calf Tan Bal Bluchereette, real value $2; these won't last long.	[illegible]
Brown Canvas Oxfords, French heel, patent leather trimmings, other stores ask $2.50.	1.35
Irish Linen Oxfords, trimmed in tan, good value at $2.	1.35
George T. Slater's Russia Calf Juliets, opera toe, with fancy trimmings, former price $3.50.	1.75
George T. Slater's Russia Calf Oxfords, Trilby toe, creased vamps, very swell, regular $3.50.	1.75
George T. Slater's Bootes Oxfords, patent facing and pat. tip, always sold at $3.	1.75
Trilby 3-button Oxford, patent tip, can't be beat for style and finish, others ask $3.	2.00
An Assorted Lot of Oxfords and Slippers, worth in the regular way double the money.	[illegible]

Tan Shoes—FOR MEN—Tan Shoes

Our summer nearing its end and we have to make room for fall stocks, hence these startling quotations for the most fashionable, seasonable and reliable Tan Shoes in the market.

	Clearing Price.
Russia Calf Tan Oxfords, formerly $2.50.	[illegible]
Russia Calf Tan Oxfords, razor toe, worth $2.	1.50
Tan Calf Congress, needle toe, imitation lace, sold until now at $3.50	1.75
George T. Slater's Tan Calf Bals, usual price $4.50.	2.00
Light Tan Calf Bals, full razor toe, made by J. D. King, good value at $3.50.	[illegible]
Russia Calf Tan Bals, extreme pointed toe, hand-sewn, Ash & Peters, New York, regular $5.	3.50
Large assortment of Low Shoes in both black and tan to be closed out regardless.	

FOR BOYS.

	Clearing Price.
Boys' Russia Tan Oxfords, seamless, former price $1.75.	[illegible]
Youths' Russia Tan Bals, sold well for $1.50.	[illegible]
Boys Tan Lace Boots, all sizes, seamless, regular $2.	1.25

MISSES AND CHILDREN.

	Clearing Price.
Child's Button Boots, spring heel, pat. tip, sizes 8 to 10, usual price $1.	[illegible]
Child's Tan Calf Oxford, leather lined, newest style, sizes 7 to 10, actual value $1.	[illegible]
Child's Dongola Button, tipped, spring heel, sizes 5 to 11, always sold at 85c.	[illegible]
Misses' Buff Oxfords, toe cap, sizes 11 to 2, worth 85c.	[illegible]
Misses' Fancy White Canvas Oxfords, French heel, fine American, sizes 11 to 2, well worth $1.50.	[illegible]
Child's Tan Goat Button, spring heel, American, sizes 8 to 10 1-2, until now $1.50.	1.00

SPORTING GOODS.

We have added to our stock of Sporting Shoes the entire stock of H. P. Davies & Co. These goods are all of the finest English manufacture, consisting of Ladies' Lawn Tennis and Bicycle Shoes, Black Kid and Tan Oxfords, with or without straps, smooth or rough soles. Gentlemen's Cricket, Tennis, Running, Baseball and Bicycle Shoes in white canvas, black and tan calf or canvas, with oak tanned soles or rubber soles, hand-sewn, spiked or smooth. Nothing better can be had in Toronto at any price. We offer this stock at a discount of 40 per cent. on H. P. Davies & Co.'s regular prices.

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