

## Our Ottawa Special

An Interesting Debate on Mr.  
Tarte's Resolution,Which is Fully Indorsed by  
D'Alton McCarthy.The Government Charged  
With Restoring the  
"Star Chamber."A Plaintiff Sitting as a Judge  
Trying His Own Case."Mr. Costigan Comes in for a Severe  
Overhauling—Government Sup-  
porters Make a Lame  
Defense.

[Specially reported for the ADVERTISER by our  
editorial representative at the Capital.]  
OTTAWA, March 7.—The Manitoba school  
question again occupied the attention of  
the House to-day to the exclusion of every-  
thing else. The day's debate was marked  
by an able argument by Mr. D'Alton Mc-  
Carthy condemning the course of the Gov-  
ernment and indorsing every word of Mr.  
Tarte's resolution. Messrs. Langevin, Cur-  
ran, Devlin, Costigan, Beausoleil and Craig  
took part in the debate. Mr. Amyot moved  
the adjournment which was carried.

"This House desires to express its dissatis-  
faction at the action of the Government in  
dealing with the Manitoba school question  
and in assuming to be possessed of judicial  
functions conflicting with their duty as  
constitutional advisers of the crown, which  
assumption is wholly unknown to the law  
and if now acquiesced in would be entirely  
subversive of the principle of Ministerial  
responsibility."

Mr. McCarthy resumed the debate on  
Mr. Tarte's resolution given above. He  
reminded the House that the educational  
clauses of the British North America Act  
were somewhat altered when being trans-  
ferred to the Manitoba Act of Union. The  
period for the disallowance of the school  
acts in question expired in April, 1891. The  
power of disallowance was not exercised  
and no action was taken on the petitions  
against the acts by the Cabinet until March,  
1892. The Barrett litigation against the  
acts was not only not promoted by Barrett,  
but was actually incited and carried  
through by the Dominion Government.  
This fact was important. It would not  
naturally inspire confidence in the Mani-  
toba Government in the judicial character  
of the Dominion Government in this appeal  
to the Governor-General in Council if it  
had a judicial character. He argued  
no great fault with the report of  
the Minister of Justice in  
declining to veto the act, except that there  
was an implied promise in it that, failing  
a legal remedy for the minority in the  
courts, the Federal power would afford  
protection and redress. He referred to  
the terms of Sir John Macdonald's report on  
the New Brunswick School Act, as show-  
ing that it was for the minority to appeal  
to the Provincial Legislature, which had  
the sole power of redress. Mr. McCarthy  
proceeded to show, by documentary evi-  
dence, that Barrett was a nominal plaintiff  
in the suit to upset the Manitoba School  
Acts—the mere nominee of the Dominion  
Government—and all the bills of costs in  
the matter were sent in to and paid by the  
Dominion Government. They said Hon.  
S. H. Blake \$600 as counsel for Barrett  
before the judicial committee in England.

Coming down to a later date, Mr. Mc-  
Carthy pointed out that the pending pro-  
ceedings at Ottawa were designed to de-  
stroy the legislation of Manitoba in ques-  
tion. He asked the House to bear this in  
mind. It seemed to him that although the  
First Minister held out in 1891 hopes of  
redress, the Government did not know for  
certain that they had any power.  
(Hear, hear.) This must be disappointing  
to those who received private pledges. He  
did not find fault with admitting the right  
of appeal to the Governor-General in Coun-  
cil, but what enabled him to concur in  
the first part of the resolution  
was his opinion that the Government  
ought to have refused to entertain the  
appeal on the ground that the exclusive  
right of the Province to pass the legisla-  
tion in question having been settled by the  
judgment of the English Privy Council, it  
was unwise to prolong the agitation. The  
matter should have been settled last Sep-  
tember, and settled as a matter of public  
policy.

Mr. McCarthy denounced as unseemly  
the course of the Ministry in assailing in  
the courts the constitutionality of a Pro-  
vincial Act. They had enough to do to de-  
fend the constitutionality of the acts of the  
Dominion Parliament. The Government of  
the day which offered to bear the expenses  
of testing the New Brunswick School Act  
and the authority of the House for  
the expenditure. It was not so  
in this case. What difference did  
it make to this Government whether  
the Manitoba School Act was ultra vires or  
extra vires, so long as they acted on the  
principle laid down last night by the First  
Minister of refusing to veto any Provincial  
legislation? The facts of this case were  
known, and the question as to  
whether or not the appeal should be enter-  
tained might have been decided at once  
and the whole matter cleared off the field  
of politics. The actual issue was: Whether  
the Province of Manitoba, with a Protestant  
population of 160,000 or 100,000, and a  
Roman Catholic population of 20,000, was  
to have imposed upon it a system of sepa-  
rate schools against its will. They could  
not do it in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia  
or Prince Edward Island, and yet, it he  
understood the First Minister last night,  
his Government in Council was severely  
criticized by Mr. McCarthy as unconstitu-

tional and foreign to our institutions. The  
political advisers of his Excellency assumed  
to act on this matter in a manner different  
from any other matter. To show this, Mr.  
McCarthy quoted the report of the sub-  
committee signed by Sir John Thompson,  
in which it is claimed that in dealing  
with the appeal in a judicial manner  
the members of the Cabinet were in  
no wise pledged to political action. Sir  
John Thompson had last night spoken of  
the Cabinet as the guardian or trustee of  
the rights of the minority, and this made  
it manifest that in the end, if the appeal  
was heard on its merits, the Government  
intended to act in a judicial capacity.

"Sir," exclaimed Mr. McCarthy, "they  
propose to restore the star chamber in  
Canada. The star chamber was a body  
which arrogated to itself judicial functions.  
The case came before the whole Privy  
Council with Mr. Ives presiding and the  
Attorney-General acting as an assessor.  
(Laughter.) It was described by the chief  
Government organ as 'an historic scene.'"  
He read from Dickey to show the functions  
assumed and discharged by the council,  
or Star Chamber, abolished by the Long  
Parliament shortly before the time of  
Cromwell. If the present Dominion Privy  
Council had judicial functions they ought  
to be prohibited from exercising them. He  
asked the House to picture a Cabinet which  
stepped up the legal proceedings to upset  
the Manitoba school legislation, and were  
defeated in the highest court in the empire  
now sitting in a judicial capacity as a court  
of appeal on the same issue. It was the  
case of a plaintiff sitting as a judge trying  
his own case. It was a position of affairs  
calling for the court of Queen's Bench to  
intervene and remove those proceedings to  
a calmer and more impartial atmosphere.  
(Laughter.) The Cabinet could hardly be  
said to be fit to try the case. The hon-  
orable gentleman pointed out that even if  
the Cabinet made an order on the Manitoba  
Legislature it could only be enforced by  
act of this Parliament, and therefore in the  
analysis it came into the political arena  
and was decided there.

As to the claim of counsel for the minor-  
ity that the British North America Act  
applied to this case, Mr. McCarthy said  
that this contention never occurred to any  
one before, yet it was one of the questions  
which they were told was to be referred to  
the Supreme Court. Mr. McCarthy here  
entered on an extended and critical legal  
argument to show that the sections of the  
B. N. A. Act which replaced by the educa-  
tional clauses of the Manitoba Act of  
Union, and to show the precise bearing of  
the various sections of the Manitoba Act.  
Proceeding, he said: "If the Government  
is not as a matter of policy—and I believe  
this House will not tolerate any interference  
—going to interfere with Manitoba, what  
object is there in putting questions to the  
Supreme Court? Could they not just as  
well determine the matter now as two years  
hence? (Hear, hear, from Mr. Laurier.)  
If the First Minister would frankly say  
that if he has the power he will pass a  
remedial order, we will know where we  
stand. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand  
if a remedial order is not to be made there  
is no need to invite further litigation to  
determine a purely academic question. An  
order of prevention now is better than an  
order of cure. This, sir, is a political  
question, and the Government should take  
the full responsibility at once.  
An honorable member—So they do.  
Mr. McCarthy—They do not, and I will  
show you why."

D'Alton McCarthy then proceeded to  
quote from the utterance of Hon. Mr. Daly  
when he went back for re-election on enter-  
ing the Cabinet. He was asked to state his  
position on the school question and replied,  
"I am in the position of a judge hearing a  
case and my mouth is closed." Was that not  
evading the Ministerial responsibility?  
(Hear, hear.) He quoted Mr. Outimet at a  
nomination meeting about the same time.  
Mr. Outimet said the same thing. He was  
judge and not at liberty to declare his posi-  
tion as a Minister of the crown. Mr. Laurier  
was present, and Mr. McCarthy described  
Mr. Outimet as being on this question  
between the devil and the deep sea.  
Dr. Bergen created loud laughter by  
saying, "You're the devil," and Mr.  
McCarthy, taking it good-naturedly, after-  
wards alluded to Mr. Laurier as the deep  
sea. Were these public utterances chal-  
lenging the right of the electors to obtain  
any Ministerial declaration on this subject  
because the Ministers were judges, and  
judges not at liberty to declare his posi-  
tion? He thought it was, and therefore in-  
consistent with the First Minister's declara-  
tion last night that they accepted fully their  
Ministerial responsibility. He took the lan-  
guage of the First Minister last night to  
mean that if he could he would interfere,  
and he warned the Government and the  
House not to strain the relations between  
the Provinces and the Dominion. Mr.  
McCarthy, after speaking for two hours,  
finally impressed upon the House the im-  
portance and far-reaching effects of the de-  
cision in this case. He indorsed Mr.  
Tarte's resolution.

Mr. Hector Langevin, it had been  
rumored in the corridors, would make an  
inflammatory speech, but the dethroned suc-  
cessor to Sir George Cartier spoke mildly  
for about fifteen minutes, supporting the  
Government in general terms. He be-  
lieved Manitoba had a right to separate  
schools, and as soon as the Government  
ascertained their power it would be their  
duty to act.

Mr. Curran, Solicitor-General, delivered  
a long speech in support of what he termed  
the wise course of the Government in re-  
ferring the matter to the courts once again.  
The House was thin but the public galleries  
were full which perhaps compensated Mr.  
Curran for an inattentive House. He  
endeavored to raise a laugh by saying that  
in this debate Messrs. McCarthy and Tarte  
were sitting in one boat, but under two flags.  
He argued that if they agreed now on  
this subject in excess of their authority, and  
the courts upset the Federal Act, they  
would be in a humiliating position. In con-  
clusion Mr. Curran pitched into Mr.  
Mercier for pleading for the life of Riel.

Mr. Devlin followed. He reiterated on  
the Solicitor-General's closing words by  
saying that Mr. Curran, whom he described  
as a violent agitator, himself claimed  
credit for pleading for the life of Riel.  
"Never," sang out Mr. Curran, "Never!"  
re-echoed Devlin in a questioning tone.  
"Why, sir, here is a letter to the Catholic  
Record over the honorable gentleman's own  
signature, claiming credit for the very

action he now repudiates." Mr. Devlin  
proceeded to expose the inconsistency of  
Hon. John Costigan in demanding dis-  
allowance of the New Brunswick School  
Act and acquiescing in the refusal of the  
Government to disallow the Manitoba  
School Act. Referring to Mr. Chapleau's  
visit to Archbishop Tache prior to  
the last general election on  
this subject and the pledges given then,  
Mr. Devlin was certain that Mr. Chapleau,  
if not authorized by the Cabinet of that  
day, was sent by the then Premier, Sir  
John Macdonald. Mr. Devlin accused Mr.  
Costigan of being false to the cause which,  
as an Irish Catholic champion of former  
days, he was supposed to represent. Since  
his entrance to the Cabinet, obtained by  
means of his championing of Catholic  
schools, he had been silent. He challenged  
the Secretary of State to demand justice  
for the Catholics of Manitoba or resign  
from the Government which withheld it.  
Mr. Devlin contended that the minority in  
Manitoba were entitled to the protection  
of the constitution and the restoration of  
their rights.

Mr. Costigan, the Secretary of State,  
took the floor when Mr. Devlin sat down.  
He accused Mr. Tarte of dragging this  
question in the mire, and after making a  
speech in favor of condemning the Govern-  
ment for not disallowing the act, moving  
a resolution which did not do anything of  
the kind. Mr. Tarte had joined hands  
with Mr. McCarthy, he said, and each  
dressed up the resolution as they would a  
skeleton to suit the divergent views of  
divergent parties in this House. Mr.  
Tarte had played second fiddle to Mr.  
McCarthy. Mr. Costigan warmly re-  
sented Mr. Devlin's aspersions on his conduct,  
and spent a great deal of time over his personal  
conduct and his attitude on the New Brun-  
swick school question.

Mr. Beausoleil denied that there was  
any collusion between Mr. Tarte and Mr.  
McCarthy in the framing of the resolution  
under discussion. He delivered a long  
speech in French, giving a full history of  
the whole case. Mr. Craig, of East  
Durham (Conservative), said that if the  
amendment had been moved by Mr. Mc-  
Carthy and supported by his speech of to-  
day he might have hesitated about opposing  
it, but as Mr. Tarte's object was to em-  
barrass the Government he intended to  
vote against it. The Government had de-  
clined to disallow the School Act, and he  
approved of that. He did not understand the  
alleged violation of Ministerial responsibility  
set forth in the resolution because of the  
assumption by the Cabinet of judicial func-  
tions. He was not afraid of a reference  
to this stage to the Supreme Court. He did  
not think the Government could evade  
Ministerial responsibility. He believed in  
national schools—purely secular schools.  
He indorsed a recent utterance of the  
legate of the Pope on this subject. Mr.  
Amyot moved the adjournment of the  
debate which was continued to-morrow  
as a special order.

The report of the Department of Indian  
Affairs was laid on the table, and the House  
adjourned at 1 o'clock.

Notes.  
The Government to-day submitted to  
Parliament the formal report of the dele-  
gates who visited Washington last year to  
negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with the  
United States Government. The report is  
substantially a repetition of the account of  
the proceedings given to Parliament by the  
Finance Minister last year. Notwith-  
standing statements to the contrary made  
by Secretary Blaine and Mr. Foster U. S.  
Secretary of State, whose reports are re-  
indorsed by the British Minister at Wash-  
ington, the report declares that Mr. Blaine  
refused consideration of any proposition short  
of complete free trade between Canada and  
the United States, and that the U. S. de-  
tariff for the two countries against the rest  
of the world, and especially against  
Great Britain. They report that Mr.  
Blaine said: "We should expect to have  
Canadians to compete with in manu-  
facturing, but no one else; and that," he  
added, "we experienced the peculiar diffi-  
culty a short time ago of negotiating a  
treaty with a country which has a foreign  
arm extended over her." Mr. Blaine is also  
credited with stating that smuggling could  
only be prevented by making the tariff  
uniform for both countries and equalizing  
the Canadian tariff to that of the United  
States. The Canadian delegates stated  
that they were unable to consider the pro-  
posal to grant free fishing privileges in  
Canadian waters in return for the free ad-  
mission of Canadian fish into the United  
States markets.

It is understood that the Government  
will introduce a bill to abolish the Quebec  
harbor police.  
Hon. John Costigan and Hon. Wilfrid  
Laurier have signified their intention of  
being present at the St. Patrick's banquet  
on St. Patrick's day.

BURNED OUT.  
MIMICO HAS A \$40,000 BLAZE—An Ottawa  
Hotel Destroyed.  
MIMICO, Ont., March 7.—Fire in a three-  
story brick building occupied as a factory  
by James Morrison, brass manufacturer,  
and also as a copper and chandelier works,  
caused a loss of between \$35,000 and  
\$40,000. Thirty hands are thrown out of  
employment.

OTTAWA, March 7.—The Palace Hotel, a  
four-story brick structure, opposite the  
C. P. R. depot, was totally destroyed by  
fire to-night. The walls collapsed and  
crushed in the walls of an adjoining build-  
ing. Loss, \$5,000; insured.

No News of the Naronic.  
NEW YORK, March 7.—None of the in-  
coming steamers have any news of the  
Naronic, and all report violent weather.

Three Tramps Killed.  
LIMA, Ohio, March 7.—A freight train on  
the Chicago and Erie Railway went through  
the bridge over the Ottawa River yester-  
day and took with it nineteen cars, piling  
them up in the river. Three tramps are  
dead in the ruins.

The new Union Station in Detroit is now  
open for traffic, and is the most central  
depot in that city. Passengers taking the  
Canadian Pacific Railway have no transfer  
to make for the Detroit, Lansing and North-  
western, Flint and Pere Marquette Railways,  
which go to Western and Northern Michi-  
gan points, and Wabash Railway, for all  
western and southwestern points, includ-  
ing Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, etc.  
THOS. R. PARKER, city passenger agent,  
No. 1 Masonic Temple.

## Baby Farm Atrocities

Frightful Revelations of an Aus-  
trian Institution,Gen. Wolseley Supporting the  
Ulster Anti-Home Rulers.Serious Conflict Between Serbian  
Soldiers and Riotous Peasants.Alleged Immense Fortune Left by an  
English Jew.Marriage of the Late Gen. George B.  
McClellan's Daughter.

Serious Rioting in Serbia.

VIENNA, March 7.—A serious conflict  
occurred between troops and peasantry at  
Gonashitz, Servia, on account of political  
agitation and troops were summoned to  
suppress the disorder. Ten of the peasants  
were killed and seven wounded in the fight.

Marriage of Gen. McClellan's  
Daughter.

PARIS, March 7.—The civil marriage of  
Mary McClellan and Paul Despriz, attache  
to the French legation at Washington, took  
place yesterday, and the religious marriage  
was celebrated in the oratory of the Nan-  
cette today. Only the intimate friends of  
both families were present, including Mrs.  
P. B. McClellan, the bride's mother, and  
the parents of the groom.

Bombs Lying About Loose.

ROME, March 7.—Two dynamite bombs  
were discovered to-day in the house of  
Signor Brin, Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
Another bomb was found in front of a local  
prison.

The King and Queen of Portugal and  
Archduke Charles Louis of Austria, have  
arrived here to attend the silver wedding  
of the King and Queen of Italy.

Jubilant on Board the New York.

LONDON, March 7.—The lunch on board  
the steamship New York, of the American  
Line, on Tuesday, was a magnificent affair.  
The number of guests was large, and in-  
cluded the distinguished men, American  
as well as well-known Britons. A special  
saloon train took the guests from London  
to Southampton, where they were escorted  
on board of the New York. Sir Charles  
Tupper declared that anything which  
brought the two countries together served  
to advance civilization and he rejoiced  
thereat.

McCarthy's Health Failing.

LONDON, March 7.—Justin McCarthy's  
health gets worse and worse. He was un-  
able to attend to his Parliamentary duties  
last week, being laid up with severe bleed-  
ing at the nose. He was laid in the House  
of Commons a week ago Friday, when he  
came down at great personal risk to vote  
for the second reading of the Home Rule  
Bill. He looked very ill, and should be not  
be able to resume his seat there would not  
now be the same difficulty in securing a  
quorum as there would have been six  
months ago.

Fabulous Figures.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 7.—The Be-  
sarabian News publishes a remarkable story  
of the fortune left at the beginning of the  
century by an English Jew named Levi.  
residing in Basel, and his widow and  
deposited by her in the Bank of England in  
1803. The fortune is said to have been un-  
touched since then and to amount now to  
\$60,000,000. Miss Humerie, an American,  
is said to have proved her right to one forty-  
fourth of her sum. The remainder, says the  
News, will go to Anne Finkelshten, the  
Levi, wife of a jeweler in Ismail, at the  
mouth of the Danube.

Slaughter of the Innocents.

VIENNA, March 7.—Three baby farmers  
have been arrested at Przemyśl through  
the suspicious death of the daughter of a  
Government official who had been kept  
secluded for several days at the house of  
one of the midwives. On Friday the woman  
was placed under surveillance and the back  
yard of her house was dug over. The  
bodies of 27 very young infants were found  
in cigar boxes a few inches beneath the  
surface. The woman at once accused two  
other midwives of having buried the child-  
ren. A similar investigation of the dis-  
covery of the skeletons of nineteen infants.  
The women confessed, but said that if ar-  
raigned they would shake the city with their  
revelations.

Gen. Wolseley and the Orangemen.

LONDON, March 7.—Gen. Wolseley, com-  
mander-in-chief of the army in Ireland, is  
severely criticized by Radicals and Liberals  
on account of his attitude toward men who  
are organizing anti-home rule demonstra-  
tions in Ulster, and are ordering the en-  
listment of Orange recruits for the osten-  
sible purpose of fighting against the Dublin  
Parliament. Dr. Richard Kane, the  
Marquis of Londonderry, and other leaders  
of the Ulster movement have been at Gen.  
Wolseley's house in Dublin within the last  
two weeks, and whenever Gen. Wolseley  
has been mentioned at the Orange meetings  
all present have gone wild with enthusi-  
asm. These demonstrations are regarded  
as showing beyond doubt that the com-  
mander-in-chief has given his Ulster  
friends some pledge or suggestion which  
they have communicated to their lodges,  
and which all consider at least an assur-  
ance of indirect help at least. Radical  
dailies in the province have already begun  
to clamor for Gen. Wolseley's recall,  
naming him at the same time an "inciter  
of mutiny," "covert traitor," and the  
like. Here it is believed that before the  
Home Rule Bill passes the third reading  
Gen. Wolseley will be replaced by Lord  
Roberts, who will arrive from Calcutta  
about April.

The Gladstonians Too Much for Them.

LONDON, March 7.—The Unionists are  
still in a demoralized condition. They are  
inclined to put the blame on Mr. Balfour,  
who, they say, has no enthusiasm as a  
leader. Although there seems to be truth  
in this, a more direct cause of their col-  
lapse is because they are intellectually out-  
matched by the present Government. In  
every debate they have been worsted. Mr.  
Churchill was the only one who managed to  
infuse any reality into the attacks. There  
is no doubt, moreover, that the British

public is increasingly inclined to give Mr.  
Gladstone a chance of settling the Irish  
question.

Among the party leaders of all sections  
the feeling is growing that the passage of  
the Home Rule Bill will be followed in a  
very few years by the granting of local  
parliaments to England, Scotland and  
Wales, the Imperial Parliament remaining,  
in which all four countries, as well as the  
colonies, will be federated for Imperial  
purposes. Mr. Chamberlain is playing for  
that.

GULLED AND CURTAILED.

News of the Day Without  
Note or Comment.

The Stars and Stripes were raised over  
the steamship Paria of the new American  
line on Tuesday.

The death is announced in London,  
England, of Hugh Nelson, ex-Governor of  
British Columbia.

The McMurry-Judge Iron Company, of  
St. Louis, Mo., has assigned, liabilities  
\$140,000, assets \$69,000.

Gen. Thos. T. Eckert, it is said, will be  
elected president of the Western Union  
Company by the board of directors.

Mr. Hennessy is regarded as a strong  
accession to the ranks of the Unionists in  
the House of Commons, and the Tories and  
Unionists are preparing to give him an  
enthusiastic welcome.

Edward G. Gilbert, president of the  
Gilbert Car Manufacturing Company, died  
suddenly Tuesday morning at his home in  
Troy, N. Y., aged 46 years.

The Government of Brazil has seized six  
cars of arms destined for the revolutionaries  
who are besieging Santa Anna. The cargo of  
the schooner Carmelita has also fallen into  
the hands of the Government troops.

Gov. Flower, of New York, has com-  
muted the sentences of Thomas Jones and  
William Henry Parker to imprisonment for  
life. Jones was convicted in Rensselaer  
county and Parker in Niagara county, of  
murder in the first degree.

A Washington dispatch says: The steady  
tramp, tramp of the office-seeker sounded  
through the White House all day. There  
was practically no cessation in the line of  
people who ascended the stairway leading  
to the President's room.

Mrs. Brown, wife of Archibald L. Brown  
and eldest daughter of Chief Justice and  
Justice Melville W. Fuller, died on Tuesday  
morning in New York. Before her marriage  
she was a social leader at Washington. She  
was about 28 years old.

It now seems very probable that Port  
Huron and Fort Gratiot will be consoli-  
dated before the coming election. The  
Annexation Bill presented to the Legisla-  
ture provides for the extension of the city  
limits north so as to take in Huron  
Beach, three miles north of this city. This  
will give Port Huron a lake and river  
front of seven miles, with a population of  
about 20,000.

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

All Quiet at the Island Capital—Cleve-  
land's Administration Will Give  
All Parties a Hearing.

HONOLULU, Feb. 26.—Via San Francisco,  
March 7.—The Provisional Government is  
getting along quietly and no outbreak has  
occurred. The local papers are full of  
articles bearing on the topic of annexation.  
Several strong articles have appeared in  
the native papers, and John Sheldon,  
editor of the Hawaii Holimoa, was arrested  
on the charge of contempt of the Legisla-  
tive Assembly, because of publishing his  
paper an attack on the Provisional Govern-  
ment. It speaks of the revolution as "the  
illegitimate kid of Stevens and the sugar  
planters, of which Wilcox was the dry  
nurse."

WASHINGTON correspondent telegraphs that,  
while it is not certain what President  
Cleveland will do in the appointing of a  
commission to visit Hawaii before acting  
on the annexation question, one decision  
has been reached, and that is that the com-  
missioners and the representatives of the  
dethroned queen and of the heirs apparent  
shall all be heard before action of any kind  
is taken.

IN LABOR'S FIELD.

No Switchmen's Strike on the M. C. R.  
in Detroit—Knights Stick to  
Dempey.

DETROIT, March 7.—"We have no strike  
here," said Robert Miller, general superin-  
tendent of the Michigan Central yesterday.  
"About ten days ago we received a demand  
from our switchmen for higher wages. It  
was considered and the request refused.  
We have heard nothing of the matter  
since."

PITTSBURGH, March 7.—Although Hugh  
Donnelly, master workman of District As-  
sembly No. 3, Knights of Labor, has been  
sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in  
connection with the Homestead poisoning case,  
the fealty of the association has not  
swerved in the least. If he is compelled  
to undergo the sentence of the court he  
will still remain master workman of the  
Knights of Labor for the term for which he  
was elected. The association is still hope-  
ful that a new trial can be secured for  
Dempey.

TOLEDO, O., March 7.—To-morrow morn-  
ing at 6 o'clock 50 engineers and as many  
firemen of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Nor-  
folk Michigan Railroad will go out on strike.  
An order to that effect was issued by Chief  
Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Engineers,  
and Chief Sargent, of the Firemen. All  
attempts to settle the differences have  
proved futile.

She Twisted the Towel.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., March 7.—A  
lady by the name of Gould committed  
suicide at the Park Place Hotel yesterday  
afternoon. She was accomplished by opening  
the veins of her wrist and then twisting a wet  
towel around her throat and choking her-  
self to death by twisting the towel tight.

The body of Mr. Walsh, an old resident  
of Dundas, an old soldier who went through  
the American war, was found in the marsh  
near that town on Tuesday. An inquest  
will be held.

Among the pains and aches cured with  
marvelous rapidity with Dr. Thomas' Elec-  
tric Oil, is ear ache. The young are espe-  
cially subject to it, and the desirability of  
this Oil as a family remedy is enhanced by  
the fact that it is admirably adapted not  
only to the above ailment, but also to the  
hurts, disorders of the bowels, and affections  
of the throat, in which the young are  
specially subject.

## Tolu, Tar and Tamarack

For the cure of Coughs, Colds,  
Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping  
Cough and all affections of the  
throat and lungs. It is stated  
with all confidence that this  
preparation will cure.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is prepared from  
a valuable formula which is not  
kept secret. It is a concentrated  
preparation of Tolu Balsam,  
Pine Tar, Tamarack Gum,  
Syrup Gum, etc.

PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.  
For sale by all druggists.

IN THE SPORTING WORLD.

Gibbons Gets Away With Daily in the  
Prize Fight at New Orleans.

THE TURF.

The enormous amounts which the race  
tracks derive from their gambling acces-  
sories may be judged from the fact that a  
citizen of St. Paul has paid \$175,000 for the  
gambling privileges at one of the race  
tracks near Chicago this summer.

ATHLETICS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 7.—In the  
feather weight glove contest last night  
before the Orleans Athletic Club Joe  
Green, of New Orleans, defeated Robert  
Harper, of Chicago, in 43 rounds. Both  
men are colored.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 7.—Consider-  
able interest was taken in the fight to-night  
for a purse of \$3,500 between Austin  
Gibbons, of Paterson, and Mike Daly, of  
Bangor, Me. The prices were fixed at \$3  
for general admission, \$4 for reserved  
seats and \$5 for private box seats, and  
there was a large attendance. Gibbons  
was a favorite in the betting. The arena  
in which they fought was so constructed  
that 8,000 people could be comfortably  
seated and see the ring easily. Gibbons  
won in the 31st round.

Bob Fitzsimmons and Jim Hall battle  
to-morrow evening for a \$40,000 purse.

HOCKEY.

The funniest thing on skates will be seen  
in the Princess Rink this (Wednesday)  
evening when two teams composed of Bank-  
ers and Princess Club, wearing the most  
ridiculous costumes that can be found, will  
line up to play a game of hockey. The game  
is called for 8 o'clock sharp. All taking  
part are requested to be on hand sharp on  
time.

SKATING.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 7.—Fred C.  
Green to-night defeated Hugh J. McCor-  
mick half a lap in a good two-mile race in  
the Singer Rink, fourteen laps to the mile.  
First mile was made in 3:04; the two miles  
in 6:24.

DR. TALMAGE TALKS.

No Church Could Withstand the Ad-  
versities of the Tabernacle.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A big congrega-  
tion filled the Brooklyn Tabernacle Sunday  
to hear Dr. Talmage make an extended  
reference to the Tabernacle's financial em-  
barrassment. He said:

"We have been almost at our wit's end  
how to save our church, and that through  
no fault of our own. The story in a nut-  
shell is that years ago we built a large  
church. The next year we enlarged it at  
almost the expense of a new church. Just  
as we were getting it paid for it was  
destroyed by fire. Then we built another  
large church, because of publishing his  
paper an attack on the Provisional Govern-  
ment. It speaks of the revolution as 'the  
illegitimate kid of Stevens and the sugar  
planters, of which Wilcox was the dry  
nurse.'"

WASHINGTON correspondent telegraphs that,  
while it is not certain what President  
Cleveland will do in the appointing of a  
commission to visit Hawaii before acting  
on the annexation question, one decision  
has been reached, and that is that the com-<