WEEKLY SUN ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 19, 1896.

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

Hon. Mr. Dickey's Speech in Introducing the Measure.

A Pretty Full Synopsis of all the Important Clauses in the Bill.

Sir Charles Tupper Introduced Into the House of Commons Amid • Cheers-Mr. McInerney of Kent, in the Budget Debate, Shows the Fallacy of Liberal Statements.

MUNICIPAL TAXES

Ottawa, Feb. 11.-What with the re- | eral lines of the bill. I do not intend introduction of Sir Charles Tupper to particularly to discuss either the de- Hon. A. G. Jones of Halifax had said parliamentary life and the underbe presented, there was a general rush to the galleries this afternoon. Sir Charles was introduced by Mr. Foster possession of the lines on which the bill has been drawn. Mr. McCarthy asked—Perhaps the and Hector MacDougall, and there was a great cheer from the ministerial benches as soon as the three on, gentleman will tell the house about gentlemen passed the bar. Sir Charles the financial aspect of the measure? having shaken hands with Mr. Speak-Mr. Diokey replied-The financial aser, Mr. Foster waited for him to turn pect of the measure is this: The Cathto the ministerial side of the house, olics who become adherents to / this and pointed to the seat occupied for years by Sir John Macdonald, afterchool system, or rather who do not by Sir John Thompson, and allowed to tax themselves for the sepwards then later by Mr. Foster himself-the arate schools in their district and seat of the leader of the house-which they are exempted from taxation for Mr. Foster in so conspicuous a manner surrendered to Sir Charles. Mr. Manitoba. The nunicipality is enjoin-Foster's action evoked a further storm of cheers from the ministerial benches. ed by the bill to collect the whole No sooner had the echo died away than the liberals had their innings

Mr. Angers, the new member for Charlevoix, being introduced by Mr. support of schools in the municipality: Laurier and Mr. Choquette. by property in trat sense I mean Roit-Then the house settled itself down to a consideration of the remedia tax for the support of separate schools bill. There was no discussion, Mr. Dickey's explanation being given in a conversational tone, and being, more-

over, very general in its character. be the subject of discussion in the Mr. Dickey moved for leave to introduce a bill intitled the house. But so far as the bill is concerned, the attempt that was made by REMEDIAL ACT OF MANITOBA. the government was this: There were

There were cries of "Explain." two aspects of the question. The shar Mr. Dickey, rising, said: Mr. Speaking of the legislative grant was one er, I am afraid any explanation I can of the rights adjudged primarily to give today with the members of the the Roman Cotholic minority in Maniuse not in possession of the bill will tobal in the privy council decision in be very inadequate, and will really England and Canadia. That, therefore, not furnish hon, members with any was one of the rights to which they very definite information as to the dewere particularly entitled. On the tails of the bill. The only thing I can other hand it was felt that for this say to the house, in asking leave to parliament to attempt to interfere dir- ure. How utterly groundless this introduce the bill, is to refer to the general lines on which it is drawn. I ectly with the supply granted by the province of Manitoba would lead to enormous practical difficulties, besides may say that in drafting it the lines of the old legislation in Manitoba have being of a very highly offensive charbeen followed as closely as possible, in order that while restoring these rights, which it was thought desirable should be restored, it should not trans-gress the lines of the jurisdiction of acter, if I may use that term-to the stitutional authority to deal practically with the question of the legislative this parliament. It has been a matter of very grave difficulty. I need scarce-

cussion respecting Sir Charles Tup-per's statement that the liberals had spent at least \$25,000 in the recent Regarding the liberal argument that the population of Canada had depreased under the national policy, he Cape Breton election. He character-ized this statement as ludicrously inpointed out that the census of 1881 could not be used for purposes of comparison with that of 1891, because the former had been asserted by both Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Blake to

official investigation. be utterly unreliable. After giving figures to show the immense indus-Sir Charles, in ceply, spoke with his trial development that had taken place in Canada under the national policy, old time vigor. He said from all the information which came into his possession, and that of his friends, he had and dwelling upon the importance of reason to believe that the the Canadian fisheries, he answered amount mentioned was well within the contention that Canada was not the estimate. Money had been prom-ised men in Cape Breton county to

very

votes.

prosperous by citing figures illustratto ing the wealth that the country posabstain from voting, while others had been paid substantial sums for their The house adjourned at 1 a. m. votes. The Cape Breton election was a matter of life and death to the oppo-A CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS. sition-(ministerial cheers)-and know-ing that the party was accustomed to The conservative caucus, held in oom 16 this morning, was the largest such "human devices" as mentioned,

attended for many years. Mr. Roome presided. Sir Mackenzie Bowell was he was satisfied that the sum stated was not exaggerated. Mr. McDougall said he had been over every section here early, and finding Sir Charles Tupper had not arrived went out and of the country, and was surprised to scorted him to the room. The premier find the large amount of money which was heartily cheered when he arrived, the liberals had used. He had been and when he returned again with the informed on reliable authority that the secretary of state both got rounds of and we. The only question discussed tails or the principle of the bill today, that the liberal party should spend at the meeting was that of remedial

because this can be more fittingly done on another occasion. I do not think I need say more to put the house in possession of the lines on which the legislation. Mr. Dickey explained the provisions of the bill. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. Foster also spoke, the latter, it is said, making en eloquen by Mr. Davies as having been sub-scribed towards Mr.Murray's expenses Sir Charles Tupper, speaking in supwas well within the estimate. port of remedial legislation, read a let-Sir Richard Cartwright followed er which he received from Sir Wm. with some rasping observations, this

Dawson of Montreal supporting it. Sir being his first encounter with his old Charles had referred to this letter duropponent. It was an old time device of Sir John Macdonald's when he spent his canvas in Cape Breton. Mr. Wallace, Dr. Sproul, Mr. Mac-Lean and other Ontario members opdissent from this school system, are \$50,000 or \$100,000 in an election to charge his opponents with bribery and posed remedial legislation, and Dr. corruption. Evidently Sir Charles Weldon is reported to have suggested Tupper, in reply, admitted the right that the bill be not made a governthe public schools of the province of of the opposition to bring the matter ment measure. up. In justification of the statement Sir Frank Smith urged the party to that \$25,000 had been sent into Cape Breton by liberals, he said he made auestion

the statement in the presence of the Hon. Mr. Haggart made an appeal over the whole of the property in the attorney general of Nova Scotia, who to the Ontario members to stand by the government. No vote was taken, it nunicipality and distribute i' for the engineered the campaign against him, being understood that another caucus Mr. Davies-I am told he solicited will be held before the second reading Catholic property subject to the the opportunity to speak at your meetof the measure. ings to challenge the statement. A prominent conservative said to-

The subject of a legislative grant Sir Charles Tupper-The hon. gentle-was one of very grave difficulty, and man has been misinformed. I should night not more than a dozen ministerialists will vote against the measthe constitutionality of the provisions certainly have given a chance to hear relating to that will, I have no doubt, the denial from him. ure. Fully twonty-five liberals will vote for it. The debate was continued by Dev-lin, Flint, McMullen, Edgar and Mc-

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

Manitoba was given to the public tong this.

welve clauses, the preamble reciting the steps taken up to the time the power to legislate on the subject.

States fell when Mr. Cleveland and Chause two provides for the constitution of the separate school board of education for Manitoba, the governor general in coun-cil being empowered to make any appoint-ments to this board in the event of the Heutenant governor in council failing to do the party pledged to reform of acter, if I may use that term to the local authorities. The government did not feel that this house had any con-stitutional authority to deal practically grant, and so far as the difficulty was sert that because farm values had fai-ten, the farmers were not prosperous. (A) To have under the bill which I transformed to the board

"Your privy courcil having tendered no ad-vice, you must decide according to your

vice, you must decide according to your (wm judgment." To this ielegram Lord Aberdeen makes the following foot-note: "No subsequent com-munication on this subject was received by the governor general from the colonial of-fice."

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Ottawa, Feb. 12 .- Some interesting answers were given by ministers to questions put in the house this after-

Hon.Mr.Dickey informed Col. O'Brien that Sir Charles Tupper was instruct-ed to place a portion of the regiment of the Royal Canadian Infantry regiment at the service of the imperial government for garrison duty. The nstructions were conveyed in an informal telegram of the minister of militia, the date of which could not now accurately fixed. Hon. Mr. Costigan informed Mr. Mc-

stand shoulder to shoulder on this Shane that the government did not consider it advisable at present to remove the sick mariners dues. Hon. Mr. Foster told Mr. Casey that

if A. W. Wright took part in the Cape Breton county election, it was the A. W. Wright who was the commissioner to investigate the sweating system but before he went into the county he had concluded his investigations. Mr. Foster informed Mr. Legris that the total cost of the last revision of the voters' list, including printing, was

\$235,396. Mr. Davies again brought up the question of the alleged expenditure of The long expected remedial bill for \$25,000 by the liberals in the Cape Breton election, and read a letter from

day. As Mr. Dickey's explanation was the attorney general of Nova Scotia in brief it may be necessary to give some which he characterized the charge as fuller particulars of the measure. The an unmitigated falsehood. Mr. Davies orecast which I telegraphed last Fri- said on his personal honor that \$2,009 day is absolutely correct; a close ex-amination of the measure demonstrat-for Mr. Murray's expenses. He asked that a committee of the house be ap-

id state that it was not on personal

honor, but on personal knowledge of

The bill convicts of one hundred and pointed to investigate the matter. If this were not done, he threatened to move at an early day formally for a parliament of Canada was vested with commission of enquiry. The liberals did not carry elections by bribery and

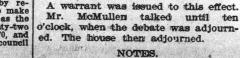
corruption-(derisive cheers)-and they would not rest under any imputation of that kind.

Then follows a memorandum from his ex-cellency on the capital case of Shortis: "The case of this prisoner, convicted at Beauhor-nois of the crime of muder and sentenced to be executed on Friday January January

to be executed on Friday, January and hav-ing been soveral times tully considered by the ccuncil, and the report of the trial judge, the ovidence given at the trial, sev-eral petitions and memorials praying for commutation of the death sentence, having been submitted to me without any recom-mendation by council as to the carrying out of the death sentance, I thought it might be a matter to lay before her majesty's government, acting on advice of her majesty's government that under such circumstances it is my duty to act in such a manner as seems to me most fitting, I have come to the conclusion that the care is one in which I

seems to me most fitting. I have come to the conclusion that the case is one in which I should exercise accordingly my own judg-ment. Under all the circumstances of the case I have decided to commute this sen-tence of death passed upon Shortis to fife imprisonment in St. Vincent de Paul peni-tentiary as a criminal. The secretary of state will please prepare the necessary war-rant and take such steps as may be requi-site to carry out this position."

(Signed) December 31 at 1895.



ABERDEEN

Not a little amusement has been created here at the efforts made by Reford & Co., proprietors of the Donaldson line, to claim the credit for bein the first to suggest that the government be approached to permit the shipment of United States cattle from St. John. The first communication on the subject came to Messrs. Hazen and Chesley from Mr. Campbell, manager of the Beaver line. Your two members immediately saw the ister of agriculture and pressed minthe matter to a satisfactory Mr. Sears' statement that two weeks publication of the order in council was waived is altogether astray, such publication not being necessary. Thanks, however, to the persistency of Messrs. Hazen and Chesley, permission was actually given to ship United States cattle before the formal order had passed, and this would have been done had not a cargo of Canadian cattle been secured. The first that Reford & Co. knew of the matter was when they saw it in a newspaper, and they wrote to Ottawa desiring to

know if the order referred to their The famous Mrs. Potter-Palmer is coming to Ottawa to attend the his-torical ball next Monday. The senate will adjourn for ten days. Official denial is given to the grit yarn that Sir Chas. H. Tupper declined to take the wife of a conservative M. P. into dinner at Government house last Saturday.

Sir Chas. Tupper took a rest today, after the three weeks' hard work in Cape Breton.

REV. A. L. PALMER, Now Settled in the town of Swamp-

gathering of the member

scott-A' Happy Gathering.

gregation and citizens of the town was

The following is from a late Boston Hon. Mr. Dickey said Mr. Davies had pledged his honor, whatever that might be worth-(loud cries, "order") paper: Rev. and Mrs. A. L. Palmer threw open the doors of their ne home at Swampscott to their many -well, he would withdraw the phrase friends, Thursday evening, and, a large

In the House of I Rosebery and of Salisbu

Mr. Goschen, ir., bute to the Patr

Sir Vernon Harcourt D Armenian and Tra Mr. Balfo

London, Feb. 11. usual amount of i ing of parliament the many import will come before nearly all the men placed themselves party chiefs as calls for a full ass ceremony of inspe which has prevail Guy Fawkes, was day. The yeomen in quaint attire fashioned lantern an official of the sentative of the po each room in the the basement to fully inspected ea Both houses as today. There w rivals anxious to R. Ashcroft, con ing Oldham, arriv commons at 5.40 honor of being " a large number 'taken. The Irish not crowded. Man government were owing to lack of the Right Hon. took his seat at m. the black rod bers of the house tend the house of of the Queen's sp The mace bearer er, who in turn members of the cession passed th lobby which sepa halls. The royal comm five members of were in their plac ers entered. Man ent in their galle number of bishop attendance. The ambassadors and attaches of their the speech with i The lord chanc flanked by two also members of tioned to the cle clear and impres Queen's speech. My Lords and Ge T continue to powers assurance ments. An agree cluded between. France, the prin

is to secure the

independence

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which separates

scheme I may say is this. It was found impossible to restore to the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba those rights which it was thought they were entitled to under the constitution without establishing a system of separate schools. In order to make that workable a board of education is to be established in the province for separate schools, composed of the same number of members as the find to Catholic section of the old board of education. This board will have power with respect to organizing and carrying on the schools. The standard of education to be sought in these schools and the standard of the teachers who are qualified to hold licenses in the schools are to be the same as in

say, to frame the bill. The genral

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL ACT of Manitoba, not identically the same, but of the same standard.

appointed?

The persons who contribute to those chools, the separate schools, are to be prima facie all Catholics in Manitoba. But the Roman Catholic who prefers that his children shall attend the public schools, and decides that point the board. he will contribute to the public schools, has the right to make that choice, by giving certain notice, which religious authorities? will be found in the bill, and he becomes quoad that, a Protestant, a contributor to the public schools and not to the separate schools.

The inspection is of a double kind. What I may call the every day in-spection of the schools for the pracimportant measure? tical working is to be carried on by inspectors to be appointed by the board of education, the body to which I have referred. There is a further inspection to be made by inspectors to be appointed or to be authorized in that behalf by the lieutenant govreading is fixed. ernor in council in the province of Manitoba. These inspectors of the local government will inspect them the bill is simply for the purpose of certifying to the efficiency of the teaching in the schools. It is thought desirable that an entirely independent inspection should be had for the purpose of testing efficiency, but, as I have said, the practical, every day inspection, is to be made by what we may call do-

mestic inspectors appointed by, the board of education. It is not necessary for me, I think, to go into any further details. The bill provides for certain powers as to

trustees and as to ratepayers and other matters that are essential to the working of any school system, and which are necessarily in the nature of details which cannot be discussed at be done. the present time. bill contains?

One very TROUBLESOME QUESTION

dealt with by the bill is the question of school books. That I may say gave a great deal of difficulty, but it was finally settled on this basis, that the board of education should have the

day afte choice of the school books, their choice. however, being limited to this: They The bill was read first time. Mr. Mulock sought to secure restor should only select school books that ation to the order paper of his bill been the choice of the public prohibiting members of parliament have of Manitoba or the books in fror accepting passes in coming to Otthe public separate schools of Ontario. tawa to attend to their sessional Canada was one of the few countries That gives a fair range of choice and duties. His motion was negatived by that did not present an unfavorable it will secure, I think, what will be 104 to 48 on a non-party vote.

readily admitted to be a very high Mr. Davies then brought up a matstandard of books. These are the gen- ter which led to an interesting dis- by it.

solved in the bill which I propose He was prepared to class of the community had benefitted introduce by adjudicating that the so much from the national policy right to share in the legislative grant as had the farmers. He instituted a be one of the rights and privileges of comparison between the condition of the Catholic minority in the provinc the country, having special reference to the public debt and the interest of Manitoba, taking it for grantedas I think later discussion will showthereon, the annual expenditure, dewe have a right to do-that the provficits and trade returns between the ince of Manitoba itself, will after the period 1873-78 and that of 1878-96. He system is established, supply that claimed that the liberal record was uch as to merit the condemnation of THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

and it was not denied

the denial from him.

speaker left the chair.

Isaacs, until six o'clock, when the

After recess the budget debate was

ontinued by Mr. McMillan of Huron.

Geo. V. McInerney of Kent' entered

his protest against many of the fal

lacious statements of the last speaker.

One of these was that the United

than during the period when the tariff

of that country was at its lowest fig-

statement was, could be gathered by

recalling the disastrous condition into

which the industries of the United

States was never more prosperor

the people when that party came to be tried at the bar of public opinion. That of course will be a matter of (Ministerial applause.) discussion later on. I do not know that I can say anything further just

With reference to the increase in the yearly expenditure of the dominion, now as to the financial aspect of the Mr. McInerney called attention to the fact that the increase had been from Mr. Laurier-I would like to ask my \$24,000,000 in 1878 to an estimate of hon. friend if he can tell me at this \$37,000,000 for the current year. He moment by whom the board of educa detailed the various important items, tion for the separate schools is to be such as increased subsidies to provinces, money spent on railways, canals Mr. Diekey-It is to be appointed by and public works, increased postal facilities, additional amounts spent in the lieutemant governor in council of Manitoba, and after three months' the department of justice, by which fault in making any appointment the the differences had been incurred, and governor general in council is clothed asked upon what items would the with power to fill vacancies or to apgentlemen opposite economize if they got into power. (Government ap-plause). He pointed out that the in-crease had been rendered necessary Mr. Choquette-I desire to ask if the bill has received the approval of the by the greater population and grow-ing necessities of the dominion, and Mr. Ouimet-The honorable gentle-man may make inquiries for himself. claimed that the liberals were speak-Mr. Laurier-Is the hon, gentleman prepared at this moment to fix a day ing without consideration in promising for the second reading of this very large and impossible reductions in the expenditure should they be returned to power. He quoted from the Mr. Dickey-No, I am not prepared at this moment, but I have no doubt peeches of Mr. Laurier and his folthe leaders on both sides of the house lowers on the fallous western trip, wherein promises were made of exwill agree later on to fix a date. Mr. Laurier-I would suggest that

penditure on various kinds of public works should the liberals attain power. These showed that whatever some time would be needed for the study of this bill before the second doctrines the liberals enunciated in Mr. Dickey-Quite so. I would point out to the honorable gentleman that the house, outside they promised the people that when that party reached office a golden shower might be looked for. NOT PRINTED IN FRENCH YET. Touching the matter of deficits and

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)-I would like the contention of Sir Richard Cartwright that the discrepancies during to ask whether it is the intention of the government to communicate the liberal regime were attributable copy of this bill to the overnment of to the assumption of obligations in-Manitoba before the second reading, curred by the conservatives, he said and whether they will be invited to if that were so it was remarkable that express any opinion upon this subduring the first year of liberal rule there was a surplus, while in the four Mr. Dickey (after consultation among subsequent years there were deficits. The increase in the savings of the people on deposit in the banks, the the ministers)-I think there would be

no objection at all to that course being diminution in the number of failures, followed, although I do not know that the increase of banking business and it would be necessary. If it is considthe increase in the freight trade and ered more courteous it shall certainly foreign trade were dwelt upon as Mr. Hazen-I wish to ask the min

showing the prosperity enjoyed by Canada under conservative rule comister of justice how many clauses the pared with the depression under the liberal administration. The returns Mr. Dicked-There are 112 clauses. Mr. Martin-Do I understand the showing the volume of Canada's trade was then examined in order to still hon gentleman to say it is printed in

English and will be distributed today? further demonstrate this fact. Following this Mr. McInerney quot-Mr. Dickey-No; but I think very shortly. Probably tomorrow or the ed from United States authorities to show that although such a gloomy

picture of the Canadian farmers' condition had been painted by liberal speakers, there had been a material increase in the volume of farm pro-ducts. He further pointed out that was one of the few countries

contrast with the United States with contrast with the United States with respect to the ratio of live stock owned by it.

The next separate schools and the make from time to time such regulations as may be deemed fit for their general government and discipline, and the carrying out of the pro-visions of this act. (B) To arrange for the proper examinathat no

ascipline, and the carrying out of the provisions of this act.
(B) To arrange for the proper examination, grading and licensing of its teachers, and for the withdrewing of license upon sufficient cause, provided that the standard of qualification for teachers shall be in secular matters the same as that at any time presoribed for teachers of other schools of a public character established under the statutes of the province of Manitoba. Provided further, that all teachers' certificates issued by or under the authority of the department of education shall be recognized by the board of education.
(C) To select all the books, maps and globes to be used in the schools under its control: provided, however, that no book, map or globe shall be selected unless such book, map or globe shall be selected unless such so, map or globe shall be paid to subor use either in the high or public schools of the province of Manitoba, or in the separate schools of the province of Manitoba, so in the schools of the province of Manitoba, so in the schools of the province of Manitoba, or in the subart of qualification for teachers. Sub-chause "C" is also important. the matter dropped.

C" is also important. Provision is made by clause seven for the appointment of a superintendent of sep-arate schools, who is to be the secretary of the board. Clauses 10 to 13 inclusive refer to the for-mation of school districts. Successive clauses relate to the election of trustees Clause 23 has to do with the school asser

the chair

ver until next Monday. Mr. Sproule's bill, prohibiting the dulteration of honey by means glucose, was given a third reading. Mr. Mullin proposed the second reading of his bill to abolish the superan nuation system. The speaker pointed out that the.bill made a charge on the revenue of the

of irustees. Clause 23 has to do with the school assess-ment, the nature of which is summarized in Mr. Dickey's explanation in the house. Clauses 25 and 26 are somewhat import-ant. They read as follows: 25. The school assessment shall be laid equally, according to valuation, upon rate-able real and personal property of Roman Catholics (other than that of those who have given the notice prior to assessment referred to in section 28 of this act) in the school district, and shall be parable by and recor-erable from this owner, occupier or possessor of the property liable to be rated, and shall, if not paid, be a special mortgage, and not requiring registration to preserve it, on all real estate, and a special mortgage and hen upon all personal property liable to assess-mont to the value of five hundred dollars belonging to bona fide owners of real estate of at least forty acres. 26. The corporations situated in the local-ity where both public and separate school districts are established, shall be assessed only for the school district of the majority, yet out of such assessment the council of the local municipality, city or town shall give country, and that it was therefore out f order, all such bills having to come from the government. Mr. Mills (Bothwell) said the bill was in order as the money it proposed to deal with belonged to the civil servants, and was simply held in trust by

children in the established, shalt be assessed only for the schood district of the majority. yet out of such assessment the council of the local municipality, city or town shall give to the school district of the minority a part of such assessment in proportion to the num-ber of Catholic or non-Catholic children of school age, as the case may be, according to the census. Clause 28 provides that Roman Catholic ratepayers, including religious, benevolent and educational corporations, shall be liable to be assessed for the support of separate schools, but sub-clauses indicate the manner in which a Roman Catholic may become a supporter of public schools and exempt from paying separate school taxes, viz.; by giving notice to the clerk of the municipality and of the separate school obard. Successive chauses relate to the duties of school trustees and school corrs. Clause 69 provides that the board of edu-cation shall have power to appoint inspec-tors, subject to the approval of the lieu-tenant governor in council (who may within one month after the motification of the sp-pointment disapprove it, whereupon the the office subject to such disapproval dur-ing the pleasure of the board and of the ing the pleasure of the board and of the schools and report thereon at least twice a year. The important matter of the legislative the government. The speaker differed, pointing out that the money was paid into the consolidated revenue. Mr. McMullen then proceeded make his annual attack on the superanuation system. The papers in the Shortis case, pres

ented to the house today, were per-haps the most remarkable in connection with any criminal case in Canada since confederation. Sir C. H. Tupper recommended to

the council on December 24th that the law be allowed to take its course. The governor general telegraphs to the secretary of state for the on December 26th:

on December 26th: I have been expressly requested by the minister of justice to ask for information on the following position. Valentine Shortis was sentenced to death for murder. The cabinet was equally divided upon the con-sideration of the potitions on Tuesday. No advice was therefore forthcoming to the gov-ernor general, without which, according to instructions, he cannot act. If no interpo-sition were to take place the execution would be carried into affect on January 3rd. At the cabinet meeting the minister of justice ad-vocated the carrying out of the sentence. In river, however, of the equal vote, he recog-rizes now that his nourse might be liable to objection. I may add that the judge's con-idential report on the whole favors commu-ation. I concur.

The schools and report thereon at least twice a year. The important matter of the legislative grant is dealt with in clause 74, which states is denait in any grant made out of public funds for the purposes of education having been decided to be and being now one of the rights and repropriated for the separate schools shall be placed to the credit of the source of the treasury department and in the audit office. Clause 75 explains the mode in which schools are to become entitled to them. Clause 76 says that any school shall be

The reply was received on Dec ber 30th from Mr. Chamberlain as fol

(Signed)

ABERDEEN

facts that Mr. Davies should make his the result. During the evening a very declaration to the house. If Mr.Davies pleasing entertainment was given, inwanted to investigate the amount of cluding piano selections by Miss Marian Prescott, and vocal selections by Mr. and Mrs. R. B. West and Mr. money spent, he should do so through he proper channels, namely, the courts. The discussion was continue Balfour. There was also chorus singby Messrs. Mills (Bothwell), and Weling by the young people and a general lon, who pointed out the facilities good time until nearly 11 o'clock. Ice which the courts gave to the liberals; cream and cake was served in the din-Taylor, Mulock and others, after which ing room. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer were the recipients of two beautiful damask Mr. Flint moved that in the table covers, from Mrs. C. S. Carter, in on of the house the manufacture, immemory of her mother, who was a portation and sale of intoxicating lilife-long Baptist; a very handsome quor except for medicinal, sacrament vase from Mrs. Sarah Marshall, and al and mechanical purposes, should be a sum of money from Lucius H. Peck. prohibited by law. In opening he re-"The house is very conveniently arferred to the amendment which last ranged, it being possible by means of

session side-tracked his main prolibisliding doors to convert almost the ention motion. It said consideration tire lower floor into one large room, should be delayed until the decision which makes it very convenient for of the judicial committee of the privy such an affair as that of Thursday council was received on the question evening. The building committee .deof jurisdiction to deal with prohibition serve great credit for its share of the as between the province and the doabors, as do also S. C. Hardy & Sons, minin. The decision is not down yet. he builders. The building committee He argued that there should be no consisted of Leander Beale, chairman; further delay, but the subject consid-H. N. Comey, B. W. Gonnan, James Bentley, L. A. Palmer and S. N.Brown

ered on its merits. It being six o'clock, the speaker left of Boston. Mr. Brown, through whose good of-Under the rules of the house, the fices the enterprise has been made pos-sible, is the president of the Fairbanks Standard Scale Co., and one of the prohibition motion after dinner went leading Baptists of Boston. He spends a portion of each summer at the Ocean

ouse, of which he is the owner.' Rev. Mr. Palmer is a native of Dorchester. He was for some time in the . C. R. telegraph department at Moncton, then studied at the Baptist seminary in St. John, graduated at Wolfville, and had charge of Baptist churches at Musquash and Dipper Harbor, Petitcodiac and Woods before going to Swampscot. Mrs.Palmer was a daughter of J. Sulis of this city. Their many provincial friends will rejoice that they are so well set-

tled in their present home.

LAMBKIN SALUTES

On the steamship, Numidian there were two passengers, Johan Johan-nesen and Sara Hanssen, who were going to St. Paul, Minn., where they were to be married. Mr. Levy, chief United States commissioner, notified them that they would be refused ad-mission into the United States unless they were man and wife. The couple were therefore married yesterday by Rev. Mr. Smith. A. Neal was in charge of the party, and the bride was given away by J. C. Lund, pasenger agent of the G. T. R. W. H. Price, passe enger agent of the I. C. R., assisted the bride, while E. J. Walace, passenger agent G. T. R., acted as best man. J. B. Lambkin of the C. P. R. was usher, and was the first to alute the briday party. The wedding breakfast was served at the European hotel. The bridal party eave by the C. P. R. this morning for St. Paul.-Halifax Chronicle, Tuesday.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

There are 1,580 patented knitting