London Adbertiser. TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY. TELEPHONE CALLA.

Business Office107 Editorial Department134

bb Department175 LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 20.

The School Question.

Not every reader of The Advertiser can conveniently lay hands on a copy of the British North America Act, and no apology need be offered for reprinting the full text of section 93, which contains the only reference in the Act to the subject of education:

93. In and for each province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following pro-

(1) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominaschools which any class of persons have by law in the province

(2) All the powers, privileges and duties at the union by law conferred of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects shall be and the same are here-Catholic subjects in Quebec:

(3) Where in any province a sysschools exists by law at the union legislature of the province, an apcision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of relation to education:

(4) In case such provincial law as from time to time seems to the ions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governorcuted by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this Governor-General-in-Council

If this section stood alone, unqualified by anything else in the act, or by could be held to mean exclusively the union of Canada (now Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, in 1867; and the word "Province" throughout the section could be interpreted as applying only to one or any of these three provinces which formed the union at that time. This is the view of some of the more extreme option at Ottawa; but the B. N. A. Act contemplated, to quote from its preamble, "the eventual admission into the Union of other parts of British North America." Newfoundland and Prince Edward were parties to the Quebec conference of 1864 which laid the basis of the British North America Act, and had they decided to cast their lot with the Dominion in 1867, would have entered under precisely the same conditions as Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Manitoba became a Province of Confederation in 1870, and the Dominion Parliament incorporated subsection 1 of section 93 in the articles of union, making it even more comprehensive by inserting the words "by law or practice," instead of merely "by cided that Manitoba had no separate schools either by law or practice in 1870. The eventual admission of the Northwest Territories to the union was provided for by section 146 of the B. N. A. Act, which reads as follows:

"It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, on Addresses from the Houses of Houses of the respective Legislatures of the Colonies or Provinces of Newfoundland. Prince Edward Island. Colonies or Provinces, or any of them, into the Union, and on Address from Houses of the Parliament of Canada, to admit Rupert's Land and the Northwestern Territory, or either of them, into the Union, on such terms and conditions in each case as as the Queen thinks fit to approve, SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS OF THIS ACT: and the provisions of any Order in Council in that behalf shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and

The capitals in the above are our own. When the B. N. A. Act was passed Rupert's Land and the Northwestern Territory belonged to the Hudson Bay Company, and it is argued that this section 146 did not contemplate their admission to the Canadian Confederation as provinces, but only their annexation as a species of dependency, on such terms as the Dominion Parliament prescribed, and the Queen thought fit to approve. Parliament itself had some doubts on the question, and in 1871 passed an amendment to the B. N. A. Act designed to meet the new situation created by the annexation of the Territories in the preceding year. Section 2 of this amendment act of 1871 reads:

"2. The Parliament of Canada may from time to time establish new provinces in any territories forming for the time being part of the Do-minion of Canada, but not included LISHMENT MAKE PROVISION Isn't the professor a specialist him-ADMINISTRATION OF ANY SUCH PROVINCE, and for the passing of laws for the peace, order and good government of such province, for its representation in the said

Sir John Thompson, an eminent constitutional lawyer, declared as late as 1894, in the House of Commons, that this section "for the first time conferred the power on this Parliament to create provinces out of our

cumstancs, will be for Parliament to decide when it decides to create these provinces." If Sir John Thompson's interpretation held good, the Federal Parliament would at this moment have the absolute power to frame the constitution of the new provinces as it chose, without regard to the limitations of section 93 of the B. N. A. Act of 1867 in respect of education, or without regard to any of the provisions of that act.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier does not take this

extreme view. By the Confederation

amendment act of 1886, the act of 1871 and the act of 1867 must be "construed together." Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Haultain are agreed that section 146 of the B. N. A. Act of 1867, quoted above, brings the new provinces under the provisions of section 93 of the B. N. A. Act of 1867. They differ, however, as to the interpretation of section 93 in its application to the present situation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier contends that as the Territories are now entering the union a provinces, the separate schools, established by law, are guaranteed to the and imposed in Upper Canada on the minority by subsection 1. Premier separate schools and school trustees Haultain maintains that the Federal Parliament has no warrant in the conby extended to the dissentient schools sttution for binding the new provinces of the Queen's Protestant and Roman to perpetuate a school law which was not enacted by the Legislature of the tem of separate or dissentient Territories, but was imposed upon them in 1875 by the Federal Parliaor is thereafter established by the ment before they enjoyed responsible peal shall lie to the Governor-Gen- government. He argues that the union eral-in-Council from any act or de- of the Territories with Canada took place in 1870 when no denominational the Protestant or Roman Catholic schools existed by law, and he denies minority of the Queen's subjects in the assumption that the Territories are now entering the union as full-fledged of the most amusing of the many provinces, in which the minority have "drummers" who visit Ottawa during provinces, in which the minority have Governor-General-in-Council requisite | rights with respect to separate schools | for the due execution of the provis- that come within the scope of subsection 1 of section 93 of the B. N. A. Act. General-in-Council on any appeal He admits, however, that the Federal this section is not duly exe- Parliament has remedial jurisdiction under subsection 4 of the same section, the right to appeal to the Federal Government against any act of the new Provincial Legislatures, and the Federal Government could, if convinced alias, but the second story would not that the minority had a grievance. make remedial laws.

tion is the correct one, the Federal Par- store, any amendments to the act, the liament is bound, legally and morally, words "at the Union," in subsection 1, to provide constitutional security for the privileges which the minority now enjoy. If Mr. Haultain's view is the correct one, Parliament would have no right to insert any educational clauses in the autonomy bill. This would straighten out the tangle, and then leave the control of education exclusively with the new provinces, subject to the right of the minority to appeal to the Federal Government from any islature, and the right of the Federal Government to remedy their grievance. In the event of such an appeal, the matter would probably go to the courts for an interpretation of section 93, and the whole question would be reopened, as in the case of Mantoba ten years

Assurances come from Ottawa that the western members have agreed upon educational clauses which will considerably modify the bill in its original form by providing only for the continuation of the privileges now enjoyed by the minority, leaving the control and management of all schools, public and separate, in the hands of the Provincial Legislatures. This would mean that while the minority in any public school district would have the privilege of establishing a separate school, the Provincial Legislatures could prescribe the course of studies and the qualifications of the teachers in such school, and subject it to the same inspection, and, generally speaking, the same ordinances, as the public schools. The separate schools of the Territories are today not church or ecclesiastical Parliament of Canada, and from the schools, but in no way differ from the public schools, except during one-half hour of the day, in which religious inand British Columbia, to admit those struction is imparted. So little difference is there that the Roman Catholic minority show scarcely any disposition to have schools of their own, the present number, after 39 years' experience of the dual system, being only ten or are in the Addresses expressed, and twelve, while the public schools number over a thousand, and are rapidly increasing.

Is Haultain or Borden the leader of

The B. N. A. Act is feeling the effects of the higher criticism.

tario makes its first bow on Wednes

Mr. Foster tries to be aggressive in

the House of Commons and succeeds in

A Conservative Government in On-

being offensive. The pay of a Russian soldier is 12 cents per week, so that Russia is prob-

ably getting the worth of her money. A lobster trust is the latest in the United States. A nation that permits

se many trusts to flourish must have

a great lobster industry.

Prof. Williston, of Chicago University, says that man will become exprovince thereof. AND MAY | tinct in ten million years, because he AT THE TIME OF SUCH ESTAB- has become too highly specialized.

> It is gratifying to hear that Hon. G. W. Ross is experiencing much benefit from his sojourn near Kingston. Jamaica, and expects to resume his public duties about the middle of

The British Postmaster-General will not reduce the postage on papers and not reduce the postage on papers and solely from gas—largely oxygen gas territories, and enables this Parliament to decide what the constitutions of those provinces shall be." Sir John added: "What the constitution of the future provinces shall be in view of the serior of postage rates may yield are future provinces shall be in view of the serior of postage rates may yield are future provinces shall be in view of the serior of postage rates may yield are future provinces shall be in view of the serior of postage rates may yield are future provinces shall be in view of the serior of postage rates may yield are future provinces shall be in view of the serior of postage rates may yield are future provinces shall be in view of the serior of postage rates may yield are future provinces shall be in view of the serior of postage rates may yield are future provinces shall be in view of the serior of postage rates may yield are future provinces shall be in view of the serior of postage rates may yield are future provinces shall be in view of the serior of postage rates may yield are future provinces shall be in view of the serior of postage of papers and solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, or postage rates may yield are future provinces shall be in view of the serior of postage rates may yield are future provinces shall be in view of the serior of postage rates may yield are future provinces shall be in view of the serior of the postage of the provinces and the periodicals mailed to Canada and the by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. The provinces are future provinces shall be in view of the periodicals mailed to Canada and the by a proces



"Jennie Kissed Me." [Leigh Hunt.]

ennie kiss'd me when we met, Jumping from the chair she sat in.
Time, you thief, who love to get
Sweets into your list, put that in;
Say I'm weary, say I'm sad,
Say that health and wealth have miss'd Say I'm growing old-but add, Jennie kiss'd me!

Harry Lindley's Double. [Ottawa Journal.]

Mr. W. Goulding, of Toronto, is in the city after a trip through Ontario to all the principal centers. He is one the year. In appearance he is the image of old Harry Lindley, well-known in theatrical circles. In fact, he is known throughout Ontario as "Harry Lindley," and this has caused nany funny episodes

A short time ago he visited Belleville and went into an hotel with a friend, that is to say, the minority would have who introduced him to the boniface as Harry Lindley. Mr. Goulding smilingly accepted the introduction as Lindley, and was at once faced with a bill for \$5. Then the "drummer" repudiated the

Finally he invited Mr. Hotelman to leave it to a customer a few doors off, If Sir Wilfrid Laurier's interpreta- and the party made tracks to this

"Who is this man?" asked the hotel-"Harry Lindley," promptly replied the merchant,

"I thought so: you can't fool me," said the hotelman. It took the production of trunks of samples and letters from the house to the hotelman was only half convinced.

Shocked.

[New York Weekly.] Fair Devote aise our church debt, except to have a lottery. Minister (shocked) - That will never have my sanction, madam. never unless you call it by some other name.

The Blues. IS E. Kiser.1

do not fret because it's wet. I do not sigh because Through foolish waste or reckless has I'm poorer than I was; But, oh, I'm very, very blue; I can't tell why—I wish I knew.

Life seems a hollow mockery, A useless thing, at best; There does not chance, just now, to be A knife-thrust in my breast; I've lost no friend nor made a foe, And why I'm sad I do not know.

do not mourn because I've worn My clothes to shabbiness.
I'm big and strong, and nothing's wrong,
I'll candidly confess— But I am weary in my soul, The world is such a dismal hole.

The sun is shining in the sky. The robin's on the wing. But, oh, to just lie down and die, And not know anything! My heart is heavy, I am sad-It seems so foolish to be glad.

The south wind blows through scented rows Of apple trees in bloom. But every man I turn to scan Is going to his tomb; whistled yesterday-alack!

The things that charmed me once appear Unworthy, or are gone; My goal has fallen, and I hear No voice cry, "Up and on" You call me foolish—so are you.

Confound it, when you're feeling blue! Gorgeous Disraeli.

[New York Tribune.] A contemporary of Disraeli in his this impression of that famous dandy's personal appear ance: Usually he wore a slate colored velvet coat, lined with satin; purple trousers, with a gold braid down the outside seam; a scarlet waistcoat, long Falling masses render it impossible to

ringlets rippling down over his shoulders. When he rose in the house he wore a bottle green frock coat, with a waistcoat, collarless, and a copious supply of gold chains,

obtain rulers who are willing to con-cede genuine personal liberty. The whole bureaucracy, and probably all members of the dynasty except its head, dread free speech, because they think the result will be a diminution of their dignity as well as of their in-So intense is this feeling that many Russian Liberals believe the only practical escape from it would be the election of a new dynasty, which, from the imperfection of its title, must always seek support among the people.

TWENTY-FOUR DIE IN COAL PIT

Ten Killed by Explosion and Fourteen Perish Attempt-

RUSSIAN POLICE

ture Revolutionists and Infernal Machines.

Crater's Bottom Caved.

New York, March 20 .- A Naples dispatch to the Herald says: There were frequent explosions of Vesuvius last by light (Saturday), accompanied jections of incandescent matter visible from Naples. They were produced by the sinking of the bottom of the rater formed by the last eruption. lace ruffles falling down to the tips of approach the crater nearer than a dishis fingers; white gloves, with brilliant tance of 300 yards. The adjacent vilrings outside them, and long black lages are not alarmed.

An Old, Irrepressible Conflict. [Spectator.]

The real difficulty in Russia is to

ing Rescue.

Charleston, W. Va., March 19 .- As the result of an explosion in the Bushrun and Red Ash mines, near Thurmond, last night, 24 men are dead in the two mines. Two of these were killed in the explosion on Saturday, and the other fourteen were a rescuing party who entered the mine today. These latter were killed by a second explosion and the after-damp. The first explosion seemed to shake the flash from the two neighboring drift mouths lighted up the heavens for miles around. The first explosion was caused by a "naked" flame coming in contact with the gas. The flames escaped from the drift mouth and set fire to everything in reach. The great drum by which the loaded cars are run down the incline to the tipple, was blown from its moorings and down the mountain side 600 feet, while the drum house caught fire and

MAKE BIG HAUL

Secret Service of Moscow Cap-

St. Petersburg, March 18. - The secret police of Moscow have discovered an organization acting in conjunction with the revolutionary party in London, and 300 persons already have been arrested. The police found in a store infernal machines, hand bombs and a quantity of explosives and weapons, together with printing presses and revolutionary locuments, included among the latter being letters to the central committee and correspondence relating to the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius.

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In our very large and most comple stock can be found the prettiest styles a most serviceable Infants' and Children garments ever sold at the price; the fine materials, daintiest trimming, combin good wearing qualities.

Infants' and Children's Dresses, long short; Skirts, long and short; Bonnets, 5 \$2.25; Tams, silk and cashmere, 75c to Head Shawls, 75c to \$1.75; Bibs, 8c to, Bootees, 15c to 75c; Moccasins, 25c Jackets, 50c to \$1.50; Cashmere Jacket and \$1.00; Veils, silk and wool, 20c an Rubber Diapers, 40c; Stork Pants, 50c.

New Stock of Ladies' Whitewear.

it, and sold it for \$55,000.

cheap and good.

The famous diamond, "Star of South

Africa," belonged originally to a witch

doctor. A farmer named Nieuwkerk

traded a wagon and several oxen for

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nces. The speedy use of Bickle's Anti-consumptive Syrup will be found a pre-

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Charles Morton, the "father of the

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles,

music halls," who died in London re-

the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See tes

The towns and cities of New Hamp-

shire have come to vie with each other

to see which shall have the most

ir, vogue in that state under the pro-

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Clark's delicious Pork and Beans

Angra Pegeuna, on the African

went to coal his squadron, was a fav-

orite resort of the confederate com-

merce destroyers for similar purposes.

SOME.

vision of its liquor law.

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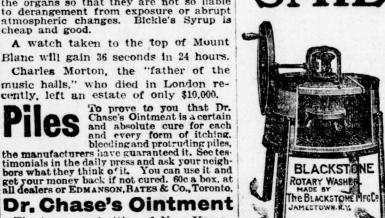


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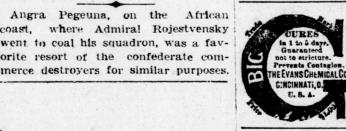
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on

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Tuberculosis Tumors—Erystpelas Tuberculosis Tumors—Golts—G edge of the fact that he is traveling over

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