the N. B. Fort. Nearly \$3,000,000 Spent on the Governor-Generalship Since 1868.

Mr. Tarte's Resolution on the Manitoba School Question Introduced and Discussed-Sir John Thompson's Position.

Special Editorial Correspondence by Telegraph.

OTTAWA, March 6.—In the House this afternoon the Government brought down the returns regarding the scheduling of Canadian cattle in Great Britain. The question is stated to be still under consid-

Mr. Davies asked this afternoon if a new lieutenant-governor had been appointed for New Brunswick. Mr. Tilley had been Lieutenant Governor for two terms of three years and has made a good start on a third term. There is a family quarrel about who will be his successor, and in consequence Sir John Thompson mournfully replied that he could not promise to have the vacancy filled before he left for Europe.
A similar policy of delay, acknowledged the Premier to Mr. Laurier, is to rule with regard to ordering an election to fill the vacancy for Vaudreuil in the Commons.

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Comptroller Wood announced that it is not the intention of the Government to appoint an inspector of electric light compoint an inspector of electric light companies this session, and Mr. Haggart informed Mr. Brodheur that W. A. Sheppard, recently arrested on a charge of fraud, is not now employed by the Government, but that he had received \$200 a year to distribute immigration pamphlets. Mr. Haggart, in reply to Mr. Lister, said the Government had under consideration the question of recouping the owners of Canadian shipping the amounts paid as tolls at the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

A most instructive and important return was brought down on motion of Mr. Mulock. It is a statement of the cost of the Governor-General and his office since Confederation. Since 1868 the money paid by Canada on behalf of the Governor-General's office is as follows: Salary, \$1,216,666; traveling expenses, \$145,963; Governor-General's secretary's office, \$270,350; contingencies of secretary's office, \$217,426; total, \$1,860,645. On Rideau Hall, the Governor-General's residence, and grounds, the expenses were: Rent of domain, \$7,854; purchase of domain, \$82,000; additions and alterations, repairs and maintenance, \$547,143; turniture, \$118,853; gardens and grounds, \$94,349; fuel and light, \$151,371; total, \$1,001,571. It is a statement of the cost of the Governor-

on the Manitoba school question. The attendance of members was large and the galleries were well filled. Though slim in build, Mr. Tarte is a vigorous and fluent orator, and he had the attention of his compatriots generally, but there was some interruption among the English-speaking members on the Government side. Col. Amyot, always ready to talk, suggested that those who did not care to hear French should leave the House. Mr. Tarte thanked Mr. Amyot, but said he was getting a good hearing. Mr. McNeill said it was hard to remain still listening to what one did not understand. This brought protests from the French-speaking members and Mr. McNeill left the House soon after.

wholly unknown to the law and if now acquiesced in would be entirely subvertive of the principle of Ministerial responsibility. The country to-day is face to face with a great national crisis. The promises made at Confederation, said Mr. Tarte, have not been fulfilled, because the Catholic minority in Manitoba have been denied the same rights as are granted to minorities in other parts of Canada. The French-speaking people have been denounced as slaves of the Catholic clergy, but he denounced that as a slander. There might be abuses in Quebec, but were not there religious difficulties in other nationalities? If there is a retrograde element there is also in the Catholic clergy, but he denounced that as a slander. There might be abuses in Quebec, but were not there religious difficulties in other nationalities? If there is a retrograde element there is also in the Catholic clergy, when of Quebec and in their institutions a progressive and a liberal element devoted to the promotion of liberty. Hon. Mr. Ouimet said in his speech in January last that the settlement of the school question should be left to the bishops. The Minister, exclaimed Mr. Tarte, had no business to shield himself behind the bishop's vestments. He is responsible to this Parliament, but his speech was a mare political maneuver to shield himself from doing his duty. I thas been said that Quebec interfering in elections. Indeed, years ago the strictest possible instructions came from Rome forbidding the clergy to interfere in elections. Indeed, years ago the strictest possible instructions came from Rome forbidding the clergy to interfere in elections. Indeed, years ago the strictest possible instructions came from Rome forbidding the clergy to interfere in elections. Indeed, years ago the strictest possible instructions came from Rome forbidding the clergy to interfere in elections. Indeed, years ago the strictest possible instructions came from Rome forbidding the proper state of the province of Quebec put an end to Protestant would be consider

would the Frime Minister do if the Province of Quebec put an end to Protestant separate schools? He claimed that the Manitoba Legislature had no more right to Manitoba Legislature had no more no mor

he had been deceived and misrepresented by Conservative promises in regard to the Riel amnesty in 1874, and insisted on a public pledge. Mr. Chapleau gave the pledges of the Government that a formal public document would be issued if the privy Council decided against the Catholic minority in Manitoba. Therefore Sir John Thompson issued his report promising on behalf of the Government to consider the petitions sent, to him for redress. The proof shows that the Premier bound himpself to give remedial legislation if the appeal to the Privy Council was adverse to peal to the Privy Council was adverse to peal to the Privy Council was adverse to the petitions. The adoption of his report by the whole Cabinet pledged it to the same view.

It had been said, while he talked in It had been said, while he talked in French, said Mr. Tarte, that Archbishop Tache did not acknowledge that he had received pledges, but he read a letter from Archbishop Tache, in which that Catholic authority asserted that Sir John Thompson had pledged himself privately and solemnly that remedial laws would be enacted in favor of Manitoba's Catholic minority if the law abolishing separate schools were sustained by the British Privy Council. After the Government was rearranged it was afraid to act as Sir John Thompson had promised. It divested itself of its constitutional authority and sent the case to the Supreme Court.

"But before we go further," said Mr.

"But before we go further," said Mr.
Tarte, "we have a right to ask will the
Government act in accordance with the Government act in accordance with the report it has asked for from a court which has already decided on it? How long is this question to be kept dangling?" He warned Parliament that the minority could not yield. They valued their liberty as citizens of this great country. The question is one in which we all have an interest. If Confederation is to stand it must be settled rightly, though the Government of the Dominion has failed to do its duty. Mr. Tarte, after speaking for one and a half hours, submitted his resolution, which was seconded by D. Guay. hours, submitted his resc seconded by D. Guay.

Mr. Lariviere, member for Provencher, denounced Premier Greenway as a demagogue and a robber because he passed the gogue and a robber because he passed the Manitoba School Act. The British North America Act, he said, provided that in any Province where separate schools were established after Confederation an appeal shall lie to the Dominion Government from any Provincial act affecting such schools; therefore the minority are justified in appealing to the Dominion Government. Should the legal side fail to give the Manitoba minority justice the people will have the political side, and maintain it they will till they get their rights. For himself he would trust Sir John Thompson's Government to do them justice. He finally said he opposed the motion.

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Mr. Tarte spoke for two hours in French this afternoon in introducing his motion on the Manitoba school question. The attendance of members was large and the galleries were well filled. Though slim in build, Mr. Tarte is a vigorous and fluent orator, and he had the attention of his compatriots generally, but there was some patriots generally, but there was some patriots generally, and the contrast of the solution and the sale of the contrast of the solution and the sale of the contrast of the solution and the sale of the solution and the sale of the solution of t

heard an argument from Mr. Tarte that would lead him to vote for this resolution.

Mr. McMullen will ask on Wednesday who are the owners of the shovel industries in Mount Forest.

Among those in the gallery to day were ex-Premier Mercier, of Quebec, W. W. Fitzgerald, of London, and Rev. Manly Benson.

Benson.

Conservative members met this afternoon and decided to draft an address to
Sir John Thompson on his departure for
Europe. Mr. McIntosh, M.P., was appointed secretary, and Mr. Mara, a British
Columbia M. P., will make the presenta-

Terrific Hurricane

On the East Coast of Madagascar.

Ten Vessels Sunk and Many Lives Lost.

The Demise of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

His Son Prevented by the British From Taking the Throne.

Elections in Spain. MADRID, March 6 .- At the Parliamentary elections yesterday 20 Republicans were returned, but they suffered unexpected losses in the provinces. The Government majority in Congress, it is estimated, will be about 100.

Almost a Fight. LONDON, March 6.—When Col. Saunder-son, the grand master of the Orangemen son, the grand master of the Orangemen and M. P. for North Armagh denounced the Irish Home Rule members on last Tuesday as defenders of criminals, Wm. Redmond, Paruellite M. P. for East Clare, challenged Col. Saunderson to repeat the words outside the House. Col. Saunderson offered tolirepeat the words anywhere. This evening Col. Saunderson and Mr. Redmond encountered each other in the lobby. Angry words passed, but just as the two seemed about to fall in friends came up and stepped between, preventing the threatened blows.

Terrific Hurricane !

Terrific Hurricane! Paris, March 6 .- News of a hurricane at Tamatave, on the east coast of Madagascar, Tamatave, on the east coast of minagarders, on Feb. 22, has been received to-day. The wind came from the sea and struck the vessels near the mouth of the bay. The Alsimo, a French ship, was stripped almost instantly of masts and rigging and a few minutes later went to the bottom with all on board. Five coasting vessels anchored within the harbor foundered almost simultaneously. All but ten men of their crews were saved. Four other coasters sank before the storm had passed. In Tamatave the streets were swept clean of people and vehicles in a minute. Twenty-two of the best buildings in the place and a large number of huts were wrecked. The roof of the custom house was carried away and the walls were crushed in. The British consulate was demolished and four sugar factories were leveled to the ground. Many lives were lost. on Feb. 22, has been received to-day. The

Kalid Kicked Out.

Zanzibar, March 6.—The Sultan of Zanzibar is dead. As soon as his death was known his son Kalid gained admittance to the palace by a back entrance, evidently with the intention of claiming the throne in defiance of the British authority. Kalid acased the portals of the palace to be barred and made preparations to the strong and the same place were thrown open and the gate be opened, as otherwise the doors of the palace were thrown open and the gate be opened, as otherwise the doors of the palace were thrown open and the gate be opened, as otherwise the doors of the palace were thrown open and the gate be opened, as otherwise the doors of the palace were thrown open and the gate be opened, as otherwise the doors of the palace were thrown open and the gate barred the gate be opened, as otherwise the doors of the palace were thrown open and the gate barred by a same place were thrown open and the gate barred by the same part of solders and the gate barred by the same place were throme according to the third of the British, the being the prompt and vigorous barred by th Kalid Kicked Out. Zanzibar, March 6.—The Sultan of Zanzibar is dead. As soon as his death

March 6. At From
Alfornia New York Hentburg
Inchelva Hailfax London
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March 7. New York Glasgow

Will Cost \$27,000,000.

Exclusive Telephone Rights for Five Years at \$5,000.

The General Electric Light Company Also Given a Franchise.

Petition in Mr. Abbott's Favor Before the Council.

o Action Taken On It-The Automa Telephone Company May Test the City's Action in Court-\$500 Granted to the Protestant Orphans' Home-\$10 for Mount Hope to be Asked For-School Trustee Appointed.

Ald. Moule occupied the chair in the absence of Mayor Essery at last night's council meeting. There were present Ald. Taylor, Heaman, Connor, J. W. Jones, Thos. Jones, Carrothers, Stevely, Scarrow, James Fitzgerald, Garratt. Dreamey, Welford, F. J. Fitzgerald, Parnell, Shaw, Pritchett and Coo.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PETITIONS.
COMMUNICATIONS AND PETITIONS.
Communications were received and disposed of as follows:
D. Menzies, on behalf of London Lodge, No. 415, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, for the use of the City Hall on Tuesday, April 4, to hold their first annual ball. Granted.
R. Lampkin et al.—for sewer on Queen's avenue, between Picton and Waterioo streets. No. 2.
C. E. Keene, secretary London Free Library Board—inquring whether the City Council would consent to set apart a portion of Victoria Park for the purposes of a public free library. No. 2
Thomas Frampton—Asking that the council refund a pound fine of \$8. No. 1.

W. M. Scaborn, rector of St. Matthew's —asking that Mrs. Kingsnorth's taxes be remitted. No. 1.
W. Morrison, of the Extinguisher Manufacturing Company, Toronto—Submitting cuts of chemical fire engines. No. 3.

facturing Company, Toronto-Submitting cuts of chemical fire engines. No. 3.

Dr. J. S. Niven—Calling attention to the

outs of chemical fire engines. Not not be dangerous condition of the C. P. R., crossing at Adelaide street. No. 2.

Parke & Purdom, representing the Globe Casket Company—Complaining of a charge of \$19 50 for water used by their boilers. They came here from Ridgetown and were granted free water and taxes A subsequent bylaw was passed limiting the amount of water for boiler purposes, hence the charge. They considered it unfair now, especially as they were now employing twice the number of hands originally agreed upon. The water commissioners will be

twice the number of hands originally agreed upon. The water commissioners will be asked to allow the company 3,000 gallons of water a day free of charge.

Love & Dignan—Presenting the statement of claim of Wm. Murphy, against the city of London and the street railway company, for damages sustained by his hack. Referred to city solicitor.

Mrs. Stephen O'Dwyer—For remission of taxes. No. 1.

Thos. May.—For use of East End hall on larch 24. Granted.

why Mr. Abbott's resignation was asked for on the School Board.

Ald. Taylor spoke in favor of retaining Mr. Abbott.

Ald. Garratt spoke in the opposite strain. Mr. Abbott was wealthy, he said, and assessed for \$35,000. He (Garratt) was an employer of labor, and when any of his men became incapable they were sent home.

After a great deal of further talk and cross-firing, a motion ruling the petition

John A. Graham's cutter for \$4 has been settled; (3) that the application of the Canadian General Electric Light Company to erect poles on the streets be granted, provided the recommendations contained in the city engineer's letter are carried out by the company and the city and private companies have a right to use the poles; (4) that on communication of J. B. McKillop for Shedden Company, re dangerous condition of street on which snow is removed from street railway tracks, your committee wrote to the company and received the reply that they were then endeavoring to carry out the terms of their agreement with the city; (5) that Waspe & Pearson's tender to supply and erect wood or iron street signs at 14 cents each be accepted, being the lowest.

lowest.

The report was adopted with the exception of clauses 3 and 5. With regard to clause 5, Ald. Stevely moved in amendment, seconded by Ald. J. W. Jones, that McClary's offer of enamaled signs at 12 or 12½ cents be the tender accepted. The amendment was lost and the clause adopted clause 3 was adopted after a long discussion.

NUMBER ONE COMMITEEE.

No. 1 committee reported: (1) That the petition of Mary Norris for remission of taxes be granted; (2) that the petition of Mr. H. Shuttleworth for a grant of \$500 to the Protestant Orphans' Home be granted; (3) we submit bylaws re extending time for return of collectors' rolls and to borrow return of collectors' rolls and Montreal; (4) we submit agreement re Bell Telephone Company and recommend the adoption of same. NUMBER ONE COMMITEEE.

With regard to clause 2 Ald. Garratt With regard to clause 2 Ald. Garratt moved in amendment that the sum be \$300. Ald. Thos. Jones seconded. Sheriff Glass was heard in support of the petition. On the vote being taken the amendment was lost and the clause adopted.

THE TELEPHONE FRANCHISE.

The clause recommending that the Bell Telephone Company be given the exclusive franchise for five years, at \$1,000 a year, was taken up.

was taken up.

The city clerk read a petition protesting

was taken up.

The city clerk read a petition protesting against a telephone monopoly.

On motion, Ald. Parnell, acting chairman of No. I committee, went into the reasons that led the committee to adopt the report. It was, in said, without question the best offer before them, and then it was not in the interests of the citizens of London that there should be two telephone services here at the present time. In the four years that the Automatic Telephone (Company have been in existence they had not placed a single telephone service in Ontario. Then if there were two services and the Bell Company controlled the trunk lines they might raise the trunk rates. Referring to the petition against granting the exclusive rights, he said that of the 180 signatures on the petition 78 of them were either duplicate or counterfeits. When it was understood that 700 of the Bell Company's 808 subscribers would not sign the petition it was clear that they were getting efficient service.

Mr. Hellmuth spoke for the Automatic

twice the number of normissioners will be asked to allow the company 3,000 gallons of water a day free of charge.

Love & Dignan—Presenting the statement of claim of Wm. Murphy, against the ment of claim of Wm. Murphy, against the five of the first of the company, for damages sustained by his hack. Referred to city solleitor.

Mrs. Stephen O'Dwyer—For remission of taxes. No. 1.

Tennent & Maebeth—Re John Proctor's taxes. No. 1.

Col. Smith, Barracks—Asking aid for the coming militia camp. No. 2.

Geo. Berry—Asking, on behalf of Loyalty Circle, No. 99. Companions of the Forest, for use of East End hall on March 30.

Granted.

J. J. McLaren, chairman of the executive committee of the Dominion Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic—Asking that a plebiscite be taken on the prohibition question. No. 1 committee to report.

Thos. Edwards—Account for cleaning East End hall. No. 2.

W. J. Scott and others—For sewer on Becher street. No. 2.

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W. J. Scott and oth Mr. Hellmuth spoke for the Automatic

thrown out after a brief trial, why were the Bell Company so anxious to oppose the Bell Company so anxious to oppose to the Mr. Judd addressed the council in favor of the Bell offer. He compared the offers of the Bell offer. He compared the offers of the wo companies. The Bell Company offered a clear thousand dollars. While the attomatic company only offered a percentage of receipts and would guarantee 200 telephones the first year. They said nothing about the rate they would charge. Taking about the rate they would charge. Taking about the part of the twelve month of the French Chambers, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris as soon as possible. It shall come into operation immediately after this formality has been accomplished, and shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given most of the ratification of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given most of the ration of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given most of the ration of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given most of the ration of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given most of the ration of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given most of the ration of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given most of the ration of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall be rationed the sanction of the Parliament of Canada.

All Stevely most to 32,500 in five years, while the adventage of the weeks and the only of the ration of the Parliament of Canada.

All Stevely most to 32,500 in five years, while the intention of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall be rationed the sanction of the Parliament of Canada.

The present agreement having receved the sanction of the Parliament of Canada.

All Stevely most t

So the clause was adopted and a bylaw

will be prepared giving the Bell Company exclusive rights in the city of London fo ANOTHER ELECTRIC FRANCHISE.

The question of granting a franchise to the Canadian General Electric Company

three dissenting votes.
OTHER BUSINESS. Ald. Connor gave notice of motion to grant Mount Hope Orphans' Home the sum of \$200.

of \$200.

Bylaws were passed to extend the time for the return of the collectors' roll to June 1; to empower the city to borrow \$130,000 from the Bank of Montreal; to regulate houses wherein infant children are kept, and to elect a Collegiate Institute trustee in place of J. F. Jelters, resigned.

In connection with the latter there were six names balloted on, as follows:

Thousands of families keep it always in their homes,

TOLU, TAR

-AND-

TAMARACK.

A Wonderful Medicine for COUGHS AND COLDS. Price, 25c.

law was read for the third and last time with the name of Mr. Martin attached. This elects Mr. Martin, a fifth ward man as Collegiate Institute trustee. as Collegiate Institute tru Adjourned at midnight.

CANADA AND FRANCE.

Provisions of the Treaty Between the Two.

Canadian Articles that Get the Advantage of the French Minimum 2 ariff-Canadian Con-

OTTAWA, March 7.—Just before the adjournment of the House last night Hon. Mr. Foster laid on the table the text of the new trade treaty with France. The agreement between the two countries is as follows:

lows:

ARTICLE I.

Wines, sparkling and non-sparkling, common scaps, savons de Marseille (castile scaps), and nuts, almonds, prunes and plums of Fiench origin entering Canada shall enjoy the following advantages:

1. Non-sparkling wines gauging 15° by the centessimal alcohol meter or leas, or according to the Canadian system of testing containing 28 per cent., or less, of alcohol, and all sparkling wines shall be exempted from the surtax or ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.

2. The present duty charged on common scaps, savous de Marseille (castile scaps), shall be reduced by one-half.

3. The present duty charged on nuts, almonds, prunes and plums shall be reduced by one-third.

ARTICLE II.

by one-third.

ARTICLE II.

Any commercial advantage granted by Canada to any third power, especially in tariff matters, shall be enjoyed fully by France, Algeria and the French colonies.

The following articles of Canadian origin The following articles of Canadian origin imported direct from that country, accom-panied by certificates of origin, shall receive the advantage of the minimum tariff on entering France, Algeria, or the French

colonies:
Canned meats.
Condensed milk, pure.
Fresh water fish eels.
Fish preserved in their natural form.
Lobsters and cray fish preserved in their natural form.
Apples and pears, fresh, dried or

resseu. Fruits preserved others. Building timber in rough or sawn, Wood pavement.

Staves.
Wood pulp (cellulose).
Extract of chestnut and other tann! g

stracts.
Common paper, machine made.

Common page, macmon below.
Prepared skins, others whole.
Boots and shoes.
Furniture of common wood.
Furniture, other than chairs of solid wood,

(Signed)
DUFFERIN AND AVA,
CHARLES TUPPER,
JULES DEVELLE,
JULES SIEGFRIED.



WE HAVE JUST 20,000 PATENT WASHING MACHINES TO GIVE FWAY.

Have All Your Neighbors Got One?

After a great deal of further talk and cross-firing, a motion ruling the petition one of order was lost, as was a motion that it be filed, so the petition simply fails through and the matter may be brought up again at any time.

No. 3 committee in a brief report asked that tenders be called for relief wood, and for cleaning the market. Adopted.

No. 3 committee in a brief report asked that tenders be called for relief wood, and for cleaning the market. Adopted.

No. 2 committee recommended and reported (i) That the communication of E. North. re Portland cement sewer pipe industry be filed for reference; (2) that the claim of Toothe & McDonald for damages to Morgan. His motion carried and the by
line placed on the latter there were as noticed with the latter there were as no should be a for proped and more specified were and the place of the second reading Ald. Taylor moved that the second reading Ald. Thos. Jones and the brief report deal of the placed on the bylaw instead of that of Mr. Boyd's name take the piace of Mr. Boyd's name take the