MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Little Business up for Consideration at the Session

Report of the Finance Committee Received and Adopted.

e municipal council met in the t house on the 16th inst. War-Baxter was in the chair. The abes were Couns. Robertson, Coopilson, Waring, Millidge, McMul-McGoldrick, McCarthy of this city, Coun. Dunn of Musquash. minutes of the May meeting g been confirmed ,the warden for the reports of committees. only report on the secretary's was that of the finance and acis committee, which was as fol-

mmittee of finance and accounts beg report as follows: have appointed Councillor Christie of the committee. hey recommend payment of the fol-accounts, such payment to be made the contingent fund, except as other

31 73

se bills certified correct by S. G. ard, chairman of building comtee. s Hunter, repairing vault door of sury office B. Jones, registrar east division, stering births, marriages and ths, 950 for six months ending e 30th 3.00 95 00 Bowes & Co, tin box for county A. Knodell, printing forms for re-rar of west division, \$10.50; print-assessment books, etc. \$53.... A. McMillan, stationery for regis-and secretary's office .... Telephone Co. Ltd., one-half telephone, six months .... of the peace, proseculing two cri-al cases, Queen v. Riggs and ers, four days, \$20; expenses, 4 50 63 50 2 60 32 00 ty secretary, care of office to July \$3; one-half gas bill to February \$2.89; postage stamps, \$4 pine Directory Co, directory trea-9 89 2 50 20 00 26 20 30th ..... Robinson, coroner, holding view dy of Lizzie McKenzie..... 4 20 ty treasurer, caretaking offices, tage, gas, etc 12 20 report was received and adoptcommunication was read from the s House commissioners calling the

cil's attention to the fact that operties under their care to the of the main road are, and have for years, without fences. They the board to pass a resolution owering them to proceed with the ion of said line fences upon the and bounds as appear in the mualities deed of the property and in rdance with the original plans and

e matter was referred to the fie and accounts committee. e registrar of deeds asked that the e in his office be repaired. The and buildings committee were rized to have the changes and irs made , the cost of the same to exceed \$50. o. H: Clark asked to be heard

regard to the taxation on his mill erty in Lancaster. This was reed to the proper committee. veral bills were read and ordered e paid or referred to committees. h. McLauchlan moved that the shal be paid his usual stipend. Car-

un. Blizard moved that the lands buildings committee be authorized the requir for the registry office. Carried. board then adjourned.

## WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 24, 1895.

committee.

the constitution.

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MCCARTHY HAS HIS SAY superior to parliament. (Hear, hear) He Moves an Amendment to Supeded to read copious extracts from Mr. Blake's argument before the ply on Manitoba Schools. judicial committee to justify his contention that the government was not. bound by the decision. That decision, he argued, left the government free The Third Party Leader's Motion on to grant or refuse the appeal. That was the view also of Christopher Rob-Manitoba School Question. inson. Unquestionably Manitoba had a right to pass the school legislation of 1890, and there was no power that It Meets With a Most Crushing Defeat in the would countenance any interference with or override the will of the local Commons. legislature Because Catholic children were not eceiving proper education, and be-Ottawa, July 16 .- The greater porcause public money was being wasttion of the afternoon was taken up discussing the affairs of the customs ed, the legislature decided it was best to establish a system of public and department, the opposition members charging that there had been neglect actional schools. Manitoba was a great province, represented in par-liament by gentlemen who did not on the part of controller Wallace for not prosecuting the firm of Boyd, Rice & Campbell of Montreal for infracseem to care very much for the terests of the province. (Cries of Oh, tions of the customs law. Oh.) If parliament or the governm Mr. McCarthy moved an amendment attempted to trample on the rights that the proposed board of customs of Manitoba they would live to should consist of a commissioner and the day. Thirteen per cent. of the population of Manitoba were Cathfive experts, to be appointed by order in council. The amendment was de-feated by 115 to 59. The bill was read olics; in British Columbia, 21 per cent.; Brunswick, 36: in Nova Sco a third time and passed. tia. 27, and in P. E. Island, 43 On motion to go into supply, Mr. cent. were Roman Catholics, and yet McCarthy rose and said he proposed to ask the house to discuss the school these provinces get along without sep-arate schools. If these provinces could estion on its merits. He commendget along with a uniform system, why should it be contended that if separed the action of the conservative party on the New Brunswick and P. E. I. ate schools are not given to Manitoba school acts. On the Manitoba school this dominion will be rent in twain question, however, they had acted un-wisely, and had landed themselves or confederation shattered to its centre. That the Catholics of Manitoba and the country in a condition of are not a unit for separate schools affairs which might lead to a disinwas evidenced by the fact that Mr. O'Donohue, one of their faith, had tegration of the government and pos-sibly to parties on both sides. Their come to Ottawa to urge non-interferaction was calculated to raise issues ence with Manitoba. and feelings which every one must Mr. Lariviere, interrupting, said regret to see aroused. He proceeded to recite the action of the government O'Donoghue represented nobody but

himself. on the Manitoba school question since it first came within the province of Mr. McCarthy continuing said the principle underlying the act of 1899 the federal authorities. He denied was non-sectarianism. Religious exthat the governor in council had acted ercises might be prescribed by the advisory board. Objection therefore He stated emphatically judicially that in this course the government could not be made against the act itwent decidedly wrong. He denied that self by against the administration of the governor general in council was a judicial body. The matter came beit. No one could object to the religlous exercises which had been pre fore them as any other question. They scribed. It appeared that the only obwere at liberty to hear both sides. but jection of the Catholics to the curribecause they chose to call on both culum in the public schools of Manisides it did not follow that they were toba was history, but when it was found that this identical history was acting judicially. If they were acting as judges, then the government could in use in the Catholic convents in Win not be held responsibe for any wrong nipe; with the consent of the Cathconclusion. In that event, however, olic hierarchy, the education depart they would have to be free from politment saw no reason to withdraw this considerations. That they were text book. Catholic opinion was not not acting judicially was evident from a unit in favor of separate schools. the remarks of the minister of public He knew localities in Ontario where works in February last that unless separate schools could exist, and yet a certain course were followed on this the Catholics would have none of question he must retire from the govthem ernment. Mr. Amyot-Have they French Hon. Mr. Foster-Does the hon. genschools tleman know that that has been de-

Mr. McCarthy-I hope not; that is nied? what we don't want. Mr. McCarthy proceeded to read from a speech of Hon. Mr. Ouimet's Mr. Bergeron-You are very frank. Mr. McCarthy-It is very frank, I delivered at St. Hyacinthe to show that this so-called judicial officer at admit. I have never disguised that. Continuing, he said he had accepted a political meeting before the arguthe ministerial declaration of last week trankly and fully. Evidently ment was heard had prejudged the case. The whole course of procedure there was a deliberate re pointed to the fact that the governor part of the government to threaten were acting as a political Manitoba that if before the first week in January next Manitoba did not body. In this (McCarthy's) section an effort was being made to make the undo what she did last June the govpeople believe that the governor in ernment would press with all its eneril had simply passed on to Manigy and force the passage of a remedtoba an order of her majesty. There was no such statement made Evidently the government existed ment. By that sort of quibbling nat-

in Haldimand as was made in Ver-cheres or Antigonish. He believed this trouble might have been prevented. The disruption which seemed to be recede from the position she had tak impending might have been avoided en. Under these circumstances would by a little firmness in the earlier it not be wise to stop this dangerous stages of the question. The govern- agitation now? It could be stopped tonight unless the thirty-nine stray sheep had wandered back into the nent was controlled by influences which were controlling it still, regardless of consequences, and to escape difficulties which had presented themfold. (Opposition laughter.) He ventured to assert that if this agitation grander cause to struggle for selves they said they would deal with were dropped in Quebec this question would be settled in two years in Manthe matter in such a way, if possible. save themselves from the responsiitoba. Already of the ninety separate schools existing in Manitoba four years ago there were only thirty-five bility, but also would enable the minto have their separate schools Cheers.) re-established in Manitoba. He proleft. He ventured to assert that no Mr. Riviere rose to continue the deceeded to condemn the government government which ventured to profor the short notice given to Manitoba pose a remedial bill to parliament could live 48 hours. He moved in amendment that: "This house has to appear at the argument preceding the issuance of the order. What was amendment that: the reason for hurry? It was because heard with regret the statements re-the house might have jurisdiction to cently made defining the policy of the ceal with this question this session. government respecting the Manitoba row. He was anxious to know the precise school question and is unwilling by On motion to adjourn the house Mr. silence to allow it to be assumed that at the session to be held in January reasons for the government's action. Was it simply a passing on her majesty's order, or was it merely open-ing of the parliamentary door to the next any more than at the present session it is prepared to pass a law to (Opposition cheers.) restore the system of separate schools Не minority? proceeded to summarize Mr. Ewart's of Manitoba on the lines of the remedial order of 21st March last." argument before the privy council, Mr. McCarthy resumed his seat at dealing at some length with the question of rights acquired by the minor-10.45 o'clock, after speaking three ity at the time of the union of Manihours and a quarter. toba with the dominion. He thought Sir C. H. Tupper on rising to reply. he could establish conclusively, and was loudly cheered. He said evidentthereby remove the only ground on ly Mr. McCarthy had entered the po-litical arena in Canada at too late a which the prime minister was promptto support remedial legislation. period. He should have been on the that separate schools was not guaran-teed as part of the treaty or bargain scene in 1870, when the questions of per annum to his father. the rights of minorities were discussed at the time of union Sir C. H. Tupper said he was surand thoroughly understood by the prised to witness such a deplorable ex-It being six o'clock, the speaker left great men who were the fathers of hibition of temper on Mr. McCarthy's chair confederation a few years ago. Mr. McCarthy had admitted that he would part as that which the house had just Mr. McCarthy, resuming his speech witnessed. What he had said in reafter recess, discussed the several give separate schools to the North-west territories if the people wanted gard to Mr. McCarthy's attitude he bills of right bearing upon the negotiations for the admission of Red them, and yet today he refused to the English Hansard the cases of Sir River settlement into confederation. give the minority in Manitoba their Charles Russell and Sir Richard Web-The fourth bill of right was not to be rights ster, who had taken part as consul in found, although Father Richit used Mr. McCarthy, rising, said the minthe Parnell commission. The imperit at a treason trial not many years ister had totally misconceived his ial parliament had laid it down as a ago. Yet a reputed copy of it was position regarding Northwest schools. rule which should not be violated that now put in evidence in support of the Sir C. H. Tupper proceeded to quote contention of the Catholic minority. a paid advocate in a case could not from the Hansard report of Mr. Mcargue that case within the wall of par-Carthy's speech in support of his ar-gument. Continuing, he said he By the English blue book it was liament. (Hear, hear.) Mr. McCarthy proved that bill No. 3 was the docuhad been well paid by his clients, the ment upon which the negotiations prothought he ought to warn the house against too much credit to Mr. Mc-Manitoba government, and he ought ceeded, and that bill contained no reference to the schools whatever. He to know by this time that he could not Carthy for earnestness, since he had adopted his present political tactics accounted for the fourth bill of rights ride rough shod over the Canadian parliament. (Cheers.) by the fact that the delegates when and had become a political outcast, if not a political deseprado-(cheers)they returned reported that the gov-After observations from Sir Richard ernment at Ottawa had refused to treat upon their bill of rights, but the party to which he once belonged. produced a bill of their own, containhouse adjourred at 1 a. m. The hon. gentleman was fond of quoting notes in Father Richit's writing, upon which the negotiations proing English precedents. His position ceeded. He (McCarthy) argued that reminded him (Sir Charles) of a cartoon in which Lord John Russell was the minority were entitled to what the constitution gave them, but he Casey that the vacant portfolio represented as putting up a placard headed "No popery," and then runlenied that they had any right to ning away. (Laughter.) He (Sir Charles) had failed to find a precewhat they claimed it had been intended to give them, but which had inaddent for a course such as Mr. McCarernment vertently been left out of the constithy had pursued. In England it was tution. He proceeded to combat the the drought existing in Western Onalmost the absolute rule that no man, as he term d it, that the 'heresy," no matter how distinguished he might tario and urged that the government ter union, a word added to the first much interest to protect the minority. be. if he accepted a retainer in the should make representations to the clause would have fixed that ,because He proceeded to explain the manner governor in council in issuing the

remedial order had simply obeyed the legal profession could discuss in par-mandate of the judicial committee. liament the opinions he had ventured lower their rates on hay. He called He knew of no committee that was to give outside—(cheers)—and yet, forsooth, Mr. McCarthy ventured to lec-ture independent members of this matter today because this was the last opportunity which would offer. house because they might not acqui-Mr. Foster said the government esce in his view. heard with regret that parliament Mr. McCarthy's record on this ques would be deprived of the presence of tion did not fit him to lecture any one.

Dr. Landerkin. (Laughter.) The gov-ernment also sympathized with the It would render silence far the best course to pursue. Proceeding to disfarmers, and so far as lay in their cuss the judgment of the judicial power they would bring respectful the minister said that and considerate attention to the repwhether advisory or mandatory, the resentations made to them. result was the same. The conclusion Mr. Landerkin said he meant that which the law lords had reached was

this was the last time this session on clear and distinct. Having consulted which he could bring this matter be them on this question for the second fore the government. He added "I time, the Catholics resting content won't have to leave my county or go with the first decision, it would have in over a bridge anyway. (Laughter.) been absolute madness to sit down and pick out of the judgment such Mr. Foster-No, the hon. gentleman is too much afraid of water. (Renewed laughter.)

portions as the government of the day might think politically expedient. Mr. Lariviere resumed the debate Tonight Mr. McCarthy had argued on the school question. He demounced against separate schools, but his ar-Mr. Sifton's description of separate gument before the privy council was schools in Manitoba before 1890. They against bad faith and the ignoring of were at all events equal to the Protestant schools, in proof of which he Sir Charles showed, quoting from cited the success of the Catholic schools Mr. McCarthy's own argument before exhibit at the Colonial exhibition of the governor in council, that while the gentleman admitted there was a 1886. He claimed that the act of 1890 was not passed because of the ingrievance, the statute, the constituefficiency of the Catholic schools, ion, no matter whether based upon for a political purpose. He denied albill of right No. 3 or No. 4, should so that the school money had found its way into coffers of the church, or be set aside. He himself would never be found acceding to any such sub-the schools were only open a day or versive proposition. What a contrast two in a week, because a school had between his demand and the record to be open 200 days to order to obtain of the late Sir John Thompson on a grant. He quoted the figures prev-this subject, in regard to which he jous to 1890 to show that the attendious to 1890 to show that the attendcertainly maintained a judicial attiance was as high in the Roman Cath- the chair. tude. Resisting, he would frankly olic as in the Protestant schools. In say, extraordinary pressure, Sir John conclusion he claimed that the minhad held to it that if the courts would ority in Manitoba should have the settle the question one way or the same rights as Quebec.

other so much the better for Canada. Hon. Mr. Dickey took occasion to He wanted to keep it, if possible, out explain that the affidavits put in by of parliament, and that was surely the Mr. Ewart as argument before the highest degree of statesmanship. Then governor in council and subsequently as to Mr. McCarthy's complaint that withdrawn were included in the officthe Manitoba government had been ial report by his (Dickey's) direction put at a disadvantage through the as secretary of state, and if any injusshortness of notice, Sir Charles point- tice was done the responsibility was ed out that although months had his for committing perhaps an error elapsed since then, Mr. McCarthy was of judgment. today unable to add a single argument Mr. McNeill was the next speaker.

to his statements before the council He desired to give his reasons for not last March. (Hear, hear.) Nor did supporting the amendment of Mr. MaCarthy all through this session McCarthy. He said the resolution aponce attempt to denounce the govern- peared to him to be framed not so ment for having issued the remedial much to obtain the sense of the house order. In Vercheres that action was on the question as with a view to emcertainly not condemned on the other -barassing the government at a very side. In Antigonish the liberal cantime when they had been fighting the didate pledged himself up to the hilt battle of the province to this extent in favor of the remedial order, said at least that they had been resisting a hat the government had only done strong effort made to induce them to its duty in issuing it, and were there- proceed with remedial legislation at fore not entitled to any political adonce, and they had insisted on time being given to arrive at an amicable In Haldimand, too, Dr. Montague adjustment of the difficulty, if posvon his great victory with the full It seemed to him that under sible. responsibility of the government's ac-tion upon him. (Cheers.) Now- Mr. these circumstances and at this time it would be an especially ungracious McCarthy held it was settled that the act on the part of any one who, like himself, desired at all hazards to upto the minority of Manitoba separate hold the rights of the province schools. True, said Sir Charles, but vote to defeat the government. It also certainly was intended to guaraneemed to him that if he assisted to ee them, and now that the minority defeat the government and brought in is Roman Catholic and no longer the opposition he ran the risk of bring-Protestant, as at the time the suppos ing in a party which might go mu further in the direction he disapproved ed guarantee was given, shall the intent of the constitution not be sucof than the present government were prepared to go. For they might force History, the press reports of the ime, the utterances of the statesmen separate schools on the province at once without making any attempt at of the time, all proved the intention a compromise. So that to use a famto guarantee such rights. That the lliar saying he would simply find himself out of the frying pan into the fire. Lastly he opposed the resolution guarantee has been shown not to exist; that there is really no guarantee because apparently in order to secure support from a certain section of the was language for the courts of law, but not for the high court of parliaopposition its scope was reduced to

union, the rights of the future were left to the future. (Mr. Weldon, hear, hear.)

Mr. McNeill proceeded to quote from the imperial privy council decision to prove that their lordships only deciden that this was a case for append to the governor in council, and gave no indication or direction as to the method by which legislation should remove th grievance.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper drew his attention to a paragraph wherein their lordships say: "All legitimate ground of complaint would he removed if that system (of 1890) were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded." etc.

Mr. McNeill replied that this was merely their lordships explanation of another part of their judgment. Nobody, he added, could question the dition, skill and impartiality of their lordships, but upon matters Canadian they were entirely ignorant. He declined ,therefore, to hand over the pol itical adjudications of this parliament to an imperial court. This was now a matter of politics and parliament was the proper tribunal to de cide them, not the imperial judges, whose obiter could have no binding effect upon this legislature

Mr. Mills-That's rather against imperialism. (Laughter.) Dr. Weldon-No; go on, that's mere-

ly a side issue. (Renewed laughter., It being six o'clock the speaker left After recess Mr. McNeill continued

his speech, claiming that parliament was not obliged by any moral consideration to redress the grievances of the minority. He contended that the mere existence of a grievance was not a necessary reason why it should be redressed.

Clark Wallace said he desired to addrss the house briefly, and would first of all refer to Mr. Lariviere's speech That hon, member desired the restor ation of separate schools in Manitoba on the same basis as they existed be fore 1890. He (Wallace) did not think a proposition of that kind would meet with the approval of parliament. the evidence of Attorney General Sifton, out of 26 per cent. constituting the Catholic population of Manitoba 24 per cent. were unable to sign names. With such a condition of affairs existing, it appeared to him (Wel that the time had arrived in Manitoba when a change was necessary, if the provincial authorities were to the Catholics of Manitoba every to do their duty by the rising genera tion. If separate schools were granted to the Catholics of Manitoba every branch of the Protestant church would demand the same rights, and he did not see how their request could be refused. The restoration of Catholic schools meant that children would grow up in ignorance. The controller ed for some time to discuss Mr. McCarthy's "mercenary career" in parliament. He was called to order by the speaker and asked to confine himself to the school question Mr. Wallace concluded by saying he would vote against Mr. McCarthy's

Dr. Weldon said it seemed to him the gravity of this question had been greatly overstated. For his part he could not agree that this was the most important question which had come before parliament since confederation. It resembled one which was under discussion in parliament twenty years seven years ago, when a great poli- Schultz, his ho

in which the word "practice" came appear in clause 22 of the toba act. Continuing, he said he had great sympathy with the members of the government. They had handled the question with great delicacy, with patience and with skill. He with them, however, because of the unfortunate declaration of Monday last. He had endeavored to present the legal question, in order to clear the air, and he hoped the legal gentlemen on the opposition benches would assist in that. He did not desire, however, that parliament should shelter itself behind the ramparts of the constitution when there were no ram-parts to stand by. (Hear, hear.) 15 they believed in separate schools, let them say so like men. Personally he was willing to sink his views as a Protestant in order to live in neighborly terms with his Catholic fellow-

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countrymen. He wanted to see the country at peace and the energies of both parties devoted to developing our resources. He trusted this question would be settled with patience, good will, and in obedience to the law, no matter what happened. He would vote against Mr. McCarthy's amendment because he was anxious to see the government do the best they could to get a local solution of the culty.

Mr. Masson held that the government were bound to follow the judg-ment of the judicial committee unless they considered it incorrect. Not one of the members who had spoken had shown that the judgment was incorrect. He proceeded to discuss the onstitutional phase of the question for some time.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Masson, Davin, Craig, Maclean (York), Hughes, Costigan, Baker, Bennett and Laurier The latter announced he would vote

against Mr. McCarthy because he did not desire the two parties to be di-vided into Catholic and Protestant. At 2.40 a. m. the question was put,

when only Messrs. O'Brien and Mc-Carthy rose to ask for a division Five being necessary, the speaker thereupon declared the amendment

negatived. The South Shore railway bill was

again talked out tonight, all effort at a compromise having failed. Mr. Lau-rier suggests that the bill might pass if a clause were inserted securing the rights of litigants.

Accordingly Hon. Mr. Dickey and N. W. White prepared an amednment to that effect. Then the oposition changed their ground and asked for a pro-vision that the act should not go into operation until all legal proceedings at Halifax were determined, and m any case if the charter was t aside by the courts' the federal act was not to go into operation at all. This the promoters of the bill could not accept, and accordingly the fight med in the house tonight. Messrs. McIsaacs and Lister did the talking. Mr. White strongly resented. the statement that he was the paid solicitor of the company.

THE CANADIAN WEST

Winnipeg Free Press Will Hereafter be an Independent Paper.

Winnipeg, July 16.—Winnipeg is for-this week given over to the big indus-trial fair, which has attracted thousands of visitors from all parts of the west and many from eastern Canada nestion The exhibition was formally opened which agitated the country six or this afternoon by Sir John and Lady onor making the inaug tical party had forced upon it by the urate address. The mayor of Winni

WHO MUNCHAUSEN WAS.

e was a commercial traveller of more flashy type, and had just shed telling a startling story to newly-made acquaintance in the

way carriage. That reminds me of one of Munsen's yarns," remarked the vicfor want of something better to

funchausen!' Who is he?" Why, don't you know about him? is the most colossal example of adacity that civilization has probrief, painful silence 'ensued, ch was broken by the traveller in one that was almost timid. Excuse me, my friend," he said, "if em inquisitive, but would you nd telling me what house he travels ?"-Tid-Bits.

A CHINESE GENERAL

(Montreal Gazette.) he St. John Globe thinks the ongest point in Mr. Laurier's Manschool speech was the way he this own counsel. The Globe would ve a great field in China. It could ld up a reputation for the much de-ted generals, by explaining how fully they ran away from the ras-

he Duke and Duchess of Fife are sionately fond of dogs, and when v travel they always take several ne pets with them. The duke is st fond of collies and Scotch ters and the duchess of fox terriers pugs.

enemy when he showed himself

he field.



il, sugar-coated, and therefore ; they do not sicken; a mild but



healthy action; thus curing Constipation. Sourcess, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, In-estion, Bloating, Dizziness. Painless in ration. Sold only in bottles. 25 cents at dealers



hat the minority had a grievance. its future. He could not conceive a Catholic or Protestant; but above and beyond all that for the cause and sake of the Canadian constitution.

onstitution did not "guarantee"

essfully carried out? (Cheers.)

ote when Mr. Foster said in view of the late hour to which the house sat ast night and the desire of many members to speak he would consent to the adjournment, but on condition that the debate must conclude tomor-

McCarthy rose to make a personal ex-planation. He strongly resented the personal attack, the vituperation and abuse which the minister of justice he would be prepared to oppose the had poured upon him by reason of his professional connection with the Mantoba government. That attack was unjust, unfair and without one title of justification. It came with bad grace from one whose connections had lisgraced the history of Canada. (Loud cries of order.) The minister of justice was the last man to taunt him (McCarthy) with being subsidized. For years he (Sir Charles) had sat in the house and voted a salary of £2,000

was able to prove. He quoted from

Cartwright, Messrs. Martin, Daly and Casey the subject dropped and the

Ottawa, July 17 .- In the house this afternoon Mr. Foster informed Mr. agriculture would be filled in due time. Meanwhile it is being adminis tered by another member of the gov-Dr. Landerkin called attention to

Sir Charles quoted the decision and ed was confined to remedial legislaservations of their lordships at tion on the lines of the remedial orength in proof of this, and of the fact der. In his opinion it ought to go much further and condemn any atten Upon this case the government was force separate schools on Manitoba willing to stake its reputation and whther on the lines of the remedial order or not. Had there been a simple grander cause to struggle for chan strightforward resolution condemn-this—the cause of the minority, be it ing any atempt to force Catholic or Protestant; but above and separate schools on Manitoba force separate schools on Manitoba he would have voted for it. But he refused to risk the defeat of a government whose genral policy he approved of, with the risk of bringing in a government whose general policy he we disapprove, and whose policy on this question the leader of the party carefully concealed. (Hear, hear.) He refused to do this merely to support a transparently tricky half hearted res- ' entitled to unstinted praise, largely for olution of this kind. If the time ever came when it was attempted to force not merely remedial legislation on the lines of the order, but separate schools of any kind on the people of Manitoba,

> hear.) Proceeding, Mr. McNeill said that while Mr. McCarthy was now his pol- in his mind that parliament had powitical enemy, having selected his con- er to pass the legislation. But a more stituency as the first into which to put a McCarthylte candiate, yet he in a matter of this kind the proper was bound to Mr. McCarthy by strong ties of past personal friendship. And | country, forty per cent. of whom were he would resent an unwarranted im-putation that Mr. McCarthy was ac-school question, would settle the questuated by mercenary motives in his tion on a political basis. There was advocacy of the cause of national in his mind no obligation, constituschools in Manitoba. He had no charge

Quebec friends, who were fighting the cause of their co-religionists and compatriots in Manitoba. But Manitoba had an undoubted right to settle its own educational affairs. There should be one law for all, and if the Jesuit Estate Act could be forced upon an unwilling minority in Quebec, the Manitoba minority had no right to expect their will to be enforced on the najority of that province. Then he went on to deal with the constitutonal aspects of the case. The first sub-section of section 223 Manitoba act restricted the educational law, making the powers of Manitoba to laws that should not prejudicially affect the rights or privileges with respect to the denominational schools which any persons had at the union. It had been adjudged that the minor-

fected any educational right a privlege of the minority on appeal therefrom shall lie to the governor general n council. The words "an appeal shall lie" did not, he argued, mean that this parliament should re-enact the restoration of these rights. If it were ntended that the minority should be guaranteed for all time any rights or privileges that might be acquired aflic people of that day did not show

dominant will of Sir Richard Carted States, was a question of far great-er magnitude than this question. He before attemptd in Manitoba, and judwas surprised that no member of the ging from the first day's results will. opposition had risen to assist in expounding this constitutional question. Where was Mr. Mills in this discussion? Where was Sir Richard Cartwright? It was extraordinary when the house was threading its way through the forest of constitutional difficulty that Mr. Mills should not be present with his lantern to help them out. (",a" ter.) It was the custom to pay compliments to the fathers of confederation, but he did not think they were

the reason that in the constitution they threw that fatal clause 93 and had with the left hand undone that which they had striven to do with the right. There was abundant evi-dence that it would have been better attempt with voice and vote. (Hear, | for minorities to be left to the sense known of fair play of the majorities in the several provinces. There was no doubt

important consideration was whether view was not that the people of this tional or moral, to oblige parliament intolerance to make against bis to restore separate schools in Mani-

> Dr. Weldon held with Mr. McNeill that the "opinion," as he called it, of the judicial committee of the privy council was no' binding upon the government or parliament. It was not a law. For the matter of that, no court or decision of law could command this parliament. Besides, the constitution said that parliament. "may," not that it shall or must make remedial legislation. There seemed to be a tendency to attach too much importance to the matter altogether. People seemed to be conjuring with the mystical leaves of this privy council judgment as if it were something sacred. Having carefully gone through all the documents accessible in the library bearing on this ques-

tion, he had come to the conclusion ty had no separate schools at union. I that while the Manitoba school ques The sub-section provided that when it ion today was filling the sky with its an act of the Manitoba legislature af- magnitude, twenty-five years ago it was not half the size of a man's hand. The only record was in the fourth bill of rights, which Mr. Mc. Carthy called spurious, and he (Tir. Veldon) believed was spurious. In his judgment there was nothing to show that the half breeds attached the supply of harvest hands. the slightest importance to the school question. It seemed as if the Catho-

John W. Mackay, the bonanza king, and C. R. Hosmer, manager of the C. P. R. Telegraph, passed through Winnipeg today en route to the Pacific coast.

peg and several members of the pro wright, a policy which would land vincial cabinet also took part in the this country in the arms of the Uni- exercises. The exhibition is more exprove a very great success. The Manitoba public school teach-

ers are now in convention here to hear lectures on agricultural subjects. course of agriculture was recently added to the school studies

Winnipeg, Man., July 17.-The Win-nipeg Free Press, since the retirement of W. F. Luxton as editor a year or so ago, has been a very pronound liberal journal. Tomorrow morning it will announce a change in its political attitude and that hereafter it will be practically independent, treating all political parties alike. Moyleux St. John. who succeeded Mr. Luxton. will now in turn retire, but it is not yet known who his successor will be. John F. Torrance, formerly a well resident of Montreal. was found dead today at Rossland, where he was engaged in mining and milling. Rossland is a short distance from Rat Portage. The report is that Torrance suicided, and a coroner has gone from Rat Portage to investigate. Torrance is a brother of Dr. Torronce of Brandon and related to the Galt family of Montreal.

A boiler exploded in the power house of the electric street railway tonight, with the result that th greater part of the system was laid up for several hours. With thouands of visitors in town eager reach the exhibitions grounds, the accident happened at a very inconven ient time. Two men were badly scalded by the explosion.

Winnipeg's industrial exhibition is proving a very great success. The attendance today was unprecedentedly la rge.

A despatch from Rat Portage says a parcel containing \$750 was stolen last night from the coat pocket of Express Messenger Hanney. Hanney left the parcel in his coat pocket and took his coat off and left it in a box car while he delivered a load of flour down town. When he returned the parcel wis gone. The parcel was for the Hudson's Bay Co. There is no clue to the thief.

The crop prospects of Manitoba and the Northwest are excellent, which is amply demonstrated by the reports from the agents of the C. P. R. They were telegraphed yesterday to Superintendent White. In every instance the reports are of an encouraging nature and give promise of an abundant harvest. Farmers are jubilant over the prospects and only anxious about