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IMPORTANT BULLETIN ISSUED BY THE RACING BOARD.

Toronto Riders Suspended for Participating in Unsanctioned Meets—Lucid Interpretation as to the Novice Term—Professionals Are Now Under C.W.A. Jurisdiction.

Chairman Orr of the C.W.A. Racing Board yesterday issued the following official bulletin:

Sanctions issued—July 20, Toronto Island Association; July 24, London retail grocers.

The following records made in competition up to date in 1895 have been allowed by the board:

Tandem—1 mile, standing, July 6, Robertson and McCarthy, 2.15, class B; 1 mile flying, July 13, McKellar and Rogers, 2.16, class A; 2 mile, standing, June 15, Davidson and Robertson, 5.06, class B; 3 mile, standing, July 2, Robertson and McCarthy, 7.58 3-5, class B.

One-half mile, standing start, June 15, A. McLeod 1.04 2-5, class B; 1 mile, standing, paced by tandem, C. Zeigler, June 1, 2.04 1-5, class B; 1 mile, standing, Harley Davidson, June 6, 2.12, class B; 1 mile, standing, novice, E. H. Parker, June 1, 2.25 2-5, class A; 5 mile, standing, H. Davidson, June 15, 12.17 2-5, class B.

Suspensions for competiting at an unsanctioned meet on July 1, meet promoters were warned, suspension to terminate Sept. 1—J. Newman, H. Libby, F. Borderman, F. Linton and G. Smithson, all of Toronto. Carmen, Brownlee and McDonald in last Bulletin were reported as having ridden in an unsanctioned race. This was a mistake, as the report was an error.

The board has been appealed to in more than one case of disqualification and of a correct interpretation of the novice term. The following has been added to the rules as an interpretation in both cases: "When a rider is disqualified for any reason after winning first place in a race, the time classification, prize and other responsibility of the first man will be assumed by the rider to finish second."

If a rider has won an unsanctioned track race at any time, he is not eligible to compete in a novice race. The only closed race that the board will recognize is a club race where the entries are limited to members, all other races where a prize is to be given will require a sanction, and the winner will be classified."

Riders are warned that the C.W.A., through its Racing Board, has jurisdiction over all cycle racing on the track in Canada. The erroneous idea prevails among those who are misinformed that the board enforces its rules only against members of the association. All riders in Canada are classified as amateurs of class A or B, or as professionals, in accordance with the association's definition of such classes. As soon as a rider enters a competitive track event he becomes subject to the supervision of the Racing Board. Any rider competing in unsanctioned events, amateur or professional, will be suspended from all track racing."

Bush Thompson to Scull at Putney.

London, July 15.—The Argonaut Rowing Club crew of Toronto had intended to take part in the Metropolitan Regatta at Putney on Thursday, and their boats were sent there, but the Muntz brothers wanted to go to Paris, so the idea was aboandoned. E. A. Thompson, however, will enter the single scull race for the London Cup, rowing against Guy and Vivian Nickalls, over the course between Putney and Hammersmith, two miles with the tide.

The Argonauts will visit Paterson Court as the guests of Tom Nickalls.

The Cornell crew have also accepted an invitation from Nickalls, but they may not be able to go.

Yachting in Scotland.

Largs, Scotland, July 15.—The race which was to have been sailed by the Atlsa and Britannia to-day has fallen through, as the Ailsa did not make her appearance. The Britannia sailed over the course once.

The smaller yachts started as follows: Eucharist 10.25, Niagara 11.10.32, Dakotah 11.10.45. They finished in this order: Niagara 2.45.26, Eucharist 3.50.09, Dakotah 3.06.35.

It is learned that the reason for the Ailsa failing to start was the dirty condition of the weather. Her captain also wished to have her rigging thoroughly overhauled preparatory to starting in the races at Campbelltown on Wednesday.

Syracuse, Springfield, Providence.

At Syracuse:

Syracuse	100023152—14	16	3
Rochester	200000131— 7	10	3

Kilroy and Rafter; Harper and Baldwin. Weidman.

At Wilkes-Barre:

Wilkes-Barre	110200010—5	10	4
Springfield	100103020—7	9	0

Betts and Wente; Grueber and Gunson. Gaffney.

At Scranton:

Providence	102000000—3	9	3
Scranton	000100000—1	4	3

Hodson and McAuley; Johnson and Rogers. Swartwood.

Sleeplessness is due to nervous excitement. The delicately constituted, the financier, the business man, and those whose occupation necessitates great mental strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sleep is the great restorer of worried brain, and to get sleep cleanse the stomach from all impurities with a gelatine coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

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HIGH-CLASS CASH TAILOR.

LAURIER'S WANT OF CONFIDENCE MOTION

Rejected on Division by 114 to 70, a Majority of 44.

The Opposition Leader Asked the House to Vote That the Government's Policy Regarding Manitoba Schools Was One Dangerous to the Country—He Urges Mutual Concessions and Compromise, Yet Argues Against It—Mr. Foster Replies at Length, Taunting Mr. Laurier With Studying the Matter for Five Years, Yet Not Forming an Opinion—Six Quebec Conservatives Vote Against the Government.

Ottawa, Ont., July 15.—This has been a day of triumph for the Conservative party, a day upon which Mr. Foster has achieved one of the greatest of oratorical success. His speech was called forth in reply to Mr. Laurier, whose motion, weak and colorless as it was, even Mr. McCarthy could not stomach. There was a certain grace of diction about Mr. Laurier's utterances, but the total lack of definiteness, the one thing above all others with which he has been charged on the school motion for the past two years was again apparent. The Liberals themselves profess to be highly pleased with the tone of Mr. Laurier's speech, and yet ask any one in private what Mr. Laurier's policy on the school question is, they cannot tell you. Mr. Foster seems to grow stronger as a debater each week, and the opinion in the lobbies of his effort to-night is that it was one of his best. It was a careful review of the whole school question, an able defence of Ministerial policy, and a mass of incisive criticism of the do-nothing policy of the Opposition. It will go on record as one of the best expositions of the Ministerial policy on the school question yet delivered. Mr. Laurier's amendment was defeated on a vote of 114 to 70, a majority of 44. Six French-Canadian Conservatives—Messrs. Jeannotte, Lepine, Dugas, Dupont, Turcotte and Belley—voted with Mr. Laurier.

Wreck of the Mexico.

Mr. McMullen asked if the Government had any further information of the wreck of the Mexico, on which the first shipment of Canadian butter in cold storage had been made, and whether other cold storage accommodation would be provided.

Mr. Costigan said a telegram had been received stating that the Mexico had been wrecked and was in danger of being plundered, and asking that a Government vessel be sent to her assistance. Finding there was no danger of loss of life, he did not think there was any necessity to send a Government steamer. In any case, there was none available.

Rr. Montague said the next vessel for England with cold storage accommodation would be the Dominion, sailing on July 18.

Laurier on the Government's School Policy.

On motion to go into supply, Mr. Laurier said he desired to call attention to recent Ministerial declarations on the school question. What was the point of difference which led Mr. Angers to separate from his colleagues? Mr. Foster had said that there had simply been a misunderstanding. But if they looked at the explanations given in the newspaper press, there was something more than a misunderstanding. It was clear there was mistrust among members of the Ministry. On this and every other question the Government had no mind of their own, ready to undo to-day what they had done yesterday. In his judgment, the Government were suffering from cerebral malformation, they were haunted by the demon of doubt and vacillation. The Government's policy was one of broken promises, broken engagements, conflicting determinations and retrograde movements. He cited the Government's policy on the Insolvency bill, the space for cattle on ship board and the Hudson Bay Railway matter. On the Manitoba school question there had been vacillation incarnate. The Remedial Order was passed; Manitoba was commanded to restore Catholic schools. What happened? Manitoba refused to do anything, and the Government instead of implementing the order with the promised legislation, turned round and said, "Let us negotiate." The policy of conciliation, of which the Premier spoke the other day, would have been a grand thing at the outset. (Opposition cheers.) The policy of the Government should have been moderate in language and firm in action. Instead of that, it had been bullying in language and weak in execution. He was proceeding to quote Mr. Angers' speech in the Senate, when Mr. Speaker called him to order, and said it was irregular to refer to what took place in the other House.

Mr. Laurier, continuing, said the Government had never dealt with this question frankly, fairly, sincerely or honestly. The Government did not dare to implement its promise given to the electorate last winter. Mr. Taylor, chief whip of the Ministerial forces, had spoken his mind the other night. He was proceeding to read a portion of Mr. Taylor's speech, when the Speaker again called him to order, the rules of the House forbidding any reference to a past debate.

Mr. Laurier claimed it was the same question as discussed the other day.

Mr. Foster said, personally, he had no ojection to Mr. Laurier rambling over the speeches of the whole session if he so desired.

Demand for a Clear and Defined Policy

Mr. Laurier said he desired to be under no compliment to the Ministry, and would not pursue the matter further. Reverting to a discussion of the school question, he said he inferred from a leader in The Mail and Empire of Friday last that there was to be no Remedial Legislation. But if, after all, the Government were compelled to introduce Remedial Legislation, it would be of such a namby-pamby character as to amount to a farce. (Opposition Orange Grand Lodge at St. Catharines a member of the Ministry there was not much hope for Remedial Legislation. In face of the report adopted by the Orange Grand Lodge at St. Catharines last March, that Manitoba should not be interfered with, and Mr. Wallace's acquiescence in it, what prospect was there of the Government redeeming their promises? There ought to be from the Government a clear and defined policy. They could not please everybody, but they seemed to be pleasing nobody.

The Opposition Leader's "Policy."

Continuing, he said: Now, Mr. Speaker, in the face of this, when the Government have had no settled policy up to the present time upon this question, I am entreated day after day by gentlemen opposite, or by their friends, to say what is my own policy upon that question.

Several members: Now we will have it.

Mr. Laurier: Mr. Speaker, two years ago, speaking upon this question when it came before the House for the first time, I stated then that in my estimation there was no doubt whatever that, reading the history of the constitution, reading the history of clause 93, there could be no doubt whatever in the minds of any disinterested person that there were powers of interference in the constitution laid down by that section. I stated then that the question which was to be solved was not a question of law, but simply a question of facts—facts to be ascertained in order to lay down the law. That was my policy then. I stated it at the time without fear. It was not heeded. It was not accepted; but, as it was not heeded——

Mr. Foster: Will my hon. friend permit me to interrupt him a moment. Did I understand my hon. friend to say that when he made the statement here that it was a question of fact, and not of law, that that was his policy on the question?

Mr. Laurier: I stated then that it was my policy on the question.

Mr. Foster: It is difficult to see how that is policy.

Mr. Laurier: I stated then that the power of interference existed, that if the grievances laid down by the Catholic minority were true, that the schools were Protestant, there were grounds sufficient for interference. I said so at the time. My advice was not heeded, however. I did not expect that from the hon.gentlemen. But, as my advice was not heeded, I folded my arms, and I waited for the hon. gentlemen to be wiser, and to give us their policy, a thing which they have failed to do ever since. (Opposition cheers.) And, sir, because they have failed to do it ever since, and because I would not speak my own policy, having given it once, until, forsooth, they showed a better policy themselves, they have ever since been doing me the honor of insulting me every day in their press as wanting in courage.

As to Courage.

Well, sir, to be wanting in courage is a grave fault, I admit. But if to make promises and not to implement is courage, if to make threats and to quail before their consequence is courage, if to be boisterous in language and weak in action is courage, if to pass an order and refuse to execute it is courage, if to act in such manner as to force your best friends to the conviction that you are deceiving them is courage, there is a class of courageous men on the Treasury benches before us, men such as we have not seen for a long time. (Opposition cheers.) Sir, courage is a noble thing in itself, but foresight is not to be despised either. Foresight is not to be despised in such a country as this, with all its conflicting elements. My courage is not of the kind of the courage possessed by hon. gentlemen opposite, I admit. My courage is not to make hasty promises, then to ignore them. My courage is to speak slowly, but once I have spoken to stand or fall by my words. Courage is a great thing, no doubt of it. When the 600 men of the Light Brigade charged the Russian guns at Balaklava, they gave to the world such an example of courage as the world seldom saw; but a French officer high in command, Marshal Bosquet, if I remember aright, who happened to be on the battlefield said: "It is splendid, but that is not war." Yes, those 600 men, when they rushed into the furnace of iron and fire, when they courted death with such sublime indifference, covered the British arms with a halo of fame which shall move the hearts of al men so long as daring, courage and cool bravery continue to be admired by men. (Cheers.) I am not aware that British generalship shone very brightly on that day. Those 600 men, when they rushed into the fight, as they did, for the sake and for the honor of England, will live, and live forever, but the name of the commanding general is already lost in oblivion. Sir, I have no doubt whatever that it would be an easy thing for me to commit some glorious, some chivalrous blunder, which would earn for me the plaudits and the fame and the praise and the glorification of hon. gentlemen opposite, and their press as well. But I tell them I care no more for their praise than I am afraid of their taunts, for so long as I am here occupying a position which the confidence of my friends has placed me in, I will endeavor to commit no such mistakes as will send joy into the hearts of my opponents and dismay into the ranks of my friends. And when the day comes when I shall walk into the battle, I hope that I shall perform my part without any bragging, and, God help me, without any weakness either. But I am not in the battle to-day. No, the battle is there (pointing to the Treasury benches). There is the seat of contest, there is the raging conflict.

No Coercion of Manitoba

Let those hon. gentlemen opposite unite their discordant elements, let them unite their differences, into a policy. Let them bring down that policy, and then, sir, I pledge myself here that if it commends itself to my judgment I shall give it all my support. I say again, what I said before more than once, that I have no desire that my party should walk into power over the Manitoba school question. Let hon. gentlemen opposite settle that question. I will be most happy to give them my support, but they must settle it, in some other manner than they have tried heretofore. Something must be done, and done at once, because this policy of delay, this policy of vacillation, is not only paralyzing, but it is fast disintegrating national life—fast disintegrating national life, I say, because it is arraying creed against creed, and race against race. (Opposition cheers.) Something must be done and done at once. What should be done, I have no hesitation, for my part, here, speaking my own personal sentiment, to say that I do desire, and do wish, that the minority in Manitoba may be allowed the privilege of teaching in their schools to their children their duties to God and to man, as they understand their duties, and as their duties are taught to them by their church. (Liberal cheers.) That is my wish. But I do say that if that object is to be restored, it is not to be restored by imperious dictation nor by administrative coercion. If that object is to be restored, the hand must be firm and the touch soft. Hitherto the touch has been rude and the hand has been weak. Sir, this is my policy. We must build up a nation here.

Some hon. gentlemen: Hear, hear.

Mr. Laurier: Yes, gentlemen on the other side may laugh. What else can they do? What matters it to them if the country is raked up by the fire of dissension and discord, so long as they keep the places they have at the present time?

Citizens Must Make Concessions.

This is my policy. We must carry out the idea of Confederation. We must have a nation here. We must build up a nation; but, if this is to be done, we must teach every citizen, no matter what his creed or his race may be, in the prosecution of his rights not to exact the last pound of flesh. We must teach every citizen in the prosecution of his rights to make some concessions to the feelings, nay, to the prejudices, of his fellow-countrymen, so that they may not find themselves oppressed by the laws of the country, but, on the contrary, that all in the country may have in their hearts a pride in Canada, a pride in our institutions, a pride in our laws. Sir, I belong, I am proud to say, to a party which has always been signalized for its broad views of tolerance and justice to minorities—(Opposition cheers)—and when the time comes for the Liberal party to deal with this question, I think I can make the pledge for every member of the Liberal party that we will endeavor to solve that problem on lines that will be found fair, equitable and satisfactory to the minority, on those broad lines of equal rights and justice to all which underlie our constitution.

His Motion of Censure.

It is because we are animated with these sentiments, and because I arraign the policy of the Government as a policy of uncertainty, with no ring of truth about it, that I beg to move: "This House regrets the failure of the Government to deal with the Manitoba school question in a manner demanded by the best interests of the country, and is of the opinion that the Ministerial declarations in regard to the question are calculated to promote dangerous agitation amongst the Canadian people."

The Conservative Leader Replies.

Mr. Foster, on rising to resume the debate, said Mr. Laurier was welcome to all the satisfaction he could get out of the recent Ministerial crisis. He could be congratulated at not having had a Ministerial crisis within the ranks of his party for 17 years He could be condoled with for the disappointment at not getting office during these many years. The speaker proceeded to refer to the hopes of office which Mr. Laurier had held out to his followers from time to time. The party disappointments had been many, and now the Liberals hoped to slide into power on two motions to adjourn the House, and the colorless catch resolution now under consideration. As against Mr. Laurier's argument, that it was mistrust which caused the recent Ministerial crisis, he could cite the statements made in the House last week, but in addition to that the policy of the Government was before the House in full, and the Government had the confidence of its supporters. He stood there, the representative of a united Government, a Government united in its policy. He proceeded to refer to the charges of instability of the Government policy as regards the Insolvency Law and cattle space on ship-board, indicating the Opposition leader's observations on these points. Mr. Laurier was so taken up with looking after the trumpery question of two inches of space for cattle that he failed to see the broad measures which were the foundation of the stable policy which his soul longed for. One of the great planks of Conservative policy was the union of all the British peoples on this North American continent, and they had followed out that line of policy with unswerving stability. Then, again, they had advocated the broadening of our lines of communication within our country and without, with a result exceeding the most sanguine anticipations. Since 1875 the Liberal-Conservative party had unflinchingly advocated the development of the industrial life of the Dominion by affording a reasonable and adequate protection to native industry.

An Honest School Policy.

The last point Mr. Laurier had brought up was the Government's attitude on the Manitoba school question. He challenged the Opposition to show that the course of the Government had been anything but honest, sincere, frank and wise. He proceeded to discuss, point by point, the course pursued by the Government on the school question from its very inception. The only door through which the minority could get their grievance remedied was by the issuance of a Remedial Order, and yet to-day Mr. Laurier declared that the Government had acted unwisely in issuing such an order. Some people were disposed to say that the Remedial Order went too far. The order just went so far as the alleged and certified grievance of the minority went. That a grievance existed had been established by the highest court in the realm, and in following up that judgment the Government had simply done its duty. The Remedial Order ought not to be considered as wanting in courtesy or thoughtfulness towards the Local Government because of the necessarily judicial tone in which it was couched. It was simply, as it were, the order of a court, reciting the facts and declaring what, in the judgment of the court, following the decison of the Judicial Committee, seemed to be necessary in order to remedy the grievance by the local authority itself.

The Policy Definite.

Mr. Laurier had condemned the Government for its lack of a definite policy. Was it, or was it not, a clear and definite line of policy, when the Government states, as a Government unitedly, to the House and country, that there is, we believe, a grievance for all concerned, and for permanent settlement it is best that the grievance should be removed by the Local Legislature itself? And this intricate and important legislation ought not to be undertaken hastily by the House, ought not, in any event, to be undertaken until the utmost limit has been granted to the Local Government and the Legislature to settle it, if possible, satisfactorily themselves. Was there a child above 10 years of age who does not draw a fair and full idea of what that means from the very statement of it? The only possible doubt that a man can have who wants to see Remedial Legislation, and who clamors for it, is that something may intervene between this and the next session, so that if the Manitoba Government and Legislature do not settle the question satisfactorily this Government will not be in a position to settle it and carry out its pledge. That is all. Is not every pledge of policy made by a Government, and every policy laid down by an Opposition, governed by those very conditions? They state what their policy is to-day. No man living, and no Government, can state what, under circumstances untoward fatal, may occur to prevent that policy being carried out.

A Policy That Will Be Adhered To.

I am here to state, and to state it on behalf of the Government, that, so far as a policy can be decided on unanimously and unitedly, this policy is, that as far as it can be enunciated clearly this policy is enunciated clearly, and, so far as this Government is concerned, it intends to adhere to that policy word for word, line for line, and letter for letter. Contrast the policy and statement of the Government with the course of the leader of the Opposition and his party. He is the exponent of its policy, a statesman who is continually vaunted by his party as being head and shoulders above all the statesmen of the Liberal-Conservative party. For five years this question has been before the country, and for these five years my hon. friend has led that party and been its exponent, and I defy anyone to point to one single sentiment which will definitely show wherever he has stood or to-day stands upon that question. My hon. friend has made no announcement of his policy in all these years. He has made a valuable suggestion as to what he thinks should be done.

The Opposition leader for five years is always running for shelter on this question. The first underbrush that he got into was the character and quality of the Manitoba schools, and he kept under that for two years or more, and I am not sure but he is under that yet. He says, What is the character of these schools? Are they Protestant schools? It is a question of fact, he says, and for five years he has been asking that question, and for five years he has been taking precious good care not to answer that question. Why, sir, does my hon. friend not know what his own people think, and by his own people I mean his supporters, in the Province of Quebec, who are in favor of Remedial Legislation, and Separate Schools in Manitoba? Do they not think that the Separate Schools are Protestant, and that the fact is well established that they are Protestant schools? And yet Mr. Laurier has been with these friends for five years, and up to this moment his mind is like a blank piece of paper so far as information is concerned as to whether these schools are Protestant or not. He might have asked Mr. Martin for information as to the quality of these schools, because, if I am not mistaken, the opinion of that gentleman is that these schools are Protestant schools, and he has been making a very strong plea lately that they should be secularized, for, by secularizing thtm you take away any grievance the minority had that anything like Protestant doctrine was taught in these schools.

Five Years Without Forming an Opinion.

As a man who claims to be a statesman, I put this question to him. Can he, as a leader of a great party, and a commanding light in this country, afford to go through five years of turmoil upon a question which he himself says is shaking Confederation, or may shake Confederation, to its very foundation, and not make himself sufficiently informed of facts, and not then inform his people and his party as to these facts? As a consistent man, if he believed that these schools are in that position, and believes that, therefore, there is a grievance, it was his duty during these five years to have been backing up his people in their demand? Neither of these things has he done. He has simply stood under cover and shot from behind the bushes. Sir, he had another cover. When he was challenged again to give an opinion, and to make a statement of his views, he declared that he could not do it, because this question was before the courts, and that he must not open his mouth upon it while it was sub judice. All that he had been able to do was to pluck up courage twice to move the adjournment of the House.

With bated breath had the country waited to-day for Mr. Laurier's policy, but when it came to the point there were but three great planks—(1) That "two years ago I had a certain opinion of the constitution," a two-year-old remedy statement; then he repeated another: "Two years ago I held this question was a question of facts, not of law; that is my policy." How on earth could that become a policy? His third statement was that "two years ago I said that if these schools were Protestant schools there was a grievance, and there ought to be a remedy." So that his whole platform was the triune platform of these three facts, two years old, which he repeated today, in the face of this great crisis, which he (Mr. Laurier) says is shaking Confederation to its foundation. Mr. Laurier had run from those three dried sticks of fact, which he denominated his policy, and declared in tragic tones that something must be done, and done at once, that the country was being disintegrated, that Confederation was threatened. Then, in the name of heaven, why does not my hon. friend do something? What is that something which he proposes to do? It is another motion. Not a motion to adjourn the House. (Laughter.) This time he is on higher ground. He asks this House solemnly but firmly to declare that they regret the failure of the Government to deal with the Manitoba school question in a manner demanded by the best interests of the country. And, furthermore, he is of the opinion that the Ministerial declaration is calculated to promote a dangerous agitation among the Canadian people.

Argued For, Yet Opposes Conciliation.

What are the two lines of the Government's declaration? Give Manitoba six months to settle the question herself. My hon. friend thinks that is dangerous. Why, he argued for it this afternoon. He blamed us because we had not been practising conciliation all the time. But there is another branch to the question. The other is that if nothing is done to settle this matter satisfactorily, legislation will be introduced into this Parliament. Does my hon. friend say that is dangerous. I ask him that question now. In this resolution my hon. friend declares that something is dangerous. I want to know what he declares to be dangerous—the delay of six months for Manitoba or the Remedial Legislation which, in the event of Manitoba doing nothing, is to be introduced here when Parliament meets again. He did not deign to explain it in his speech. He has no suggestion in his resolution or speech as to what would be the manner best adapted demanded by the best interests of the country. Not the least. My hon. friend reached to the height of twice moving the adjournment of the House to defeat the Government, but to-day he moves a colorless, catch motion, which every man who is opposed in the least particular to any step the Government has taken, or who is opposed in the least to throwing a single ray of light on the matter, could vote for. I challenge my hon. friend to put a motion before the House laying down a definite, plain policy in substitution of the policy of this Government, and ask the House to support it. They dare not do it. They put motions which are colorless; they dodged the motion which is definite; the thing they do not want to do is to put themselves on record.

Tarte and McCarthy.

Mr. Tarte, in the course of a long address, expressed the opinion that it would perhaps have been better at the very outset to have disallowed the School bill, rather than to hold out false hopes to the Catholic minority.

Mr. McCarthy expressed the opinion that it was perfectly illusory to expect Manitoba to do anything towards a settlement of the question. He accepted the statement of the Government's policy as honest and frank, and, much as he regretted it, if he got an opportunity this session, he would challenge that policy. Meanwhile he could neither vote for the motion nor against it.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Dupont and Girouard (Jacques Cartier).

Rejected by 114 to 70.

The House divided on Laurier's amendment, which was defeated by 114 to 70. The result was received with loud Ministerial cheers. The House went into supply, and passed several items in supplementary estimates.

The House adjourned at 2 a.m.

THE N.A.A.O. REGATTA.

Crews Preparing for Opening Events To-Morrow at Saratoga.

Saratoga, July 15.—Preliminary arrangements for the 28rd annual meet of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen are completed. Crews have been coming in since Friday, and are in active training at Saratoga Lake for the opening events on Wednesday.

These crews are here: Argonauts of Toronto, Harlem Rowing Club, Winnipegs of Manitoba, Rat Portage of Ontario, Albany Rowing Club, Delaware Club of Chicago, First Bohemia of New York.

The course has been resurveyed and the buoys placed in position. For the accommodation of the boats two large hospital tents have been erected within 100 feet of the starting line. New slips for the boats have been built. The citizens committee of this place have taken every precaution to give a hearty welcome to the rowing men, and it is generally believed that the plans for this regatta have been more judiciously arranged and carried out than ever before. The Regatta Committee, of which Dr. Conrad Behrens of Philadelphia is chairman, will meet this evening, when arrangements for the program will be finally decided upon.

If your children moan and are restless during sleep, coupled when awake with a loss of appetite, pale countenance, picking of the nose, etc., you may depend upon it that the primary cause of the trouble is worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator effectually removes these pests, at once relieving the little sufferers.

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A MONTREAL BANK SUSPENDS

BANQUE DU PEUPLE CLOSES ITS DOORS.

n Deep Water for Some Time, an Advance of a Million Dollars a Week Ago Was Speedily Exhausted by a Run—Interesting Developments Are Looked For.

Montreal, Que., July 15.—After many rumors being set afloat as to the stability of the Banque du Peuple, that institution has been obliged to succumb, the announcement of its suspension being given out at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

A few weeks ago the stock of the leading French-Canadian bank was worth 90 and 92, and on Friday last it had fallen to 52; yet, strange to say, 250 shares were sold this afternoon on 'Change at an advance of 3 points, or 55, and an hour later the doors of the Banque du Peuple were closed.

Suspension Temporary.

Mr. Gagnon, the bank inspector, said: "The bank has suspended temporarily. This course was decided on to-day, and it must be understood that this includes not only the general business but the savings deposit department as well. The bank is in a position to meet all its liabilities, and all that it requires is a little time. The cause of the suspension was the heavy drain on its deposits. The other banks, as you know, advanced us a million dollars last week, but at noon to-day this advance was exhausted. I look to the bank resuming business within the next two or three months."

Interesting Developments Looked For.

Your correspondent learns, however, that very interesting developments may be expected in connection with the suspension of the Banque du Peuple. During the last eight days the balance against the institution at the clearing house was from $125,000 to $150,000, and, of course, this could not go on very long. The capital of the Banque du Peuple was $1,200,000, all of which is paid up.

The deposits reached about $6,000,000. Mr. H. Vincent Meredith of the Bank of Montreal expresses the belief that the Banque du Peuple will be able to meet all its liabilities.

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Farmers, Attention.

A general meeting of the producers of milk that come into Toronto by rail or wagon, will be held at the Albion Hotel, Toronto, on Saturday, July 20, at 1 o'clock, to consider the increasing of the price of milk on account of the present severe and protracted drought.

All farmers producing milk are especially invited to be present.

JAMES CHESTER, Chairman Committee.

S. E. ANNIS, Sec. Com. 624

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