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KIND OF SCHOOLS

(Continued from page 1.)

when he said on Tuesday night in that it was true the system The Northwest separate demanded. school is not a clerical school in any sense, but a national school just the Laurier himself stated with his usual same as the Northwest public school, clearness, the real difference between Following the abolition by the North- section 16, No. 1, and the revised clause west Assembly of their dual board of The Prime Minister said in part: education and the bringing of the separate school under national control, the late Archbishop Tache wrote:

"Until the date of the ordinance of 1892, we had never been denied the right to administer our schools, to regulate the programme of studies, to choose the text books, to control the religious instruction, and to authorize the use of the French language. These rights were exercised the Catholic section of the board of education, and strictly speaking they were sufficient to preserve to our school their distinctive character of Catholic schools. Now all this has disappeared. The board of education no longer exists, or its sections. All the schools, public and separate, Catholic and Protestant, are placed by the ordinance of 1892, under the direct control of a Protestant super intendent of education, and a council of public instructors composed of the members of the Government, in which the Catholics have not one single representative. The effect is to de-prive the Catholic separate schools of the character which differentiates them from the public or Protestant schools, and to leave them Catholic schools in name only. Our schools are no longer controlled by the minority, but by the majority, and if the separate schools exist in name they do not exist in fact."

Roman Catholics protested against national control of the separate school, and while Northwest Catholics are quite satisfied with the present system, Quebec Roman Catholics and the church itself still protest. The French Conservative press today assails Laurier for sacrificing the Catholic

schools. L'Evenement, of Quebec, says: "No, no, it is not the free denominational schools that Laurier guarantees, it is the neutral schools which are slaves of the state. This is the truth, the cruel truth, the truth un-deniable and manifest. * * * When one has a majority of 70 he does his duty or he falls on the field of honor; he does not need to betray to remain in power.'

Mr. Bergeron, also in the House finds no provision in the bills to restore the church school. He said:

"What is the difference between the public and separate schol in the Northwest? Where is the separate school? The separate school may be in a different building, but it is the very same school. It may be separligious school. Put this legislation (the Autonomy Bills) on the statute book, and you prevent forever the establishment of genuine separate schools in the Northwest."

Mr. Bergeron expressed the French section 2 of the Haultain Draft Bill, with the probability under it of successfully demanding the complete clerical separate schools. The Government's section 16 or the education clause was inserted instead, in accordance with the demand of Mr. Sifton and the Northwest Liberals, expressly to provide against the danger of restoration of the church school.

Mr. Oliver's statement on this point made in the Jubilee Rink was in effect exactly the same as Mr. Bergeron's statement above. The bills provide forever against the establishment of the genuine separate school in the new provinces, while on the other hand, Mr. Borden's amendment or the Haultain Draft Bill, or even the present Autonomy Bills-if the special education clause were omitted (because section 2 of the Government bills is the sam€ as section 2 of the Northwest Draft Bill)-would restore the church school The special education clause was the demand of those who champion the principle of state control of the education of every child, Sifton, Greenway, Oliver and the whole western Liberal contingent. They stood on the sound ground that the constitutional principle embodied in the B. N. A. Act as regards education, called for nothing more than the protection of the separate rights enjoyed by minorities at the moment of provincial establishment. These rights in the Northwest do not cover a school under church control, and to provide in the new provincial charters for clerical schools was therefore not required by the con stitution. Local laws, which had been operated during 14 years allowed a minority school under full state control with permission for thirty minutes' religious instruction. Sifton Greenway and Oliver insisted that these laws be specified in the bills, by a spe cial clause as containing the limit of the privilege which minorities may demand in the new provinces. Their wishes were met, and accordingly Al-

"In and for each province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the provision that nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege which any class of persons have on the day of the erection of the provinces under

the following educational charter:

VERY SPECIAL VALUE IN ROLLER TOWELING ALSO.

clerical school-and this point is indisputable-then the bills certainly do not provide for a clerical school in the new provinces. Not only that, but the bills-according to both Mr. Bergeron, who wants the clerical school, and Mr. Oliver, who refused to have it -distinctly provide against Alberta and Saskatchewan ever having the clerical

school. Laurier has not done what the church wanted, but has done what the constitutional principle embodied in the B. N A. Act required, and what question became a political issue, that the Northwest people as represented by the school was as near perfection as the champions of the national school On Thursday last in the Commons

"The difference is simply this, that

in clause 16, No. 1, the law of 1875 was enacted, giving to the minority suppose the Roman Catholic minority-the control over secular education, as well as the control over religious education, whereas the ne clause enacts the existing law of the Territories, the ordinances of 1901, by which the state has absolute control over the secular part of education, and the people have control simply of the religious part of education from half-past 3 in the afternoon. This is the absolute difference which exists between the old clause and the new clause. I have for my part agreed to the new section 16 and in doing so I know that I have restricted my fellow-religionists in regard to some of the rights which they think they have at this moment I shall explain in due time why agreed to do so. But my duty a present is to state what the difference is, and there it is in a few words. If this law passes, as we think it ought, the Legislature will have full control over the secular part of education, and the people will have full control over the religious part. The Legislature does not attempt to control the religious part of education; but if the 1875 law had re mained in force the Legislature would have surrendered its contro over the secular part as well as over the religious part of education. Now, I think that I have made it very clear what is the difference between section 16 No. 1, and section 16, No.

The motives which have influreason—I look at the House before cil cr assembly as the case may be, estant or Roman Catholic separate me and I see it absolutely disorgan—shall pass all necessary ordinances school shall be liable only to assess. ized. There are few men from the in respect to education; but it shall ment of such rates as they impose upon themselves in respect thereof." merely explain the difference be tween the two sections."

We said a few days ago that the difference in effect between the two clauses was so vital and so apparent reputation by seeking to deny the very palpable difference. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the last man to utter a harsh criticism, likewise told Mr. Borden in the House on Thursday that his contention was unworthy of him. His contention ate in that sense, but it is not a re- is in fact as foolish as it is mendacious. There is no clerical school ir the Territories today; the separate school there is a national school; and the Autonomy Bills are framed to protect the minority privileges that Catholic view. Quebec would prefer exist in that excellent school, neither more nor less. To the Northwest citizen it is the kind of school and the means for sustaining it which is the the matter. important, practical consideration, and he finds both the kind of school and the means provided by the financial clauses of the Autonomy Bills to sustain it highly satisfactory.

Haultain dares not hold his seven He knows that both people and Legislature would approve the bills. He comes instead to London, not in behalf | passed. of the Northwest, but by direction of and in behalf of Mr. Borden, to make a pretense of voicing indignation which he knows does not exist, and to read to London people a Medicine Hat telegram which Medicine Hat's mayor Haultain surely might be better emstrongly favor the bills. Not a Northwest city has uttered a protest against shows the lack of arguments against gary, Prince Albert, Moosejaw and Medicine Hat have each refused to complain against the bills. They want a state school which the bills leave freedom for, and they do not want the clerical school which the bills provide against. London can well afford to permit Northwest people to have what they have asked for, and are obtaining. They say that they desire their present system guaranteed-it is not a separate or dual school system, but a single, national system with a separate school permitted-to leave them free from future agitations for change. Canada as a whole bitterly knows the damage which such agitations bring. The present question and he present Parliamentary session need only be pointed to. London can tomorrow end the present agitation, safe. guard future peace for the new provinces, express renewed confidence in a good man, strengthen a good Government, and accept a decided civic adberta and Saskatchewan are obtaining vantage all at one stroke by electing C. S. Hyman with an emphatic ma-

SLEEPLESSNESS.—When the nerves are unstrung and the whole body given up to wretchedness, when the mind it illed with gloom and dismal forebodings, the result of derangement of the digestive organs, sleeplessness comes to add to the distress. If only the subject could sleep, there would be oblivious for a while are

JUNION MEN CANNOT VOTE FOR AN ENEMY LIKE GRAY 8

(Continued from page 1.)

fact that Mr. Gray has been unable to secure a single union man to controvert any statement I have made.

abor Men a Unit.

and Labor Council, when, by a decisive in a fair and candid manner. The majority, it proclaimed Mr. Gray an trades council or no local union can dicenemy of organized labor, is a manin union principles can afford to ignore. That body is composed of accredited representatives from the local labor unions of London. No person can have a seat or a voice in its deliberations until he has presented sealed credentials and taken his obligation. Every delegate at the late meeting was a regular and duly accredited representative, and the fact that this question would come up at don. It stands for and speaks in the name of the local trade union movement and it is the organization to which every local union appeals for support and assistance in the hour of trouble. The pronouncement that Mr. Gray is an enemy of organized labor is therefore most significant.

"The case against Mr. Gray closed with the issue of Saturday night's local papers. Any statements that may appear when it is too late for me to give an answer will doubtless be taken at their full value by the intelligent citizens of London. I believe ists and the workers of London, and that no honest man will doubt but what whatever may be the outcome of the I have absolutely proved my charge.

Press has copied the article from the

Vote Against Gray.

men shall vote in this election, and people who have read the June issue will have seen it is a clean and dignified sheet that rises above personal slander and abuse, and deals with ac-"The action of the London Trades tual facts and conditions as they exist,

Industrial Banner as to how working-

tate how a member shall vote, but it date that no union man who believes is generally accepted as good trade union ethics that it would be folly for union men to vote for their enemies and swallow insults that had been offered them, and any pronouncement by the Trades and Labor Council will carry weight and should have the undivided support and approval of union men. I stand exactly where I stood when I introduced the resolution in the Trades and Labor Council denouncing ex-Mayor Rumball, not because he was a Grit, but because his actions had vance. The Trades Council is the been unfriendly to trade unionism. It mouthpiece of organized labor in Lonbecause he was a Tory, but because he had acted the part of an enemy. I do not believe that any union man who believes in upholding the principles of unionism can conscientiously support

the Central Labor body. "As I have before stated, I am not asking any individual or paper or organization to give me a certificate of character. My record of 23 years continuous service in the cause of organized labor is known to my fellow unionpresent contest, I can have the satisfaction that I have acted out the only "I am pleased to see that the Free formed my plain duty as I saw it.

any man who has been proved an

enemy and been publicly denounced by

LETTERS FROM HON. W. S. FIELDING RIDDLES MR. BORDEN'S ARGUMENT

(Continued from page 1.)

the House of Commons as to his views respecting the fwo clauses, but he certainly had not made the statement which I challenged, and which as a matter of fact was entirely incorrect,

To make the matter clear I now present side by side the two sections. Let your readers decide for themselves whether Mr. Borden was correct when he said the two clauses 16 were word for word the same. Separate School Clause, Dominion, Separate School Clause, Northwest

Act, 1875; Section 11, Chapter 49. Ordinances, Section 41, Chapter 29, 1901 "When and so soon as any system | "The minority of the ratepayers in of taxation shall be adopted in any any district, whether Protestant or district or portion of the Northwest Roman Catholic, may establish a sepenced us in agreeing to the change district or portion of the Northwest Roman Catholic, may establish a sep-I shall explain at the proper time. I Territories. the Lieutenant-Governor, arate school therein; and in such case do not propose to do so today for this by and with the consent of the counthe ratepayers establishing such Prot

As they are most interested in this jority of the ratepayers of any district question, I want to discuss it in their or portion of the Northwest Territories, At the present moment, I or any lesser portion or subdivision plain the difference bemay be known, may establish such schools therein as they may think fit, and make the necessary assessment and collection of rates therefor; and further, that the minority of the ratethat Mr. Borden was doing no credit payers therein, whether Protestant or o his public position, nor to his legal Roman Catholic, may establish separate schools therein, and that, in such latter case, the ratepayers establishing such Protestant or Roman Catholic separate schools shall be liable only to assessments of such rates as they may impose upon themselves in respect.

In a matter of this kind words are important. Having said that the two sections are the same, "word for word," Mr. Borden is hardly free to set up an argument as to the extent of a difference, where he alleged there was none at all. But if Mr. Borden can see no difference between the separate school clause of 1875 and the separate school clause of the present Northwest ordinances, I think the public will have no difficulty in seeing that there is a very wide difference. The Northwest ordinances do not contain the clause of 1875, but only a part of it, and that the part which is omitted is of the utmost importance was the opinion of no less an authority than the late Sir John Thompson, who, as Minister of Justice, had to consider

The separate school section of the ordinances was enacted in 1887 and was allowed by the Dominion Government to go into operation. It was reenacted in 1888, in which year it came before Sir John Thompson, then Minister of Justice. Sir John made a report, the substance of which was that the effect of the omission of the first part of the clause was to diminish privileges allowed by the act of 1875; that the ordinance was bye-elections nor meet his Legislature. therefore unconstitutional, and that he would advise its disallowance if he could do so effectively, but as it was only a re-enactment of a previous ordinance which has escaped notice, the time for effective disallowance had

The words of the act of 1875 were carried into clause 16 of the ORIGINAL AUTONOMY BILL, as stated by Mr. Borden, but they were not carried into the AMENDED CLAUSE 16, nor were they carried into the ordinance as stated by Mr. Borden. That which was omitted-so long as the validity of the ordinance was not challenged-undoubtedly modified the provisions of the act of 1875. The schools which were first established in the characterizes as a tissue of lies. Mr. Northwest Territories under the act of 1875, proved to be objectionable to the people of the Territories. The Territorial Legislature, by its later ployed than by trying to defame Medi- ordinances, changed the character of the schools and established the present cine Hat Liberals, whom he well knows system, with its clearly defined limitation of religious exercises. The first system was objectionable to the people of the Northwest, and undoubtedly would be objectionable if applied to them today. The latter system is not the bills. The resort to false telegrams objectionable, but has proved eminently satisfactory to the people, and is so declared by Mr. Haultain. It is the privilege allowed by the present system, the measures. Edmonton, Regina, Cal- and that only, that is confirmed in the bill now before Parliament.

W. S. FIELDING.

Ottawa, June 8 1905.

DR. GOGGON'S TWO-FACED POSITION IS SHOWN UP

Continued from page 1.

speech in Parliament on the 31st of March last, saying in part:

"I go farther, and I say that when that draft bill was prepared, Mr. Haultain, nor any of his colleagues, nor any of the members of the Legislature, nor any of the people of the Territories, who were taking an interest in the matter, ever had any intention of asking for greater freedom in this matter of education than they had been enjoying for the last fourteen years. Dr. Goggin, as I have said, was superintendent of education. He was practically the deputy of Mr. Haultain in the department of education when the draft bill was framed. Dr. Goggin removed to Toronto a little more than two years ago, at about which time he was in-

terviewed on the subject of autonomy by the Toronto News. He was asked

"There are those who assert that the delay in granting autonomy is owing to the difficulties anticipat-TO THAT EFFECT BY THE NORTHWEST PREMIER OR

"Dr. Goggin knew the contents of

Hair Vigor. Hair turning gray? Why not have all the any class of persons have on the day of the erection of the provinces under the present Northwest school ordinances."

the result of derangement of the digestive organs, sleeplessness comes to add to the digestive organs.



Big Sale of Dressgoods Thursday—Watch the Wednesday Papers for Particulars, Money-Saving Chances for Everybody.

IMMENSE PURCHASE DAINTY SUMMER WASH GOODS.

Half to One-Third Off Regular Prices, Tuesday, 9 a.m.

We have bought at a great sacrifice thousands of yards of New Wash Goods. On Tuesday morning we hand them over to our customers at ridiculously low prices—half to one-third less than regular. The lot includes such dainty materials as Summer Muslins, New Vestings, Toile Cotton Delaines, etc., all of which will make up stylishly into Summer Shirtwaist Dresses and Waists. You'll want such goods. Come early Tuesday for all you require. Save money while others are saving.

Toile Cotton Delaines, 10c to 121/2c, for 61/2c Yard.

2,000 yards of these pretty wash materials, in cream with pin dots. polka dots and fancy spots; assorted colors, good widths, bought in this large purchase. Tuesday morn-

New White Vestings, 35c to 40c per yard for 25c Yard.

300 yards of Beautiful White Vestings for Waists and Shirtwaist Dresses in this sale: assorted fancy patterns; beautiful new goods (not soiled), and are worth 35c to 40c. For this sale Tuesday

12 ½ c to 15c Yard New Summer Dress Muslins 12 ½ c to 15c Yard Muslins for 8 ½ c

150 Dundas

600 yards of these pretty New Muslins; a grand assortment of colors; fancy patterns for stylish Muslin Shirtwaist Dresses. Bought in this great purchase. Commencing Tuesday they all go on sale at one price, yard...... 81/2c

5c-White Striped Muslins, 200 yards at 5c

| See our next ad. for Dress Goods Sale Thursday.

150 Dundas and Carling

the draft bill; he was in Regina at | the time it was framed being then Mr. Haultain's superintendent of education. He was there during the local elections of 1902, when, as is stated, the people of the Territories voted upon and indorsed the demand made by the Government for autonomy, and after he came to Toronto a year later, he declared he had seen no declaration by the Premier or the Legislature of the Territories that they wanted additional freedom in the matter of the schools' constitution. I say, Mr. Speaker, and I say it solemnly, because it is a weighty statement, not to be made lightly, I say that in view of the fact that in his own draft bill Mr Haultain asked for a provincial charter under which separate schools would be improved and guaranteed easion of his church confirm ourse, these affairs were gall and wormritories were one of the original provinces, a charter having the W. H. Irwia, Contractor, Takes to fall in love with the first royal partwhich the Nova Scotia charter would possess with regard to separate chools if a separate school system Strychnine at a Ridgetown Hotel. had been in existence in Nova Scotia in 1867-I say that the ground taken by Mr. Haultain in his letter

Dr. Goggin seems to be very fit company for Messrs. Haultain, Bennett, Champion Contortionist Foster, bed. Coroner Young was immediately

witnessed in this Dominion of Can-

ent partisan misrepresentation

and Billy Grav. CZAR'S REPLY OFF TO WASHINGTON

The Negotiations for Far East have been taken to Locke's undertak-Peace Are at Last Under Way.

St. Petersburg, June 12, 4:30 p.m. -Russia's official reply is now on its way to Washington, Foreign Minister Lamsdorff transmitted it to Ambassador Meyer and later the ambassador had an interview with the foreign minister with the foreign office.

St. Petersburg. June 12, 2:10 p.m.-All the attempts to create an impression that there is the slightest hitch in the preliminary negotiations are absolutely without the shadow of foundation. Foreign Minister Lamsdorff has formally notified several of the continental powers that a meeting of plenipotentiaries to see whether it is possible to agree to terms of peace is assured. Now that Russia has received formal notification that Japan has sent formal notification that Japan has sent an official and favorable reply to President Roosevelt, the Russian official reply will be forwarded, and the Associated Press feels it is in a position to state positively that it will fully respond to the President's message. There does not seem to be the slight-cet warment for the grantifous idea of the president of the president of the grantifous idea. est warrant for the gratuitous idea that some correspondents are putting that some correspondents are putting which his mother presented to him on the less 37 years. out that Russia is only desirous of ascertaining the Japanese conditions and at the same time gain a better position for her army in Manchuria,

A Russ-Jap Alliance.

St. Petersburg, June 12, 12:25 p.m It being Monday the papers print only telegrams today, but the Novoe Vremya makes room for a remarkable edi-torial, which may be inspired deprecating optimism among the diplomat ists at the present moment "unless Japan under the slogan of 'Asia for the Asiatics." should recognize that Russia in her origin, history and destiny, is an Asiatic as well as a European his opinion as to the reason of the power and be ready to conclude, not delay in Parliament in dealing wit... peace, but an alliance." The Novoe Northwest autonomy, and this is preached the doctrine that Russia is the bulwark of Europe against the yellow peril.

The editorial attracted instant attention. The paper dwells on the idea schools, and the use of the French that Russia barred from the west and language. It is said that the Leg- following inexorable laws, must spread islature will insist upon being left eastward to reach her natural bound-perfectly free to deal with this, as aries, and warm water, refers to the with all other questions of internal east, of her conquests on her right administration, THOUGH I HAVE flank over the tribes of Turkestan and east, of her conquests on her right NOT SEEN ANY DECLARATION Central Asia, and concludes: "If Japan can only recognize that Russia must remain an Asiatic power as well as herself a durable and permanent peace

The reformers breathed a sigh of re-lief over the announcement in the Gazette that M. Pobedonostzeff, procurator-general of the holy synod, sufficiently recovered his health to go abroad, and try a course of treat-



Ridgetown, June 12.-W. H. Irwin, of protest can only be classed as a contractor, living in Blenheim, was piece of the rankest and most pat- found dead in his room at the Arever lington Hotel here Saturday night. about 9:20. He went to his room abou 4 o'clock and no one had seen him around from that time until one of the girls at the hotel opened his door and found him lying dead upon th paper which had contained a powde was found on the table. This was taken to P. Bawden's drug store and identified as the paper in which ten grains of strychnine had been put up burton necklace has been found. It was or him this afternoon, and upon which clear case of spicide. The remains

CECILIA A VANDAL

Ago Overran Europe.

this week, Princess Cecelia, is a Vandal knew somebody had lost the necklace, so -not, of course, in a propensity to de-stroy things, but in race. Among her Twentieth and South streets. He told me many titles is that of Princess of the Wends, a people descended from the same nation that sacked Rome, overran Errange and Spain and South streets. He told me it was worth \$200 or \$300. So I got a newspaper to see if anyone had lost it, and, sure enough, I found the ad. I guess I'll go to Atlantic City this year." France and Spain and ruled the Mediter-ranean, with Carthage as their capital.

The necklace was given by Mrs. Cahill, the boy's mother, to Detective Time O'Leary, who was detailed on the case. The future Empress of Germany has Mrs. Cahill, before her marriage, was a seen 19 summers: the Crown Prince of servant in the Warburton household for Germany, her bridegroom, is four years several years. older. He is the richest heir to a throne older. He is the richest herr of a throng in the world, having an income entirely independent of his father's control, provided by his ancestor, Frederick the Creat

wood to his father, the Kaiser ner picked out for him, Princess Thyra girl. "Not for the whole German Empire,"

Your royal will shall not bargain my \$60,000 NECKLACE FOUND

notified, and upon investigating a Picked Up by Boy la Street and Rc-

turned to Its Owner.

'Poison" labels were placed. Irwin picked up by Bernard Cahill, a 13-yearwas 48 years old and leaves a wife old boy, of No. 2,214 Kater street, yesand three children, who are living in terday afternoon in Walnut street, near Rlenheim, also a sister in Ridgetown. Juniper, close beside a stepping-stone, just No inquest will be held, as it is a where it had been dropped by Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton, a short time before The jewels have been returned to their

The boy was returning to work from his dinner. He thrust the pearls into his pocket without examining them. Is Descended From Race That Ages Later in the afternoon he showed his prize to a fellow-employe. This man offered him \$2 50 for it, but the boy re-

fused to sell it at any price. Berlin, June 12.-The imperial bride of At his home young Cahill said: "I just

York, has just issued his third book.

GET A RELIABLE TONIC!

The state of the s

A poor Tonic may give temporary exhilaration; but operating on the valuable vital parts of the human organism it leaves them in a shattered condition.

Wilson's Invalids' Port

is a Reliable Tonic-the result of careful scientific research. BIG BOTTLE, \$1.00. SIX BOTTLES, \$5.00. Everywhere.

All Druggists.



Brewed with exceptional care and watchfulness until just the right body and flavor are obtained. Its flavor is the true flavor of good mait and hops. One case in your house will demonstrate to your entire satisfaction that it is