

House and Lobby

The Manitoba School Bill at Length Introduced.

Summary of Its Provisions, as Stated by Minister Dickey.

London Custom House Affair to be Ventilated.

The Liberal Victor in Charlevoix and Sir Charles Tupper Introduced.

A Stupid Election Tupperism Thoroughly Exposed.

What Was Done at the Conservative Caucus on Tuesday Afternoon.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—The most important business before the House of Commons last night was the introduction of the so-called Manitoba Remedial Bill, the intention of which is to establish a system of separate schools in the Prairie Province. The bill was introduced by Mr. Dickey, Minister of Justice, who said that the measure contained the extraordinary number of 112 clauses. He said: In drafting the bill, the lines of the old legislation in Manitoba have been followed as closely as possible in order that while restoring those rights which it was thought desirable should be restored, it should not transgress the lines of the jurisdiction of the Parliament. It has been a matter of very grave difficulty, I need scarcely say, to frame the bill. The general scheme, I may say, is this: It was found impossible to restore to the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba those rights which it was thought they were entitled to under the constitution without establishing a system of separate schools. In order to make that workable a board of education to be established in the province for separate schools, composed of the same number of members as the Catholic section of the old Board of Education. This Board will have power with respect to organizing and carrying on the schools. The standard of education to be taught in these schools and the standard of the teachers who are qualified to teach in the schools are to be the same as in the Public Schools Act of Manitoba—not identically the same, but of the same standard. The persons who contribute to these schools—the separate schools—are to be the same as Catholics in Manitoba. But the Roman Catholic who prefers that his children shall attend the public schools and decides that he will contribute to those public schools, he will be found in the bill, and he becomes *ad hoc* a Protestant, a contributor to the public schools, and not to the separate schools. The inspection is of

A DOUBLE KIND. What I may call the every day inspection of the schools for the practical working is to be carried on by inspectors to be appointed by the Board of Education, the body which I have referred. There is a further inspection to be made by inspectors to be appointed or to be authorized in that behalf by the Governor-in-Council in the Province of Manitoba. These inspectors of the Local Government will inspect them simply for the purpose of certifying to the efficiency of the teaching in the schools. It is thought desirable that an entirely independent inspection should be had for the purpose of testing efficiency, but, as I have said, the practical every day inspection is to be made by inspectors to be appointed by the Board of Education. It is not necessary for me, I think, to go into any further details. The bill provides for certain powers as to the working of the schools, and as to the details which cannot be discussed at the present time. One very troublesome question dealt with by the bill is the question of

SCHOOL BOOKS. That, I may say, gave a great deal of difficulty, but it was finally settled on this basis: that the Board of Education should have the choice of the school books, should be able to choose the school books, and, however, being limited to this choice, should only select school books that have been the choice of the public schools in Manitoba or the books in the public or separate schools in the Province of Ontario. That gives a fair range of choice, and it will secure, I think, what will be readily admitted. These are the high standard of books. I do not intend particularly to discuss either the details or the principle of the bill today, because this can be done more fittingly done on another occasion. I do not think I need say more lines on which the bill has been drawn.

THE MONEY END. Mr. McCarthy asked—Perhaps the honorable gentleman will tell the House about the financial aspect of the measure?

Hon. Mr. Dickey replied—The financial aspect of the measure is this: The Catholics who become adherents to this school system, or rather who do not dissent from the school system, are allowed to tax themselves for the separate schools in their district, and they are exempted from taxation for the public schools of the Province of Manitoba. The municipality is enjoined by the bill to collect the whole municipal taxes over the whole of the property in the municipality and distribute it for the support of schools in the municipality. By property in that sense, I mean the Catholic property, subject to the tax for the support of separate schools. The subject of

A LEGISLATIVE GRANT was one of very grave difficulty, and the constitutionality of the provisions relating to that will, I have no doubt, be the subject of discussion in the House. But so far as the bill is concerned the attempt that was made by the Government was this: There were

two aspects of the question—the sharing of the legislative grant, which was one of the right of a minority in the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba in the Privy Council decision in England and Canada. That, therefore, was one of the rights to which they were particularly entitled. On the other hand, it was established for this Parliament to attempt to interfere directly with supply granted by the Province of Manitoba would lead to enormous practical difficulties. Hence, being of a very highly offensive character, if I may use that term, to the local authorities, the Government did not feel that this House had any constitutional authority to deal practically with the question of the legislative grant, and as far as the difficulty was considered possible of solution it is solved in the bill which I propose to introduce by adjudicating that the right to share in the legislative grants be one of the rights and privileges of the Catholic minority in the Province of Manitoba. Taking it for granted—as, I think, a later discussion will show we have a right to do—that the Province of Manitoba itself will, after the system is established, supply that fund to the separate schools. That, of course, will be a matter of discussion later on. I do not know that I can say anything further just now as to the financial aspect of the case.

THE APPOINTING POWER. Mr. Laurier—I would like to ask my honorable friend if he can tell me at this moment by whom the Board of Education for the separate schools is to be appointed.

Hon. Mr. Dickey—It is to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of Manitoba, and after three months default in making any appointment the Governor-General-in-Council is clothed with power to fill vacancies or to appoint the board.

Mr. Choquette—I desire to ask if the bill has resolved the approval of the religious authorities.

Hon. Mr. Dickey—The honorable gentleman may make inquiries for himself.

Mr. Laurier—Is the honorable gentleman prepared at this moment to say a day for the second reading of this very important measure?

Mr. Dickey—No; I am not prepared at this moment; but I have no doubt could agree later on to fix a date.

Mr. Laurier—I would suggest that some time would be needed for the study of the bill before the second reading is fixed.

Hon. Mr. Dickey—Quite so, I would point out to the honorable gentleman that the bill is not printed in French yet.

MAY BE SENT TO MANITOBA. Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—I would like to ask whether it is the intention of the Government to communicate a copy of this bill to the Government of Manitoba before the second reading, and whether they will be invited to express any opinion upon this subject?

Hon. Mr. Dickey (after consulting among the Ministers)—I think there would be no objection at all to that course being followed, although I do not know that it would be necessary. If it is considered more courteous it shall certainly be done.

Mr. Hazen—I wish to ask the Minister of Justice how many clauses the bill contains.

Hon. Mr. Dickey—There are 112 clauses.

Mr. Martin—Do I understand the honorable gentleman to say it is printed in English and will be distributed to day?

Mr. Dickey—No, but I think very shortly—probably tomorrow or the day after.

The bill was read a first time.

Before this explanation was given, Mr. Anzures, who in the bye-elections carried Charlevoix, which, until he did, was represented by a supporter of the men in power, was introduced to the Speaker, and took his seat on the Liberal side. He was introduced by Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Choquette.

Sir Charles Tupper was also introduced by Mr. Foster and Mr. McDonald, and was warmly applauded by the Conservative side.

At the instance of the Government the House refused to place back on the order paper Mr. Mulock's bill prohibiting members of the House and from railway companies. By this means, the subject cannot again come up this session.

The disregard of Sir Charles Tupper for facts, when in need of an excuse for attacking those opposed to him, is well known. Yesterday he brought face to face with his slanderous statement that the Liberals had spent \$25,000 in the attempt to beat him in the Conservative bye of Cape Breton. Hon. Mr. Davies, who brought up the subject, denied the truth of the statement, and asked for a committee of the House to investigate it. Sir Charles Tupper admitted that he had no ground, except inference, to support his charge, which he made at Halifax and repeated in Montreal and in Ottawa, showed that in a distance \$25,000 had been spent, and in such a case as the present he thought he could safely add another \$5,000. And it was then that he arrived at the conclusion that the Liberals had spent \$25,000 in the recent contest.

THE LONDON CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIR. In the evening Messrs. McMillan (Huron) and McNeerney (a Maritime Province M. P.) debated the budget. Mr. McMillan is one of the best-informed farmer members in the House, and his testimony against the high tax policy was most conclusive.

The London custom house trouble, referred to in your columns some time ago, will be brought before the House by Mr. Forbes, who has given notice that on Thursday next he will inquire of the Ministry: 1. Have any charges of dereliction of duty or other nature been made or received by the department during the years 1895 or 1896 against any official or officials of the London custom house? 2. If any, what was the nature of such charges? 3. Against whom made? 4. By whom? 5. By whom investigated? 6. Have such charges been proved or disproved? 7. What was the decision of the department regarding such charges?

Last evening a deputation—composed of A. C. Edwards, mayor of Petrolia; J. D. Noble, president of the Petrolia Board of Trade; James King, president of the Sarnia Board of Trade; David Barr, reeve of Sarnia; Frank Thomas, deputy reeve of Sarnia; and W. J. Hannah, solicitor for the applicants—waited on the Minister of Railways with a view of getting a subsidy for a railway from Sarnia to Thamesville. Messrs. Lister, Moncrieff, and Barr had charge of the delegation, and introduced them to the Minister of Railways, who promised that if any railway bonuses were granted this year this line would be bonused.

THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF MARINE. Inverhatched blood comes that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood and gives vigor and vitality.

and Fisheries shows a falling off in the tonnage of Canada of 42,915 tons in 1894 compared with 1893. The tonnage for 1895 does not appear.

Dr. Montague reappeared in the House today.

All the papers in the Shortis case were laid on the table by Hon. Mr. Dickey yesterday. A lively discussion will certainly take place on this famous murderer's pardon by the Government.

The I. O. F. bill comes before the banking committee tomorrow.

Mr. Wm. Paterson, M.P., and Dr. Borden have gone to Halifax to attend the banquet to Mr. Murray, who made so creditable a run against Sir Charles Tupper in Cape Breton.

Mr. Casey will move for copies of all correspondence between the Department of the Interior and the secretary of the legislative committee of Trades and Labor Council, Toronto, concerning the alleged misappropriation in the report of the committee on immigration, 1895, of a certain letter relating to the success of Dr. Barnardo's boys as settlers in Canada.

At the Conservative caucus yesterday afternoon, Dr. Roome was voted into the chair. Sir Charles Tupper spoke for nearly an hour. The Ministers said that the bill to establish separate schools in Manitoba would be gone on with first. The dissenting to the measure were represented by Messrs. Weldon, McNeill, Sproule, Wallace, Maclean and Cockburn. These latter as much as declared that they could not support the bill, and that at least 20 other Conservatives would have to go against it.

The report of the Dominion meteorological service shows that last year "Old Probs" sent out 7,285 forecasts from the observatory, of which 5,538 were fully verified, and 1,010 partly so.

It is stated that another caucus of the Conservative party will be held before the second reading of the Remedial Bill takes place. Meanwhile an attempt will be made to whip all recalcitrants into line, and to buy if need be, a majority for the measure.

REPORT OF A FRENCH MASSACRE.—Venezuela Said to Be Seeking England's Good Graces.

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D. R. WOODRUFF—EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. Hours, 12 to 4. No. 183 Queen's avenue.

D. R. C. F. NEU—OFFICE, 42 PAIK avenue, corner Queen's avenue. Telephone, 888.

D. R. GRAHAM—OFFICE, 618 RICHMOND street—Specialties, pulmonary, scrofula, cancers, tumors and piles, diseases of women and children.

D. R. MEKE—QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON. Hours, 10 a.m. till 1:30 p.m.

D. R. WEEKES, 405 DUNDAS STREET, corner Colborne. Hours, 11 to 3, and after 7.

D. R. J. W. FRASER and DR. D. H. Hogg, Office and residence, corner York and Talbot streets. Telephone 128.

C. L. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M. C. P. S. Eng.—Office and residence, 327 Queen's avenue. Office hours, 10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 3 p.m., and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

D. R. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK street, near Talbot. Specialty, nose, throat and lungs.

D. R. ENGLISH—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 688 DUNDAS street. Telephone, 400.

D. R. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women.

D. R. DUNCAN—CORNER QUEEN'S AVE and Dundas street. Specialty, scrofula, diseases of women. At home from 10 to 12.

D. R. MACLAREN—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, northeast corner of Park and Queen's avenues. Hours, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8. Careful attention paid to diseases of digestive system. Telephone 889.

Hotel Cards. "THE RICHMOND"—CORNER KING and Richmond streets. JAMES FAIRLARE, new proprietor. A call solicited.

TECUMSEH HOUSE—LONDON, ONT.—Largest and best hotel in Western Ontario. Office hours, 10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 3 p.m., and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty. Rates \$2 and \$2.50 per day. C. W. DAVIS, proprietor.

O'NEIL HOUSE—CORNER TALBOT AND York streets. Newly built and furnished. New and commodious stables. W. M. COLLINS (late of Lambeth), proprietor.

CITY HOTEL, LONDON—BEST \$1 DAY house in Canada; good stables in connection. J. MC MARTIN, proprietor.

"VICTORIA"—THE POPULAR \$1 A day house, Clarence street, corner of Dundas. J. TOMLINSON, proprietor.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTRÉAL—Centrally situated and first-class in every respect. H. HOGAN, proprietor.

ONTARIO HOUSE—KING STREET—Opposite Market House; remodeled and returned; good stabling. JERRY McDONALD.

OFFICE RESTAURANT—RICHMOND street. Fresh lager. Best brands of all kinds of liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. The best brand of oysters. D. EAKE, proprietor.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL (FORMERLY Goslin House)—Corner King and Ridout streets. Thoroughly renovated. Rates \$1 a day. JAMES McDONALD, proprietor.

INSURE IN THE PHOENIX—TIME tried, fire tested insurance company, of Hartford, Conn. Assets, \$5,000,000. Large security. Liberal settlements, low rates. Money loaned at 5 per cent.

EDWARD TOWE, AGENT Office over Bank of Commerce, London, Telephone, No. 87.

Gladstone's Intention.

Report that He Will Re-enter Public Life

In Order to Battle for Justice for Armenia.

Another Wonderful Discovery in Connection with the Cathode Rays.

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Artists. MRS. LAURA DOUGLAS RECEIVES pupils in oil and pastel painting at 2434 Dundas street, upstairs.

Medical Cards. J. H. GARDNER, M.D., L.R.C.P., LONDON. Eng.—Office and residence, corner William and Dundas streets. Careful attention paid to specific and skin diseases. zxy

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