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LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

The Revised Educational Clause.

But I contend that section 16, No. 2, upon which Mr. Sifton came back, is worse than section 16, No. 1, upon which he went out.—Mr. Borden at Princess risk.

The above is now the Opposition line of attack. They urge that the revised section 16 will restore church control of the Northwest separate school. Mr. Fielding on Monday completely met the attack. The truth is that Mr. Borden's contention will not bear a moment's analysis. Whatever section 16, No. 1, may have meant to those who drafted it, to Mr. Sifton and the western Liberals it meant a restored church school, and Mr. Sifton and the western Liberals were ready to defeat the Government and put their own party out of power rather than assent to it. There can be no the slightest doubt about the effect of the revised educational clause. Mr. Fielding pledged his reputation as a public man that section 16, No. 2, will give to minorities in the new provinces just the privileges now enjoyed under the Northwest system, and no more. At the nomination meeting on Tuesday, Mr. Cockshutt said that the Minister of Finance would be unable to obtain from Mr. Fitzpatrick concurrence in this view as to the meaning of the revised clause; and Mr. Fielding completely confounded the Bradford orator by showing that Mr. Fitzpatrick has already, in the House of Commons, and in his capacity as law officer of the crown, declared such to be the effect and the whole effect of the clause.

In this matter Mr. Borden is the reverse of candid. Because section 41 of the Northwest ordinances is identical word for word, with section 14 of the old N. W. T. Act of 1875, and because under the latter act the dual system existed in the Northwest, down to 1892, Mr. Borden contends, or pretends to argue, that the Northwest minority can demand the dual system with the clerical school after the passage of the Autonomy Bills. He refuses to see that section 14 in the 1875 act was an unlimited provision; that is to say, the school in public life, nor to his legal reputation, by pretending, for the sake of transitory political effect in a bye-election to hold a view which even the lay mind can see is a mistaken and false view. A separate school which by law under the unrestricted control and management of the Legislature cannot by any stretch of even a political imagination be construed as a school over which any church can claim the right of control.

lature, which is named in section 4 of the 1901 ordinance.

If in the old N. W. T. Act of 1875 the words of section 14 (the same words as make section 41 of the 1901 ordinance) had been governed by other words, placing separate schools under the specific control of the Legislature, the effect of that act would be identical with the effect of the ordinances specified in the Autonomy Bills as containing the limit of the minority right and privilege which can be demanded in Alberta and Saskatchewan, according to section 92 of the Confederation Act. But the N. W. T. Act of 1875 contained no such governing words; in it the denominational school privilege was granted without any limitations, and it was just for the reason that section 16, No. 1, in the Autonomy Bills, specified "the law" as per the B. N. A. Act, to be the 1875 law, that Sifton, Oliver, Greenway, Scott and Turfitt refused to assent to the clause. They demanded instead that "the law" should be specified to be the present N. W. T. ordinances. The kind of separate school provided by the ordinances was a thing they knew; about it there could be no doubt. It exists today in Regina, in Calgary, and in Edmonton. There is one of it in every Northwest city except Moosejaw, and from no place where it exists has there come a protest against section 16, No. 2, in the Autonomy Bills. On the other hand, the kind of separate school which might be successfully claimed under the unrestricted section 14 of the N. W. T. Act of 1875 was a doubtful quantity to be determined by the courts. Sifton and the Northwest Liberals refused to take any risks. They maintained that all the Confederation Act required was to safeguard such minority privileges as exist at the moment of the entry of the provinces. Their contention was admitted by the Government, and their own suggestion to make the matter certain and safe by specifying the actual laws under which the existing privileges are enjoyed was adopted by the Government.

Mr. Borden does no honor to his position in public life, nor to his legal reputation, by pretending, for the sake of transitory political effect in a bye-election to hold a view which even the lay mind can see is a mistaken and false view. A separate school which by law under the unrestricted control and management of the Legislature cannot by any stretch of even a political imagination be construed as a school over which any church can claim the right of control.

An Astonishing Doctrine.

The most amazing utterance in this campaign is the following from Mr. Gray's organ:

"The Northwest people have had their hands tied. They are coming into full confederation, not as the original four provinces did, free and independent, but in chains. If, therefore, they are left to determine their own educational system, how will the British North America Act bind them as it does the earlier provinces? They are not parties to the B. N. A. Act, which was made for and accepted by free provinces which had settled their own educational affairs. According to Mr. Borden's policy, they will be able, if they so choose, to abolish a separate school system foisted upon them in 1875, or to retain it, if they prefer."

Not bound by the B. N. A. Act because they were not parties to it! Then why in the name of common sense has Mr. Borden in his amendment declared that they should be "subject to the provisions of the B. N. A. Act?"

Why did Mr. Haultain in his draft bill demand the same thing? The Haultain bill asked that the new province of Alberta be treated "AS IF THE PROVINCE HAD BEEN ONE OF THE PROVINCES ORIGINALLY UNITED BY THE SAID (B. N. A.) ACT." These are the exact words of the Haultain bill.

The Free Press contends that the B. N. A. Act, the organic law of the Dominion, was intended to have no application to provinces admitted to Confederation since 1867.

Any kindergarten pupil knows better than this. Prince Edward Island and British Columbia have been admitted since 1867, and at once came under the B. N. A. Act.

Manitoba was created a province in 1870, and at once came under the B. N. A. Act. The Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan must come under the B. N. A. Act. Nobody disputes that but the Free Press.

Mr. Borden has never said that his policy—whatever it is—will enable the territories to abolish the dual system of schools. He says he "has not strong opinions" as to whether section 93 of the B. N. A. Act protects the minority in the privileges they now enjoy. His amendment was supported by Mr. Macdonell, a Catholic member, on the ground that it was more in the interests of the minority than the Government's school clause!

Our contemporary had better avoid constitutional exegesis and save the remnants of its reputation.

No Church Control There.

Mr. Gray cannot deny that the Northwest separate school is wholly free from sectarianism or church control. Perhaps Mr. Gray might not know a separate school even under national control. Ten years ago he thought that he was in favor of a separate school for Manitoba of the purely sectarian character and under control of the Roman Catholic Church. Probably Mr. Gray was and is in reality as guileless of knowledge of the meaning of his attitude either in 1896 or now, as King Edward is of Mr. Gray's candidature. But Conservatives who do know the facts cannot deny that the Northwest separate school is free from sectarianism and free from church control. The Autonomy Bills leave the new provinces free to keep the separate school forever free from sectarianism and free from church control. Premier Haultain declares that he

Northwest school system. The new provinces will continue their separate school anyway.

Northwest experience does not sustain the view that with any kind of separate school clerical influence will gradually gain headway. In the Northwest the very contrary has been the experience. Until 1892 the churches possessed the same control in the schools that prevails in Ontario now. Section 6 of the Northwest Territory school law of 1894 was in effect the following:

"The board of education shall resolve itself into two sections; one composed of the Protestant and the other of the Roman Catholic members thereof; and it shall be the duty of each section to have under its control and management the schools of its section; to cancel the certificate of a teacher upon sufficient cause; select, adopt and prescribe text books to be used in the schools of its section."

That law provided for sectarian teaching and church control. New ordinances, passed first in 1892, and amended from time to time until 1902, when chapters 29 and 30 were passed, abolished the dual Council of Public Instruction, made the People's Executive the sole authority over all schools, brought the separate school under exactly the same rules and management as the public school in a word completely abolished the sectarian school and put an end to church control in any schools. The new system has worked so well that Roman Catholics and Protestants together with it continued. Anybody who thinks that the continuance of the Northwest separate school depends upon the Autonomy Bills ought to ponder the fact that no single Northwest man so far has dared to declare himself in favor of abolishing the Northwest minority school. When Premier Haultain says that he would not change the school system he does not mean that the details of management are perfect—year by year these will be improved—but that he would not think of abolishing the existing permission for minority schools.

That affidavit is Gray's political death warrant.

The Russians are good retreaters, but not good retrievers.

It is hard to distinguish Gray's organ from the late unlamented "Eye-Opener."

Mr. Gray's organ says Joe Marks is on strike. Well, Joe is certainly striking someone pretty effectively.

Mr. Gray boasts that he stands upon the same platform as Laurier stood upon in 1896. By the way, what was Gray standing on in 1896?

The Free Press, which has become known as the London edition of the Toronto World, is introducing some new ideas of journalistic etiquette.

Mr. Gray called the delegate of the London unions, Mr. Marks, a curse, and Mr. Gray's newspaper says Mr. Marks is a nuisance. But abuse does not disprove what Mr. Marks has said.

Referring to the King Edward article in Gray's organ, the Hamilton Times says: "Surely a candidate whose organ is driven to such childish appeals as that has a very poor case. To address such words to grown men is to insult their intelligence."

The Ingersoll Post.

(Ingersoll Correspondence of Woodstock Sentinel.)

Under "Books and Authors," in "The Province," a leading daily published in Vancouver, B. C., and edited by literary critic, quotes the following stanzas and accompanies it with a pointed comment, of which the following is a translation and venerable fellow-citizen feels proud:

Northwest with its streams and fountains
With sources in the Rocky Mountains,
It was all a great mystery.
Hunting for furs its history.

Though Northwest is filling slow,
Yet soon there will be mighty flows;
Millions to Northwest will hurry
In last decade of century.

For therein is an opening grand
In great fertile lands to roam;
For there the choicest wheat it grows
Near where the Saskatchewan flows.

And many a river's branch
There is found great grazing ranch
Favored districts then abound
Where cattle graze all the year round.

Protected from the stormy blast
By the Rocky Mountains vast
Through canyon blows a storm terrific,
But hazy breezes from Pacific.

—James McIntyre, Ingersoll.

Poor Old Venice.
[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

"Venice? Oh, yes, we were in Venice several hours. Didn't like it, though. Awfully disagreeable."

"What was the trouble?"

"Such a beastly dusty place, don't you know."

Unlike the Clock.
[Puck.]

Aunt Abby—A peddler was 'tryin' to sell me a new clock today—said he'd guarantee it wouldn't lose time.

Uncle Josh—What did you say?

Aunt Abby—I told him he was losin' time 'tryin' to sell it to me.

One of the "Bad Habits."
[Harper's Weekly.]

A Princeton man tells of a conversation that took place between the coach of a football eleven and one of the players. An important game was soon to be played and the coach was, of course, most anxious that every player should be in the best of physical condition. But to his disgust one of the men, upon whom a great deal depended if the great game were to be won, seemed to be in "bad form." Taking him aside, the coach had the following "heart to heart talk" with the recalcitrant:

"See here, you're not looking so good; muscles lumpy and wind-blasted. What's the matter? Been drinking anything?"

"Not a drop."

"Then you must be smoking?"

"Haven't touched a pipe, cigar, or cigarette since the training began."

"Studying?"

"Well, yes—a little."

Whereupon the coach gave vent to a snort of disgust. "See here! You've got to stop that. Do you want us to lose the game?"

An Unfair Advantage.
[New Yorker.]

He—You say you like a manly man.

Our Name and Trade Mark

On a piano give customers assurance that they are getting a piano that embodies everything that goes to make an instrument of the

Highest Artistic Standard of Manufacture

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LONDON.

doesn't stay and stay and stay just because he knows the girl isn't strong enough to throw him out.

CZAR HAS ASKED JAPAN'S TERMS

The Emperor Wishes to Know Terms of Peace—Acting Through Roosevelt.

Paris, June 8.—It is definitely known that the Russian foreign minister, Count Lamsdorff, seconded by M. Witte, president of the committee of ministers, has initiated overtures through the Russian representatives abroad to learn Japan's disposition and terms of peace. These overtures, it is said here began three days ago, and were the basis of the decidedly more hopeful view which the officials began to have. At the same time, it was then and still is recognized that Count Lamsdorff and M. Witte repeat the peace element, and it is not yet clear how far the movement is shared by the Emperor. However, Count Lamsdorff's position gives the overtures the force of coming from responsible quarters, whereas the previous movements lacked official origin. This clears the way for conversations between officials and diplomats here, and at other capitals, which are now actively being engaged on.

The overtures, owing to Russia's inability to approach Japan directly, M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador here, has already written to the French authorities, who are fully aware of the desires of Count Lamsdorff and M. Witte. The change of the foreign office portfolio from M. Delcasse to Premier Rouvier caused a slight delay, but there is every indication that M. Rouvier will lend strong aid toward bringing the parties together. British and American influences are chiefly relied on to move Japan to accept the overtures.

It now transpires that Ambassador Meyer's audience with Emperor Nicholas II. HAD BEEN PRECEDED BY A FAMILY COUNCIL AT TSARSKOE-SELO, AT WHICH IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE DECISION WAS REACHED THAT PEACE WAS ENTERTAINABLE IF JAPAN'S CONDITIONS WERE NOT TOO ONEROUS.

CHURCH UNITY

Congregationalists and United Brethren Arrange to Join Hands.

Toronto Jun 7.—The rapid strides of progress made by the Congregationalists towards church unity was illustrated at the opening of the 25th annual meeting of the Congregation of Ontario and Quebec, in Bond Street Congregational Church, today.

A communication was read from the United Brethren of Canada, in which they announced the formation of a committee to arrange a union of the two bodies. The union will nominate a committee, and it was generally considered among the delegates that a union would speedily result.

The United Brethren have forty churches in Canada. Tomorrow the Congregational committee on union with the Presbyterians and Methodists will report, and the situation will be thoroughly discussed. The union will arrange for further conferences with the representatives of the other two denominations.

Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of Piles, we have secured the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if it does not cure. See a box at all dealers or EDWARDS, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, Stoves, furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory. J. E. Hunt & Sons, 58 Richmond street. Phone 37.

When there is no woman around the house all the curtains are up to the ceiling and the sun has a good time fading things with no woman to interfere.

We notice that men who carry their money in a shot sack always seem to have a lot of it.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

THE NIGAROA FALLS ROUTE NEW FAST TRAIN.

"The Wolverine"

Arrives Forty-second Street, New York, 8:00 a.m.

Close connection, leaving London 5:35 p.m. Tickets and all information at City Ticket office, 26 Richmond street. Phone 37. THOMAS EVANS, agent, London.

All-Wool Carpets.

36 inches wide. Our display contains over thirty different designs, neat scroll, floral and conventional patterns selected specially for dining-rooms, halls, sitting-rooms or bedrooms. You cannot help but be well suited with our fine all-wool carpets. Kingsmill's special values at, yard 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c and \$1.00.

Kingsmill's Carpets.

AT THE TOP NOTCH IN QUALITY

High-Grade Axminsters.

Kingsmill's High-Grade Wiltons.

Special Carpet Values for June.

5:50 p.m. to New York Via Grand Trunk.

Convenient hour, and popular train, with through Pullman sleeper. Dining-car attached, serving breakfast before arrival in New York. Secure tickets and make reservations at City Office, Corner Richmond and Dundas streets. 30h

The Convenient New York Service

At 6:50 p.m., daily, fast express leaves London with through Pullman sleeper. Dining-car is attached, serving breakfast before arrival in New York. Secure tickets and make reservations at City Office, Corner Richmond and Dundas streets. 30h

Quick Service to New York.

Leave London at 6:50 p.m., and arrive New York 10 a.m. next day via Grand Trunk and New York Central. The way to travel for speed and comfort. Write L. Drago, Canadian passenger agent, New York Central, 624 Yonge street, Toronto, for all information. 26h

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INDIA PALE ALE AND STOUT

In finest market condition at P. J. WATT, wine merchant, Molsons Bank Building, 13 Market Square. PHONE 415.

A GENERAL FAVORITE.—In every place where introduced Dr. Thomas' Eucalypti Oil has not failed to establish a reputation, showing that the sterling qualities which it possesses are valued everywhere when they become known. It is in general use in Canada and other countries as a household medicine, and the demand for it each year shows that it is a favorite wherever used.

Write for timetables, fares, etc., to TORONTO TICKET OFFICE, 51 KING STREET EAST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

\$66.75

On sale daily until Sept. 30th. Limit 90 days

and return from London.

Stopovers at various points. Optional routes.

Full particulars from Canadian Pacific agent, W. FILTON, London, or write to C. B. FOSTER, L.P.A., Toronto.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd

River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

SUMMER CRUISES IN COOL LATITUDES.

The well and favorably known S. S. Campana, 1,700 tons, lighted with electricity and having all comforts, leaves Montreal on Mondays at 1 p.m., 5th and 19th June, 3rd, 17th and 19th July, 11th and 25th August, 11th and 25th September, for Picton, N. S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Percé, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Summer excursions, S. S. Bermuda, 5,500 tons, sailings from New York fortnightly, from 7th June to 11th October. Cooled by sea breezes, temperature seldom rises above 80°, Princess Hotel open the year round.

The finest trips of the season for health and pleasure.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec. For tickets and staterooms apply to E. D. DE LA HOOKE, of W. FILTON, ticket agent, Toronto.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

From Montreal and Quebec, every Friday, to Liverpool, via Mobile, Rangoon, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Japan, and Australia.

First cabin, \$70 and upwards. Second cabin, \$40 and upwards. Glasgow service, first cabin, \$50; second cabin, \$25. To class, to or from Liverpool, Derry, Belfast and Glasgow, at lowest fares.

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Wabash System

To the Great Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, Portland, Oregon, June 1st to October 15th, 1905.

Round trip tickets are now on sale until Sept. 15, good for 90 days from date of sale, with stop-over privileges going and returning, via all direct lines. Rates from London, \$60 75; going and returning through California, \$75 75. This will be the grandest opportunity ever offered the public to visit the Pacific coast at a very low rate. The Great Wabash is acknowledged by travelers to be the shortest, best and quickest route to all Pacific coast points. For further information or other information cheerfully furnished from any Wabash agent, or J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

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