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that order, and the Government then proceeded to do what the 3rd subsection of section 22 of the Manitoba act directs. That subsection reads as follows: "In case any such Provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case, and only in so far as the circumstances of each case may require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the Governor-General in Council under this section."

As the Government of Manitoba paid no attention to the decision of the Governor-General in Council, all that remained for the Dominion Government to do was to submit the case to the Parliament of Canada as the law directs. It was competent for the Governor-General in Council, that is, the Dominion Government, to tell the appellants that they were in the wrong, that they had no grievance and that their case would not be submitted for decision to Parliament; but would this be just? Would it be treating the minority of Manitoba fairly, particularly as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had considered the merits of the case of the minority and pronounced upon them? That Committee instituted a comparison between the condition of the minority, as regards education, before the act of 1890 was passed and their condition after it had been enacted, and then went on to say: "In view of this comparison it does not seem possible to say that the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education have not been affected."

The Committee even went so far as to point out how the "grievance" which had been inflicted on the minority could be remedied. "It is certainly," they said, "not essential that the statutes repealed by the act of 1890, should be re-enacted, or that the precise provisions of these statutes should be again made law. The system of education embodied in the acts of 1890, no doubt commends itself to and adequately supplies the wants of the great majority of the inhabitants of the Province. All legitimate grounds of complaint would be removed if that system were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded, and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to these provisions."

We trust now that our contemporary sees that the Manitoba minority had a constitutional right to appeal to the Governor-General in Council—practically the Dominion Government; that it is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government to hear that appeal, and to take action upon it; and that the Dominion Parliament is the tribunal appointed by the Constitution to decide upon the merits of the appeal, and to provide a remedy if, in its judgment, a remedy is required. The proceedings in the Manitoba case, therefore, being from beginning to end constitutional, we trust that our contemporary sees that it is unreasonable and dishonest to apply to them the term coercion in a bad sense. It would be as reasonable and as honest to apply the term coercion in such a sense to the proceedings of a court of law and to the decision of the judge in a case in which one of the suitors is compelled to do what is contrary to his intentions and his wishes, as to apply it to the course pursued by the Government in the Manitoba case.

BRITISH COLUMBIA INJURED.

If, as our Ottawa correspondent affirms, the loan to the C.P.R. to build the Crow's Nest line of railway was dropped because the Grits were prepared to talk it out, that party has done British Columbia a very serious injury. What the Kootenay country wants more than anything just now is an abundant supply of coal, and what the Province wants is to have the products of the Kootenay mines smelted in the Province. The completion of the Crow's Nest railway at as early a date as possible would have effected both these most desirable objects. There are extensive coal fields near the Crow's Nest Pass. The coal found in them is said to be excellent. The Kootenay mine-owners not having at their command an abundant supply of cheap coal, are working at a great disadvantage. The political party which offers a purely factious opposition to granting a loan for the construction of a line of railway so greatly needed is, no matter by what name it may be called, an enemy of British Columbia and unworthy the support of the inhabitants of any section of the province.

There are many who do not like the Canadian Pacific, but such persons must see that for British Columbia to approve of refusing it a loan to build a road certain to be most advantageous to the whole province is, to encourage the policy of cutting off the nose to spite the face. It must not be forgotten that it is not a subsidy that is applied for, but a loan. If the money were loaned to the C.P.R. it would be obliged to pay the interest regularly, and as the road would be sure to pay

three or four bolting and obstructing Conservatives could have been tired out in 48 hours. The men, therefore, who are really responsible for the temporary defeat of the bill are the Grits, the whole embracing pretty much the whole talking force of the party from the English-speaking provinces, who sympathized with McCarthy in his obstructive tactics and gave him in his obstructive tactics all the help that he needed. The extent to which these Grit leaders assisted in obstructing the bill will be shown by the pages of the Standard.

Of course Mr. Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Peterson, and a number of other leading Grits pretended to disapprove of the tactics of the unscrupulous faction. Their disapproval bears a striking resemblance to the indignation of an apparently respectable citizen who stood by when an outrage was committed upon a stranger who had made himself obnoxious to the mob. This lover of peace, order and fair play kept on crying out, "Don't roll the poor fellow in the gutter"; "Don't duck him in the mill pond"; "For goodness sake don't tar and feather him and ride him on a rail." Of course the leading Grits had no excess to make for the obstructionists, and of course they protested against the policy the faction pursued; but at the same time they "winked the other eye." All this, if we do not greatly mistake, will be well understood by the fair-minded men among the electorate in every part of the Dominion.

SOME FIGURES.

The revenue of Great Britain is simply enormous. It amounted in the fiscal year lately ended to £101,972,000, or not far from \$510,000,000. The expenditure was £97,794,000, leaving a surplus of £4,208,000, or over \$20,800,000. Four-fifths of the revenue of Great Britain is raised from direct taxes of one kind and another. The expenditure of so great a nation must necessarily be enormous. At a time when Great Britain has so many demands on her revenue she contrives to do something every year towards reducing her public debt. In thirty-nine years as much as £190,000,000 of the National Debt has been paid off, £100,000,000 of which has been paid in the last thirteen years. The expenditure for the ensuing year is estimated at £100,047,000 and the revenue at £101,765,000, so Sir Michael Hicks-Beach counts upon a surplus of considerably over a million. If business is as good next year as it was last year the surplus will be above these figures. Last year the revenue considerably exceeded the estimate.

AN UNSCRUPULOUS FACTION.

The session of the Dominion Parliament just closed has been remarkable for the obstruction to legislation offered by a number of men, Liberals and malcontent Conservatives. This faction made obstruction, and nothing else, their policy. They were, when all told, but a small minority of the House, but the circumstances were peculiarly favorable to their trickery and their unprincipled policy. Parliament had but a short time to live and they saw that if they could endure the physical strain that would be put upon them while carrying out a policy of obstruction it was possible for them to effectually block legislation. With the aid of a number of hypocritical Grits who pretended to disapprove of the obstruction they succeeded. Notwithstanding the herculean efforts of the Government, to push the remedial bill through the House before the 23rd of April they withstood the Government so obstinately that the Ministers saw that if they wished to pass any of the estimates they must drop the remedial bill.

AN INCONSTANT LOVER.

A good many would consider it satisfactory to know exactly, or nearly exactly, where Mr. Laurier stands to-day on the trade question. On this question he has been so changeable that it is exceedingly hard to tell what system he favors at any particular time. It is not so very long ago that he was a strong advocate of commercial union with the United States. He vowed over and over again eternal constancy to that system. Then he fell in love with unrestricted reciprocity, but in doing this he can hardly be said to be fickle, for the new object of his devotion was simply the old one in a new dress. And there were people—Mr. Edward Blake among them—who discerned more or less plainly the features of annexation beneath both disguises. The fervor of Mr. Laurier's affection for unrestricted reciprocity was very great and his protestations of regard and constancy exceedingly strong. Here is one of them, made in Toronto in 1889: "The policy which we advocate and will continue to advocate is the removal of all commercial barriers between this country and the United States. The Liberal party will remain true to the cause until it has triumphed. I do not expect to win in a day or a year. I am prepared for a long battle, and to stand in the cold shades of opposition until the cause has triumphed."

After the donche of cold water which Mr. Blake threw on the Grit party in his Durham letter, Mr. Laurier's affection for unrestricted reciprocity cooled very considerably. We next find that he was terribly smitten with free trade as they have it in England. Mr. Laurier

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A SHREWD ESTIMATE.

Mr. Tarte may not be as pure a politician as he would wish the world to believe him to be, but he is certainly not a bad judge of character, as his description of Mr. Laurier's methods and his estimate of Mr. Laurier's abilities show: "Mr. Laurier has commenced his electoral tour. To-morrow he will speak at Stanford. He will probably have an opponent, and will say all the untruthful things that he considers useful in his own defence. Mr. Laurier is a man not wanting in polish. \* \* \* He is without large ideas. \* \* \* The fact is that he has not yet pronounced a single discourse of a nature to manifest in him a man of serious worth. His polished manners, his astuteness, a certain ability in concealing his principles—not far removed from hypocrisy—have won for him his popularity in the country." The above was written nearly twenty years ago in Le Canadien. Those who have observed Mr. Laurier closely will feel like saying that he is to-day "the same old sixpence."

THE SURE RESULT.

The Monetary Times, Toronto, in an article on The Situation, says: "The near approach of the close of the session enabled the minority in the House of Commons, by having recourse to the weapon of systematic obstruction, to do what under ordinary circumstances only a majority can effect. If a disposition to resort to obstruction were to become the settled policy of the minority the result would be, as it has been in France, England and the United States, counter-action in the form of closure, which cuts short debate and brings on a vote. The moving of 'the previous question' can sometimes be used to the same effect." NELS JOHNSON, the Port Hadlock lumberman, who so narrowly escaped death from asphyxiation a few days ago, and who afterwards was found roaming about the fields and behaving most erratically, is now awaiting a medical examination as to his sanity at the provincial jail.

TH OPPOSITE... Cost of Obstruction of the Dominion... British Columbia... Ottawa, April... Victoria the seat... Dominion will... The session... tory as possi... and, thanks to... useless session... The G... through some... their plans were... they evidently re... structures. Wit... of the opening... sion held a part... prising new org... government org... innermost work... stated at that t... WOULD... either estimates... the house. Al... reached by the... of the newspape... time events hav... strated the accu... The tactics purs... will cost the co... million dollars... parliament to v... cessary. This is... money, but ever... for each sessio... begin with the... Commons and S... each of whom dr... Then there is a... age. Then the... \$75,000 and the... ratory officers... be paid. Had h... position acted t... allowed the est... extra session w... and half a millio... people. The opposi... in come will te... quently resented... tion which Sir... against them, b... bill was withdr... sively that the... DIST... was theirs equal... the McCarthy... six days of acti... no disposal... Liberals to allow... estimates to pas... an odd item or... of the House of... but that is all... ment meets all... ing fiscal year... is hardly likely... meet before the... inconvenience... Whether the... its appearance... alone will tell... vices, notably... fight will centre... Oummett among... remedial legis... THE... in the governm... speaking for Q... the Maritime... concerned in the... issue will certa... in the Eastern... as it doubtless... As stated last... very tired of t... only a small fr... and why should... be closed by... The Conserv... throughout the... crowing of the... back to power... jority. The b... vices will see... count of the... more evenly di... will hardly lik... ance to the d... much for the d... A Mr. Deane... ing himself in... ronto Globe an... British Colum... misjudge the f... his assertion... are going... before... their sent contingent... HA... by the provin... asserted the r... to considerati... ernment, and... success. And... British Colu... be backward... vance the inte... they represe... whether any... section of the... justifiable an... representative... and Victoria... Columbia me... Recently a... House, for i... free admission... each province... laid before... mishing the i... as to the sc... ing what wa... tion since the... fore parliame... ed only a pe... was mislead... Mara has sec... of mining me...