VANCES STOLES STOLEN. M. MALLER STOLES

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B. MARCH 1J, 1896.

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

Its Second Reading Moved by Sir Charles Tupper.

Union of the Provinces and the Rights of Minorities Discussed.

Laurier Speaks in Opposition to the Measure and Moves the Six Months' Hoist.

Orange Grand Master Hughes of Ontario West in Favor of Equal Rights to all.

Ottawa, March 3 .- There was a very large attendance of members and the galleries were well filled this afternoon.

SIR CHAS. TUPPER.

in rising to move the second reading istain. of the remedial bill, said he did so under a deep sense of responsibility The question transcended in importance any measure that had ever been submitted to parliament during it existence. Before entering on the discussion of the measure, he would like to ask the attention of the house while he reviewed what had been accomplished since confederation. In 1864 a measure was concerted between New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island for maritime union. Sir Leonard Tilley was then premier of New Brunswick, the late Col. Gray for P. E. Island, and he (Tupper) held the same position in Nova Scotia. Sir Leonard Tilley was known throughou Canada from his high attainments and able public services. At that time a deputation came down from Canada suggestion by which the responsibility to suggest confederation. The posiwhich is imposed upon them under the tion of Canada at that time was most circumstances could be removed. They unfortunate. Racial and religious are still open to any suggestion from strife existed and Upper and Lower any quarter of any means which will Canada were divided into hostile remove the necessity of their being camps. The credit of the country was compelled to take action of this kind. low and trade was stagnant. It was and having done that, Mr. Speaker, I under these circumstances that the have no hesitation in saying to you leaders of public opinion in Canada sought to bring about a change in her that the government would feel that it was unworthy the position it occunstitution, and made overtures to pies, that the government would feel the maritime colonies for a federation that it did not deserve the confidence of British North America. He outlined the negotiations which took of that great liberal conservative party who have enabled it to accomplish so place and made a graceful reference in passing to Sir Hector Langevin, the much for Canada, that the government would feel it was unworthy the confidonly father of confederation now in ence of gentlemen on either side of parliament except himself. Confederation was brought about, all the this house if on a question so mocolonies joining together except Newmentous, so important and so vital to the good government, progress and prosperity of Canada, they were not foundland, but he hoped the time was not far distant when confederation would be rounded off by that colony prepared to lay down office if necessary or to refer to the great intelligent becoming a portion of the dominion ctorate of this country for a decision Sir Charles proceeded to sketch in as to whether they had discharged

eloquent language the progress of Canada since confederation. Today her credit stood as high as any coun--try in the world; her colonies were joined from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the country was united by ties commercial, political and social. But confederation would never have

local government. No person can read should agitate and endeavor to bring tario was united against the bill. He this bill without seeing on the very face of it that it is not proposed that the government of Canada should take action under even this bill, by the appointment of a board, the appointment of the superintendents, the guarantee that the schools shall be of the same high character as that of the other schools in Manitoba; before all that is violence and probably, increased fury. done, this bill provides first to invite the Perhaps ,therefore, it was not an ungovernment of the province of Mani-

toba to take action, and it is only supervision of the local legislatures when they refuse, and when the unwas introduced into the constitution. pleasant and disagreeable duty is If it were to be applied it should be forced by the act of the imperial pardone in a manner so as not to provoke liament upon the Dominion of Canada. irritation. A remedy must be applied that this government proposes, in the according to the circumstances of the least degree, to interfere with this case, and only after full enquiry into matter. And as I say, the coercion the facts and all efforts of conciliation had failed. (Cheers). The time was comes not from the dominion government. There is not a line of coercion when an easy way presented itself to to be found in the bill from beginning settle this question. to end. There is a simple, a most Mr. Ives-How? easy and natural provision to meet the interests of these people whose

Mr. Laurier-I will tell the honor-able gentleman. In 1890 four acts of the legislature in Manitoba came for consciences deprive them of the oppor tunity of making use of such schools review before the government of Canin Manitoba as they are now taxed to ada. One related to the abolition of

the French language, anoth ir abol-Under these circumstances the govished separate schools, a third to at 11 o'clock. ernment have been compelled to adopt the policy which they have adopted. companies. What did the government I need not say that they have adopted do? They disallowed the acts relatthis policy in the face of great diffi- ing to quarantine and public companculty, because it is always an extreme- ies, but allowed the acts abolishing to improve or mutilate the measure, culty, because it is always an extreme thes, but anowed the acts apolishing to improve or mutilate the measure, is unpleasant thing for any govern-the French language and separate as their inclination may dictate. ment to find itself in a position in ischools to remain on the statut which there is a single member of book. The power of disallowance had in the way of improvement by giving their great political party that does always been held by the government not see eye to eye with them. In the to be essential to the administration face of even this difficulty the govern- of the affairs of the country, and if fers to the legislature grant and pro ment have felt compelled, in justice to ever they had a fair chance to put vides in the event of Manitoba refustheir own position and in regard to the doctrine they had always preachtheir own position and in regard to their duty to the country, as imposed their duty to the country, as imposed Mr. Morcrieff-I would like to ask upon the governor in council to make the hon. gentleman if he thinks the a proportionate grant from the school they have taken. They have taken government should have disallowed land fund. that step in the most moderate and the separate schools act? temperate manner that was possible to Mr. Laurier-Did the hon. gentlebe devised, and even down to the presman or any one else on his side 'ever ent hour they have been open to any take the view of the liberal party on

the question of disallowance? (Ministerial laughter.) Mr. Moncrieff-This is no answer

to my question. Mr. Laurier said he judged the government by their own methods and their own doctrines. If it were right and proper to disallow the Cattle Quarantine act, was it not proper to disallow the school act? He contended that the bill would be no benefit to the minority and claimed that Manitoba had not been approached in the proper spirit with a view to a settlement. The policy of the government hal been wrong from first Why had they approached to last. Manitoba in a haughty spirit? Why, after the judgment of the privy council, did they not say to Manitoba, do bassador to Manitoba, not a few days ago, as they had sent Sir Donald their duty or not. (Loud cheers). Smith but twelve months ago?

However, the government was not even entitled to the least faint meas-MR. LAURIER. who was received with loud opposition ire of credit, for Sir Charles Tupper cheers, said at a time when the name had declared Sir Donald Smith was of the constitution had been outraged, not sent by the government. (Liberal and in the name of peace and harmony and in the name of peace and harmony in this land, in the name of this young tion were the only means by which the

the majority to its way of thinking. believed Manitoba Catholics were not entitled to separate schools, and if It was obvious that if the minority would not concede to the arbitrament they were once given them, the conces-of the majority and an appeal was sion could not stop there. The Cathmade to the parliament of Canada, the result would be to import into the do-minion parliament the bitterness of a commission and concluded by saying strife, where it would rage with equal he would support the amendment.

HON. MR. DICKEY made a lucid speech on the legal and mixed wisdom when this power of constitutional aspects of the question He held that the decision of the privy council rendered it necessary to redress the grievances of the minority. If the judgment of that body was ignored parliament could never again submit another case to the courts for settlement. but all future cases of a similar character would have to be disposed of without the assistance of the judicial expressions of opinion. Mr. Dickey's speech is admitted to be one of the most powerful and logical delivered in parliament for some time,

and has stamped him as a powerful dehater. Mr. Edgar moved the adjournment of the debate, and the house adjourned

NOTES. When the remedial bill reaches the ommittee stage there will be a great effort made by friends and followers

notice of a series of amendments tonight, the most importnt of which re-

The caucus of the conservative party this morning was a most harmonious gathering. Mr. White of Shelburne occupied thee hair. A general discussion took place regarding the Remedial Bill, and it was decided to go on with the measure. Among those who spoke were Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Charles Tupper, Messrs. Weldon, Sproule and Ouimet, Sir Donald Smith and others. A splendid feeling seems to prevail on the minsterial side as

to the result of the gathering. Ottawa, March 3 .-- Upper province papiers today give excellent reports of the discussion on Mr. Hazen's motion of last night. The Mail and Empire compliments Mr. Hazen on his able speech. The Montreal Gazette says: Mr. Hazen made his motion the peg on which to hang an excellent speech, carefully prepared and well thought out, in which he complimented the government on its polnot compel us to exercise the power the privy council says we have? Pro-as a winter port, and indulged in a bably Manitoba would then have act- little excusable laudation of that city ed. Why did they not send an am- as the coming great winter port, not only of the dominion, but of a large section of the United States also. Mr. Hazen is a pleasant and agreeable speaker, who never tires or wearles the house ,and his remarks tonight

were received with special marks of speech. GRAND MASTER HUGHES SPEAKS

dition of the schools up there, and it issued an interesting bulletin today would be as reasonable to expect pardealing with the analysis of 260 sam-ples of milk made during the three liament to deal with the lobster fishlast months of the year. The results eries of Nova Scotia without expert with this question without investiga-tion. Thousands of collars had been cient in quality, 58. The samples of watered milk were discovered at Halispent to investigate the evils of Chinese immigration and of intemperance by royal commission. Contradictory fax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton.

mentioned.

A current rumor has it tonight that

Sir A. P. Caron will go to England as

high commissioner at the close of the

The railway companies were strong-

mittee this morning, when two bills

of Mr. Casey's affecting Canadian

lines were under consideration. One

related to drainage of railway lands

and the other for the better protec-

gress was made with either. In one

act should be amended. In the sec-

The Imperial Federation League in

Canada went out of existence today

and in its place there is practically

the old organization with a new

name, to wit, the British Empire League. Col. G. T. Denison of Tor-

onto was in the chair, and among

those present were Sir Charles Tup-

per, Hon. Mr. Dickey, Sir Donald Smith, Sanford Fleming, Senators Mc-

Kay and McDonald, Messrs. Weldon,

White, Stairs, Kenny, Hazen, Ches-

ley and other members of parliament

speech, seconded by Dalton McCar-

thy, M. P., and carried ananimously.

In order that there might be no mis

understanding as to where Canadian

sentiment stands on the question of

preferential trade, the conference re-

affirmed its belief in this scheme. Col.

Denison was elected president and

Geo. E. Evans of Toronto secretary.

A constitution was adopted on motion

of Mr. Cockburn, M. P., and provided

among other this gs for the formation

of the branches in different parts of

DEATH OF WM. MASSON.

(Newcastle Advocate, 4th.)

The death of Wm. Masson, which

Canada.

tion of railway employes. No

regarded as impracticable

ly represented before the railway com-

statements of facts appeared in every private record of this school case. While the case was before the privy council a witness, Mr. O'Donoghue, be-lieved that the Roman Catholics of but Sir Adalph's name is favorably Winnipeg were satisfied with public

schools and would accept, but the priests would not allow them. The disputed facts as to the bill of rights also required investigation. In conclusion he said the bill was an unacceptable and mistaken compromise which pleased neither party. He trusted that the government would eventually withdraw it. Sir A. P. Caron regretted that such

case Hon. Mr. Haggart said if legislation was to take place the Railway a question should have come before parliament, because it was causing agitation and turmoil, but the constiond bill Mr. Casey's proposals were tution should be maintained at all

costs. The question at issue was purely a constitutional one, and should be so treated in the house and so separated as far as possible from irritating circumstances. The judgment of the privy council established that the rights of the minority had beeen taken away. It then became the imperative duty of the government to take action under the remedy provided for in such cases by the British North America act. The government in dealing with the question had avoided everything that might interfere with Empire League in England was made the autonomy of the province, holding by Sir Charles Tupper in an eloquent unpatriotic. If the government was now forced to take the course of passing remedial legislation it was because after all means had been exhausted the Manitoba government was found to be still unwilling to do right by the minority. The dominion parliament was the natural defender of the rights of the minority. If the rights of the Protestant minority in Quebec were interfered with he would fight as earnestly for them as he now fought for the Catholics of Manitoba. The Protestants of Quebec held the same

view on the school question as the Catholics did, holding they were vitally interested in the present case be-cause their interests depended on the same part of the constitution as that sad event took place early on Monday under which the Catholics sought for morning last, removes from our midst redress. If Quebec wished it could an old and highly respected citizen of take away or seriously interfere with Newcastle. Born in Newcastle in Janthe schools of the Protestant minority. uary. 1826, three months after the great This would not be done, but if it was, Miramichi fire, he was brought up and the minority would have to seek the educated at the place of his birth, a same aid that the Catholic minority pupil of the late John Sivewright, a now sought. In dealing with the quescelebrated educationalist in his day tion at issue the government had He then went into commercial life, and strictly carried out the course laid went to Richibucto with Mr. Samuels. down in 1890 by the motion proposed and then went to Chatham with the by Mr. Blake and carried unanimously firm of Johnson & Mackie. In 1853 he by the house, by which the questions went into partnership with John Haws of interference in the matters of eduand Peter Mitchell, under the title, cation should be referred to the courts. John Haws & Co., as shipbuilders and He quoted the various acts of the general merchants. The partnership Manitoba legislature to show that prewas dissolved in 1858, and Mr. Masson continued in pusiness on his own ac-count from that time to the time of favor. Mr. Chesley also made a good vious to 1890 the school system created by that legislature under its constitu-

on was carried out on denominational his death. He held a commission as But confederation would never have been accomplished except for the ac-ceptance of a proposal of Sir Alexan-der Galt's, then the representative of London, Ont., March 3.-James L. lines as between Catholics and Pro-testants. Throughout the history of and was more recently appointed par-

LETTERS FROM THI

W. G. MacFarlane's Epistle Treats of

As He Found it Before He S Good Ship Madiana for

(No. 1.)

(Special Cor. of Steamship Madiana, 22nd, 1895 .- Waiting in a Bermuda liner is n provided you do not ha long. While in the gr metropolis it was a re to note how smoothly cately moved its vast machinery. According fitness of things every finds its fulfillment, a have allowed men to m big cities. They are th the elevated. The form ted a crowding upwa buildings that rival in height. At the foot a 20-story building, and eral going up as high of 25 stories, for instan of the old World ney Then the elevated ha city to crowd outward leave the busy haunts and in a few minutes miles away, getting th ner with their families

flat. Without the ele elevated New York's 1 In an immense city see more evidences of utility than for beau mis of the city, solid the stone pavements,

marble blocks-are me

fulness. But beauty. more and more by the public. The common cerning that beauty are demanding it. Eve is put up now is emb ornate in architecture, come an essential feat tion. The Herald buil ful piece of architectu Greek type, while the other buildings, where do business, are celeb magnificent frescoes a A few years ago me have thought of bear in the architecture of That was confined to

colleges. I had a passing look while in New York—a Central Park, a loo Metropolitan Museum, Stock Exchange, a ru vated, a glance at the Brooklyn bridge ,a Fifth avenue, a seat lights, and all the r many thoughts and being hasty, it is l pass.

Being a newspaper several of the paper St. John boys there along with dozens of tive men, enveloped with their sleeves 1 work earnestly on papers, as any one at midnight will readi five old St. John m newspaperdom, and

they are all doing wel

to the city which so their profession. Joh

the chief political ma tiser. He goes to Wa

chats with the politi

tels. He is also a gi

and is hand in glove

mont and the other

men of New York in

tion as secretary of

ting Association .J

sporting editor of the

of the leading auth

partment in the m my" Dieuaide is assis

the evening edition

Ern McCready is de

for the Herald and

car Watson is assi

ager of the Associa

and the political

view to the protection of the rights ford any protection to the minority in of the minorities, whether Catholic or Protestant. The British North America act provided that a province should legislate exclusively on educational matters, except as otherwise set forth. Minorities, whether Catholic or Protestant, were given a guarantee of their educational rights, including an appeal to federal authority and the right of the parliament of Canada to pass remedial laws.

The talk of coercing Manitoba, in view of the provisions of the Confederation act, was simply abourd. Once the right of the minorities was

infringed upon and an appeal was made to the federal authority, and the provincial authority declined to redress the grievances complained then ipso facto the federal parliament was seized of the right to legislate on this subject. (Cheers.)

Sir Charles was glad to know there a line had been read, and that was was no doubt on that score, there bethe manner in which his (Tupper's) ing the highest authority in the em nire for it. He eulogized the judicial forced into confederation. committee as being without a peer mong the legal tribunals of the world He proceeded to quote at considerable men as the small province of Nova length from the judgment of the privy Scotia had produced. (Cheers). It council to show that the Manitoba would have been the part of stateslegislature denuded itself deliberately manship to make the people of that province realize the grandeur of the of the right to legislate exclusively on the question of education, and the dea of confederation. But such war duty was imposed on the central govnot the case. There was at the heal ernment of the dominion to legislate of the government in Nova Scotia a this case. But it might be contendgentleman who was determined ed that the duty of parliament was force the measure down the throats of not definite, that they "might" the people of Nova Scotla by his melaws and "should" not make them. chanical majority in a moribund legis-If that view were pressed, it was a lature. That was Sir Charles Tupper. contention which would be unworthy (Liberal cheers). of the government of any civilized Today the young generation of Nova country. (Cheers.) He trusted, there Scotia had become reconciled to con-federation, but not until the men of fore, no one would hide behind a sub terfuge like that. (Hear, hear.) He confederation days has entirely passed repeated that not only was this proaway would it be forgotten how the vision made at confederation for the manhood of the province was outraged protection of the rights of minorities.

by the manner in which their dignity but what was more, it was made at and rights were trampled upon. (Libthe request of the Protestants for the eral cheers). Coercive methods never protection of Protestants. (Cheers.) led a people to good and wise govern-But besides the question of constitution there was a higher law which Charles Tupper in his statement that should be respected, and that was to the Canadians had been happy and do unto others as you would be done prosperous since confederation. by. (Cheers.) He referred to the it not a fact that the country had been

views of eminent Protestants like Sir torn by almost continual Wm. Dawson and others, who endors which more than once had shaken it ed the act of the parliament of Canada in giving redress to the Catholics to its very roots and threatened its very existence? In this connection he of Manitoba, whose rights had been referred to the New Brunswick school infringed upon. He asked whether question, the Quebec school question the peace and harmony of the counthe streams bill agitation in Ontario try was to be disturbed by this unfor the railway agitation in Manitoba and tunate question being allowed to be the Jesuits agitation in Ontario. To thrust upon it. Was a small minority day we could hear the roar of another in Manitoba to be deprived of rights agitation coming upon us. The demon guaranteed to them by an imperial of discord was out in the land, blowing statute? The Canadian who, with the history of the past or present before the wind of strife from all directions and in all directions, awakening slumwould do anything to foment a him. bering passengers and arousing old war of races was an enemy of Can ada. (Cheers.) This was not simply a question of separate schools; it was prejudices. It could be seen in cities, in a question of the constitution of the even in the backwood settlements. The country. (Cheers.) It was a question rude life of the pioneer was not proof gainst its evil suggestions. (Liberal of sacredly maintaining those rights, guaranteed under the constitution cheers).

Continuing, he said: In framing this bill the government, while doing substantial justice to the rights of the have been careful to encroach as little as possible upon the

to become law, while it would not afupon it still. (Cheers.) West, deplored the fact that the Man-Advecting to the threatened influ-itoba school question was still inset-nce of the Roman Catholic church tled, and he regarded it as a national itoba school question was still inset-Manitoba it would be a most violent wrenching of the principles on which against him, he said: Sir, this is too misfortune that it should so long :onconfederation was based. Sir Chas. grave a phase of this question for me tinue to be a source of discord. All Tupper had taken credit for the govto pass it by in silence. I have only true Orangemen would sincerely dethis to say: Even though I have sire to promote the unity of the ernment as being the champions of the minority. The burden of his speech. threats held over me coming from ple of Canada, and, therefore, to dewas that the government were not free high dignitaries in the church to which plored the introduction of secretarian agents, they were simply the creatures I belong, no word of bitterness shall issues, which destroyed national harmony. He said: "It is impossible to of necessity. If their objects were to ever pass my lips as ageinst that do justice to the minority only, he justify non-interference by the dominchurch. I respect and I love it. But, sir, I am not of that shool which has ion government in Manitoba and juscould commend their motives but not their judgment or good sense. Whenbeen long dominant in France and tify the right of interference in gueother countries of continental Eu- bec, without violating the essential ever there was a question in which

to

the community was divided it was the rope, which refuses ecclesiastics the principles of equity. "Roman Catholics should never be part of statesmanship not to force right of having a voice in public afdown the views of any section but to granted special privileges that are defairs. No, I am a lileral of the Engendeavor to bring them all to a unilish school. I believe in that school nied to Protestants, but it is equally form standard and uniform concepwhich all along claimed that it is the subversive of true freedom to refuse tion of what was right. Reference had privilege of all subjects, whether high to Roman Catholics the constitutional or low, whether rich or poor, whether rights accorded to Protestants. We, been made by Sir Charles Tupper to confederation, but there was one page ecclesiastic or layman, to participate as Orangemen, are opposed to separo which he had not alluded, not even

ate schools, and are bound to do all in the administration of public afwe can, constitutionally, to free our fairs, to discuss, to invence to pursuade to convince but which has alcountry from them, but we are also unalterably opposed to tyranny. ways denied even to the highest, the native province of Nova Scotia was weaken our influence in favor of liberright to dictate, even to the lowest. ty if we allow our prejudices to blind (Liberal cheers.) I am here represent-Since the days of Athens of old, there ing not Roman Cutholics alone, but had never been such a galaxy of able us.

"It is a pitiable state of things to Protestants as well, and I must give an account of my stewardship to all see a body of men bearing the hanner of freedom and using the weapons of classes. (Renewed cheers.) despotism. I earnestly urge all Or-Here I am, a Roman Catholic of French extraction, entrusted by the angemen to stand for equal rights and

to decide that the Roman Catholics confidence of the mcn who sit around me, with great and important duties of Manitoba should receive exactly the same treatment that should be accordunder our constitutional system of ed to Protestants under similar cirgovernment. I am here the acknowledged leader of a great party, comcumstances.' Ottawa, March 4.-This afternoon

posed of Roman Catholics and Pro-Mr. Edgar resumed the debate on the testants as well, in which the Proremedial bill. He announced his entestants must be in the majority in tire agreement with Sir Charles Tupevery party. Am I to be told, I, ocper as to the momentous character of cupying such a position, that I am to the question. He feared it might enbe dictated to as to the course I am langer the confederation itself unless to take in this house by reasons that can appeal to the consciences of my dealt with in a spirit of broad statesfellow Catholic members, but which do not appeal as well to the conscimanship and patriotic moderation. He was afraid Sir Charles Tupper's long ences of my Protestant colleagues absence from parliament had led him to advance many propositions for con-(Hear, hear.)

No, so long as I have a seat in this tradiction which the opposition never subscribed too. Manitoba, too, had house, so long as I occupy the position I do now, whenever it shall be admitted the right of parliament to He joined issue with Sir come my duty to take a stand upon leal with this question, nor did Mr. any question whatever, that stand I McCarthy, arguing for the provincia will take, not from the point of view government before the privy council Was of Roman Catholicism, not from the deny that the Roman Catholic grievpoint of view of Protestantism, but ances in relation to education existen agitations from a point of view which can appeal The real question was as to the exto the consciences of all men irrestent the grievance ought to be ennective of their faith .(Liberal cheers.) quired into. The opposition did not From the point of view of men who deny the jurisdiction of this house in love justice, freedom and tolerationthe matter of the educational legisla-(liberal cheers)-and, so far as this tive functions and the local legislature bill is concerned, I have given my but a respect for provincial rights in views. I acknowledge that there rests general should teach us how to interin this government the power to inpret and exercise our powers of in terfere; that there is in this parlia terference. He contended that the ment the power to interfere; but that government itself admitted that the power should not be exercised until all the facts bearing upon it have been through the provincial investigated and all means of concili The bill was evidence of that. Then as ation exhausted. Having these opin to the best time, there was no doubt ions, I move that the bill be not nov towns and in villages and read the second time .. but that it be read the second time this day wix character of the remedy was a matter months. (Prolonged liberal cheers.) of opinion so far and should not be

CLARK WALLACE

determined upon without inquiry. Nothing prescribed that it was pared the debate after recess. He Mr. Laurier proceeded to sketch his resu ideal of government, laying down as said he was firmly in accord with the liament's bounden duty to act or when the first principle the axiom that ma-jorities must rule. If a minority felt not support them on the school meas-cept the Manitoba and Northwest cept the Manitoba and Northwest that it was not getting justice it ure. The conservative party in On- members, knew anything of the con-

He was a nest mester of Northumber proceedings to the Manitoba governland lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., hav-The course was not at all ing joined that lodge in 1858. For the drastic. The school question had been wast two years he has gradually failed in health from a brain trouble which before the country since 1890, thereimpaired his memory, making him unfore it could not be charged that the government was acting hastily or fit for business, and he lingered on until death put an end to his sufferwithout consideration It being six o'clock, the speaker left ings.

to show all were agreed that the spec-

ial duty of the federal parliament was

to see that the rights of all minorities

should be protected. Moreover, those

who had most strongly spoken for

such provision were those represent

Proceeding, he quoted from the

speeches of the members of the gov

ernment to show throughout that the

ing the Protestants of Quebec.

party of Ontario.

this was the case.

adjourned.

dollars.

only way to apply the remedy was

the senate today.

sufficient to meet the case.

nvestigation before action.

NOTES.

the chair.

We

SMART IRISHMAN. After recess Sir A. P. Caron contin

ued the debate on the remedial bill. An Irishman on seeing a notice in a haberdasher's window one day which "Everything sold here by the yard," er and asked the man of the shop if he He quoted at length from the speeches of leading Canadian statesmen Brown, Holton and others at the time of the inaugeration of confederation

buttermilk. "Yes," was the answer. "Then give me a yard," said Pat. "Aul right," said the man, and, disping his finger into a dish of milk at his side, he drew it a yard in length on the counter. "Anything else ?" he queried, triumphant-by, of Pat. "No," said Pat; "just rowl it up in a piece of paper and I'll take it with me"-Lim-erick News.



LEQUITI DALLE. There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called). Prince William street, in the City of St. John, in the City and County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of April, A. D. 1896, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, A. D. 1896, in a cause therein pending, wherein Thomas McClellan, John K. Ronald and James Kennedy, trustees of and under the last Will and Testament of Robert Jardine, decessed, are Plaintiffs, and John McCoy, Elizabeth Ann McCoy and Mary E. Foun-tain are Delendants, with the approbation-of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the Mortgaged premises described in said decretal order as follows: "All that plece and par-"cel of land situate in the Parish of Si-monds, in the City and County of Saint "John, described as follows: Beginning on "the Southeast side line of the Marsh Hoad "sould by Thomas A. Trafton and going." "thence along the said Road, South, fity degrees west by the magnet of the year "A. D. Isss, a distance of four (4) poles, "thence continuing along the said Road "south twenty-two (22) degrees, thirty (30) "minutes west fifteen (16) chains of four "poles each and eighty-four (84) links to the northern angle of land belonging to "the tradid estate, thence by the line of the tradid estate, strence by the line of the tradid estate, strence by the link of "the Road, thence by the said road links "to the northern line of the Old Westmor-"ad Road, thence by the said coal the "as now fenced and occupied, north sity-"stein (2) chains fity-nine (5) links to the "and now occupied by him and thence by "the line tence of said Alexander C. Jar-"dine's Lot north nineteen (19) degrees five "the said Tisdale sets to the aforesith of the "an drow occupied by him and thence by "the line tence of said Alexander C. Jar-"dine's Lot north nineteen (19) degrees five "the dine tence of conservatives had followed a consistent course, while Mr. Laurier had varied each session. He said in reply to Mr. Laurier's claim for investigation to see if the public schools were Protestant, that the evidence of Archbishop Tache and Sir Donald Smith an this point ought to be sufficient. Moreover, whenever proposal was made to secularize the schools all Protestant clergy protested. He concluded by referring to Mr. Laurier's reference the clergy. He dilated on the loyalty of the clergy in 1812 and 1837, who after all are sons of our families, and asked why such a loyal lead should not be followed. He said it was stated Mr. McCarthy was complaining that Mr. Laurier had taken away his pos ition as leader of the ultra Protestant Mr. Geoffrion opposed the bill be cause it did not do justice to the Catholics. He took up the clauses in detail to show that in his opinion Col. Amyot supported the measure as this was possibly the only chance

for Catholics to get justice. The people most affected thought the measure Mr. Lavergne followed, holding that the government had made no efforts to conciliate and that there should be Mr. Masson spoke at some length in support of the bill, after which the debate was adjourned and the house Hon. Mr. McKeen took his seat in owned by rhomas A. Tration, and there by Tration's line north thirty-seven (37) degrees fity (50) minutes west fourteen (14) chaims eighty-five (55) links to the place of beginning, containing twenty-two (22) acres three (3) roods and thirty-seven (37) perches, more or less, and known as the Woodside Farm, together with all and singular the buildings, fences and improvements there-on, and the rights and appurtenances to "the said land and premises belonging or appertaining and the reversion and rever-sions, remainder and remainders, rents, is-uses and profits thereof, and all the es-tate, right, title, dower, right of dower, property claim and demand whatever, both "a Law and in Equity of them, the said "Defendants or either of them in to or out of the said lands and premises, and every 'part thereof." A sub-committee of Dr. Weldon's committee on conciliation interviewed Messrs. Bowell and Tupper yesterday and urged the government not to stand on nice points of etiquette, but government. to ask Mr. Greenway to come to Ottawa with a view to a compromise. The draft of the specifications for that it is proposed the remedy should the fast Atlantic service have be applied only as a last resort. The finally decided upon and sent forward

to the home government for approva As soon as assent thereto of the imperial authorities is obtained, tenders terms of sale ond other particulars ap-the Plaintiffs' Solicitor. ed the 30th day of January, A. D. 1896for a 20-knot service will be called for The total subsidy, Canadian and imperial, will be a million and a quarter

H. HANINGTON, THOS. P. REGAN.

The inland revenue department has

while McInernev of excellent position v syndicate. And speaking of some very fine Xn year. The World p lion copies of a par hundred pages. The be the greatest for in the shape of world. I saw Irving and but after having ser rett in their maste fell below expectation and he thoroughly art, but he is phys to the part of the warrior. while his out badly. As a sta his fame, not as a Miss Terry, on the the part of the mer ful Lady Macbeth Dr. Parkhurst is tractions in New 7 his church is alw those who do not 1 are disappointed. plain, spiritual ser deal with question reform, and no one suspect that he is ed New York tops plain pastor on Su on week days. This epistle has, disjointed, as lette board at the tropi are merely reflecti are passing throu moment. In my

> W.G MacFarlane His Trip to th

my first experienc

W. (

Steamship Mand West Indies. Dec. days I have exp of despair and the about the twentie I fell a victim Tuesday afterno steamer Madiana left New York for a beautiful night