ter. And, as I say, the coercion comes not from the Dominion Government.

Sir Charles Denies That There is Coercion.

There is no coercion so far as the Dominion Government is concerned. There is not a line of coercion to be found in the bill from the beginning to the end. There is a most easy and natural provision to meet the interests of these people whose consciences deprive them of the opportunity of making use of such schools in Manitoba as they are now taxed to sustain. Under these circumstances the Government have been compelled to adopt the policy which they have adopted. I need not say that they have adopted this policy in the face of great difficulty, because it is always an extremely unpleasant thing for any Government to find themselves in a position in which there is a single member of their great political party that does not see eye to eye with them. In the face of even this difficulty the Government have felt compelled, in justice to their own position, and in regard to their duty to the country as imposed by the Imperial Act, the Government have felt obliged to take the step they have taken.

Waiting in Hope Till the Last Moment.

They have taken that step in the most moderate and temperate manner that was possible to be devised, and, even down to the present hour they have been open to any suggestions by which the responsibility which is imposed upon them under the circumstances could be removed. They are still open to any suggestion, from any quarter, of any means which will remove the necessity of their being compelled to take action of this kind, and having done that, Mr. Speaker, I have no hesitation in saying to you, that the Government would feel that it was unworthy the position it occupies; that the Government would feel that it did not deserve the confidence of that great Liberal-Conservative party who have enabled it to accomplish so much for Canada; that the Government would feel it was unworthy the confidence of the gentlemen on either side of the House, if, on a question so momentous, so important and so vital, to the good government, progress and prosperity of Canada, they were not prepared to lay down office if necessary, or to refer to the great intelligent electorate of this country for a decision as to whether they had discharged their duty or not. (Loud cheers.)

THE OPPOSITION LEADER

Asks in the Name of Peace and Harmony That the Bill be Dropped.

Mr. Laurier, who was received with loud Opposition cheers, said at a time when the name of the constitution had been outraged, and in the name of peace and harmony in this land, in the name of this young nation, he rose to ask Parliament not to proceed any further with this bill. (Liberal cheers.) If the measure were to become law, while it would not afford any protection to the minority in Manitoba, it would be a most violent wrenching of the principles on which Confederation was based. Sir Charles Tupper had taken credit for the Government as being the champions of the minority. The burden of his speech was that the Government were not free agents; they were simply the creatures of necessity. If their object were to do justice to the minority only, he could commend their motives, but not their judgment or good sense. Whenever there was a question in which the community was divided, it was the part of statesmanship not to force down the views of any section, but to endeavor to bring them all to a uniform standard, a uniform conception of what was right.

Sir Charles at Confederation.

Reference had been made by Sir Charles Tupper to Confederation, but there was one page to which he had not alluded, not even a line had he read, and that was the manner in which his (Sir Charles Tupper's) native province of Nova Scotia was forced into Confederation. Since the days of Athens of old there had never been such a galaxy of able men as the small Province of Nova Scotia had produced. (Cheers.) It would have been the part of statesmanship to make the people of that Province realize the grandeur of the idea of Confederation. But such was not the case. There was at the head of the Government in Nova Scotia a gentleman who was determined to force the measure down the throats of the people of Nova Scotia by his mechanical majority in a moribund Legislature. That was Sir Charles Tupper. (Liberal cheers.) To-day the young generation of Nova Scotia had become reconciled to Confederation, but not until the men of Confederation days had entirely passed away would it be forgotten how the manhood of the Province was outraged by the manner in which their dignity and rights were trampled upon. (Liberal cheers.) Coercive methods never led a people to good and wise government.

Canadians Have Not Been Happy.

He joined issue with Sir Charles Tupper in his statement that the Canadians had been happy and prosperous since Confederation. Was it not a fact that the country had been torn by almost continual agitations which more than once had shaken it to its very roots and threatened its very existence? In this connection he referred to the New Brunswick school question, the Quebec school question, the Streams bill agitation in Ontario, the railway agitation in Manitoba, and the Jesuits agitation in Ontario. To-day we could hear the roar of another agitation coming upon us. The demon of discord was out in the land, blowing the wind of strife from all directions and in all directions, awakening slumbering passions and arousing old prejudices. It could be seen in the cities, in towns and in villages and even in the backwoods settlements the rude life of the pioneer was not proof against its evil suggestions. (Liberal cheers.)

The Right of Majorities.

He proceeded to sketch his ideal of a government, laying down as a first principle the axiom that majorities must rule. If a minority felt that it was not getting justice it should agitate and endeavor to bring the majority to its way of thinking. It was obvious that if the minority would not concede to the arbitrament of the majority and an appeal was made to the Parliament of Canada, the result would be to import into the Dominion Parliament the bitterness of strife, where it would rage with equal violence and probably increased fury. Perhaps, therefore, it was not an unmixed wisdom when this power of supervision of the Local Legislatures was introduced into the constitution. If it were to be applied it should be done in a manner so as not to provoke irritation. A remedy must be applied according to the circumstances of the case and only after full inquiry into the facts and all efforts of conciliation had failed. (Cheers.) The time was when an easy way presented itself to settle this question.

How He Would Settle it.

Mr. Ives—How?

Mr. Laurier—I will tell the hon. gentleman. In 1890, four acts of the Legislature in Manitoba came for review before the Government of Canada. One related to the abolition of the French language, another abolishing separate schools, a third related to quarantine, and the fourth to public companies. What did the Government do? They disallowed the acts relating to quarantine and public companies but allowed the acts abolishing the French language and separate schools to remain on the statute book. The power of disallowance has always been held by the Government to be essential to the administration of the affairs of the country and if ever they had a fair chance to put the doctrine they had always preached into operation it was then.

Mr. Moncrieff's Question.

Mr. Moncrieff—I would like to ask the hon. gentleman if he thinks the Government should have disallowed the Separate school act?

Mr. Laurier—Did the hon. gentleman or anyone else on his side ever take the view of the Liberal party on the question of disallowance? (Ministerial laughter.)

Mr. Moncrieff—That 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? Proceeding, he said that when the petitions for the Remedial Legislation were received, the Government should have investigated the claim. Instead, they went to the courts to see if they had power to pass the legislation asked for. When the courts said they had the power, the Government immediately passed a drastic order-in-council, without any investigation, and, in the name of justice for the minority, now asked Parliament to pass legislation to enforce it. He declared in the name of the minority that the course pursued by the Government was unconstitutional, weak and dangerous. (Liberal cheers.) He denied that the Government must act mechanically on this question, and said if such was the case then the granting to provinces of the control of education was a most fatal gift, as it was a snare to entrap the provinces into humiliation. (Hear, hear.) The minority claimed their conscience had been outraged.

How, Without Investigation?

If this were so, then all would agree that justice should be done. But how was it to be known if the grievance was a real one without investigation and enquiry? (Liberal cheers.) He denied that the facts of the case had been settled by the judgment of the Privy Council, and quoted the reference to show that the facts were assumed. If the Government then believed the facts were as stated, why had they not said so when time after time they were challenged in Parliament? He assailed the bill, because he was of the creed and nationality of the minority. They had a strong case and he did not want it said that they had to carry it through, as was now proposed, on assumption of facts. (Liberal cheers.) He admitted the right of the minority to appeal to Parliament and to the power of Parliament to grant the relief asked for in the appeal, but contended that all the facts should be investigated, so as to give something for Parliament to act upon. By the course pursued the Government was putting itself into a false position.

Monsignor Paquet's Words.

Referring to Mgr. Paquet's words in favor of Catholic M.P.'s voting for the Remedial Bill, he said: Mgr. Paquet evidently had not read Manitoba's answer to the Remedial Order, from which he held that reference could be made, that if investigation showed the existence of a grievance, Manitoba itself would give the requisite measure of relief. He declared all the facts set forth in the petitions of the minority should be investigated, and said that even those in the House who opposed Separate schools on principle, would, if even a single claim of the minority that the compact with the Crown guaranteed them Separate schools was substantiated, support the measure of relief.

Persuasion and Conciliation.

Methods of persuasion and conciliation should have been adopted all along. Even if Parliament had full proof of the existence of a grievance, what right, he asked, had it to pass this proposed remedy without having any knowledge of the local circumstances and conditions? Knowledge of these was necessary in framing a measure that would be of any value. The measure was a half-hearted one. It was to be administered by an outside Government. He questioned, under the circumstances, if the bill could be of any possible benefit to the minority, and asked if it would not have been far wiser to have appointed a commission on which Manitoba should be represented and have whatever legislation the commission deemed requisite administered from within and by a friendly Government. He took issue with those who claimed that Manitoba was not willing to do justice. They had never been approached in a proper spirit. The Government went to them with a club in hand. The policy of the Government had been wrong from first to last. Why had they approached Manitoba in haughty spirit? Why, after the judgment of the Privy Council, did they not say to Manitoba, "Do not compel us to exercise the power Privy Council says we have?" Probably Manitoba would then have acted. Why did they not send an ambassador to Manitoba, not a few days ago as they had sent Sir Donald Smith but 12 months ago? However, the Government was not even entitled to the last faint measure of credit, for Sir Charles Tupper had declared he was not sent by the Government. (Liberal cheers.) Investigation and conciliation were the only means by which the question could be dealt with rightly and settled. He had taken one stand from the beginning and he stood upon it still. (Cheers.)

Mr. Laurier and the Church.

Adverting to the threatened influence of the Roman Catholic church against him, he said: "Sir, this is too grave a phase of this question for me to pass it by in silence. I have only this to say: Even though I have threats held over me, coming from high dignitaries in the church to which I belong, no word of bitterness shall ever pass my lips as against that church. I respect and I love it. But, sir, I am not of that school which has been long dominant in France and other countries of continental Europe, which refuses ecclesiastics the right of having a voice in public affairs. No; I am a Liberal of the English school. I believe in that school which has all along claimed that it is the privilege of all subjects, whether high or low, whether rich or poor, whether ecclesiastic or laymen, to participate in the administration of public affairs, to discuss, to influence, to persuade, to convince, but which has always denied, even to the highest, the right to dictate even to the lowest. (Liberal cheers.)

Represents All Classes.

"I am here representing not Roman Catholics alone, but Protestants as well and I must give an account of my stewardship to all classes. (Renewed cheers.) Here am I, a Roman Catholic of French extraction, entrusted by the confidence of the men who sit around me, with great and important duties under our constitutional system of Government. I am here, the acknowledged leader of a great party, composed of Roman Catholics and Protestants as well, in which Protestants must be in the majority in every party. Am I to be told, I, occupying such a position, that I am to be dictated to as to the course I am to take in this House by reasons that can appeal to the consciences of my fellow Catholic members, but which do not appeal as well to the consciences of my Protestant colleagues? (Hear, hear.) No; so long as I have a seat in this House; so long as I occupy the position I do now, whenever it shall become my duty to take a stand upon any question, whatever that stand, I will take it, not from the point of view of Roman Catholicism, not from the point of view of Protestantism, but from a point of view which can appeal to the consciences of all men, irrespective of their faith. (Liberal cheers.) From the point of view of men who love justice, freedom and toleration—(Liberal cheers)—and so far as this bill is concerned, I have given you my views; I acknowledge that there rests in this Government the power to interfere, that there is in this Parliament the power to interfere; but that power should not be exercised until all the facts bearing upon it have been investigated, and all means of conciliation exhausted. Having these opinions, I move that the bill be not now read the second time, but that it be read the second time this day six months." (Prolonged Liberal cheers.)

MR. CLARKE WALLACE'S POSITION.

The Ex-Controller of Customs Finds Fault With the Government Policy.

Mr. Clarke Wallace resumed the debate after recess. He opened by a complimentary reference to the great services rendered Canada by Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., and said, while he still endorsed the trade policy and the general policy of the Conservative party, he regretted he could not agree with Sir Charles Tupper on the Remedial Bill. He concurred that Canada had been a happy family since Confederation, and held it would continue to be so if such questions as the present one were left where they belonged, viz., to the provinces. He repelled the charge that those opposing the bill were fanatics. He said that every resource should have been exhausted to settle the question before the Government took its present course, and he could not agree that this had been done. The responsibility would rest on the Government, who had thrust Remedial Legislation on the Conservative party. The party in Ontario, as he knew it, was not in accord with the bill. (Applause.) He held that the judgment of the Privy Council did not compel the Government to act. It simply said the Government had the power to act. Parliament had many other powers, which it could exercise, but did not. He held that the privilege had simply been withdrawn from the Catholics and that the Protestants for that matter had the same privilege and had it withdrawn from them as well. He asked if it was a grievance to give Catholics efficient schools for inefficient ones, to give all the province of Manitoba better schools than they had previously, this being the result of the province being able to devote to one school system money that before had been divided between two. He held it was not the people of Manitoba that wanted to return to Separate schools, many Catholics of the province as well as Protestants being in favor of the present system.

Work of the Hierarchy.

The recent elections in Quebec showed the people of Quebec were not interested in forcing Separate schools on Manitoba. It was the hierarchy that was at work. If they succeeded in this they would not stop there but would continue agitating with respect to the Territories and the other Provinces. Incidentally, he referred to the School Act passed by the Northwest Assembly, which has never gone into effect because the Governor had not signed it. He was told it was through Archbishop Langevin that the measure was not signed. Proceeding, he held that regarding the claim that Catholics had treaty rights previous to the admission of Manitoba into Confederation, the bill before the House would be of no benefit to the Catholics and would only result in increasing religious animosities. He held the education provided in ecclesiastical schools was not practical and that the system, wherever tried, had proved a failure. He then went on to show how the hierarchy constantly tried to force its views on the people in elections. He read Archbishop Cameron's reference to "Hell-inspired hypocrites" and said he did not want to be called such though he had opposed Separate schools.

Mr. Foster—Perhaps the objection won't hold.

Mr. Wallace—It will with the people of Canada. Continuing, he said the action of the clergy in this respect was an intolerable species of intimidation.

Referring to the plea for the appointment of a commission of investigation he said that Mr. Martin (Winnipeg) talked loudest for it. He asked why Mr. Martin, the author of public school laws, should be asking for information. He considered the commission utterly unnecessary, but thought if a conference had been arranged between the two Governments, many of the difficulties could have been removed. He concluded by deprecating the idea that the Canadian people should be divided and prophesying constant trouble if the bill was passed. He would vote for Mr. Laurier's amendment. (Applause.)

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECT

Placed Before the House by Mr. Dickey, Minister of Justice.

Mr. Dickey spoke on the legal and constitutional aspect of the case. He said if it were the fault of Parliament that the rights of Catholics, which the House at this time, and the Catholics at this time, considered were being preserved, were not preserved, was there not some obligation for Parliament to make amends? He admitted there was no obligation on Parliament to take action, but he pointed out there was nothing to compel the country to pay its bonds, nothing but war to compel the country to keep its treaties, still these were observed as a matter of honor. If the facts of the case were right, would not this be equally a debt of honor? Personally he did not believe in Separate schools, but in following the present course, he considered he was doing his duty under the constitution. (Hear, hear.) What would be thought of a judge vested with power to grant a divorce if he refused to grant it because he did not believe in divorce. In refutation of Mr. Laurier's claim regarding disallowance, he showed the course adopted by the Government was a parallel with that followed by Sir John Macdonald and Alexander Mackenzie with respect to the New Brunswick school question.

Redress Was Necessary.

Proceeding, he held that the judgment of the Privy Council indicated that it was necessary to redress the grievances of the minority. If the House, after referring the question to the Privy Council, should take steps that would involve the assertion that its judgment was not right, it would be stultifying itself in a manner he could not find words sufficiently strong to express. If the judgment was ignored he held that the result would be that Parliament could never again submit another case to the courts for settlement, but in future cases of similar character would have to be settled first and last in the House, without the assistance of the judicial expressions of opinion. (Hear, hear.) Proceeding, he held that the Manitoba Government had never done anything to indicate they were prepared to meet the policy of conciliation, but had stood on strict rights, as they looked upon them.

Was Not Drastic in Character.

He denied that the Remedial Order was drastic in character and held it was simply clear, definite and decided, as judgments of courts are. Moreover, the whole order was qualified by the part of the Privy Council judgment it contained, which pointed out all that was required was the substantial righting of the grievance and did not necessarily mean a return to the old school laws, as a repeal of the new ones, but simply modifications of the new laws. He held there was nothing to investigate, as Mr. Laurier claimed, but the question was simply one of law and history. He said the Protestants in Quebec depended for their school rights on exactly the same clause of the constitution as that under which the Catholics are now claiming redress. If the Quebec Legislature repealed, they could force on Protestant schools text books, no matter how offensive, and also do away with their School Board and many other privileges. The only resource of the Protestants would be to appeal to Parliament, as the Catholics were now doing. Therefore, the House now was deciding the principle in which all minorities were vitally interested. He concluded by declaring that the Government did not claim the Catholic vote because they were carrying the bill through. They were simply following the constitution. (Cheers.)

The debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. Edgar.

The House adjourned at 10.50.

SIX MONTHS FOR HATTIE WHITE

A Notorious Dive Keeper Severely Punished—Other Petty Offenders Before the Colonel.

Six months in the Mercer was the sentence imposed on Hattie White by Magistrate Kingsford in yesterday's Police Court. Hattie was convicted of keeping a house of ill-fame at 40 Nelson-street. The inmates of the place, Minnie Edgecombe, Kate Titus and Robert Edgecombe, were remanded till called on for sentence.

Walter Ford, charged with begging, promised to leave the city at once, and was given a chance to do so.

Smith Bird, convicted of stealing his sister's watch and chain and pawning it for $3, was remanded for sentence. John Baillie, 32 Arnold-avenue, an old Englishman with a bad record, was sent to the Central for three months for stealing a fur cap from Robert Boyd, a lad employed at the Union Station. Ellen Wright was charged with fraud by Lydia Bond, an old lady who keeps a store at 1172 Queen-street west. It appears that the defendant purchased some goods from Mrs. Bond and paid for them with a bogus $4 bill. The evidence went to show that Mrs. Wright did not know that the bill was bad, so the case was dismissed and the bill confiscated.

Bessie McFarlane was fined $4 and costs or 30 days and Gertie Morrison $1 and costs for assaulting Maggie Fraley on King-street west. The trouble appeared to be over a young man. Lizzie Kettles, an old-timer, was sent down for 30 days for assaulting Annie O'Reilly. Two charges of larceny, preferred by John Croft against H. D. Brown, were adjourned for a week. Wm. Chaney, 34 Russett-avenue, and John Kendrick, Davisville, who were arrested on suspicion of having stolen cigars that they were offering for sale, were dismissed, no charge having been laid.

Belleville's Crusade.

The people of Belleville are carrying on a crusade against the army of tramps who have for some time been infesting the place. The attempt has been more or less of an individual nature owing to the action of the Police Magistrate, J. B. Flint of Belleville, who, good-natured and quite regardless of fees, has not only treated the tramps with leniency, but virtually regarded the rough handling of a resisting wanderer by the police as a case of assault. Tramps from all over the country flocked to the town in droves. A special police force composed of railway hands had to be enrolled to guard the railway yard, and the G.T.R. authorities called in outside assistance. In clearing out the nest of tramps Detective Cockburn of Toronto had several personal encounters and some blood was split before the tramps realized that their company was unwelcome.

Action for a Reward.

Henry Jifkins yesterday sued J. & J. Dunn, cattledealers of this city, for $50 reward, offered by them for the recovery of some stolen cattle, and the conviction of the thief. John Free sold these cattle to Jifkins, calling himself Thompson; Jifkins was arrested on a charge of receiving them, but was discharged. He swore to-day that he ran after Free, caught him, and had him put under arrest; Constable Brodie was so fat he couldn't run fast enough to get within reach of Free. Jifkins gave the information to County Constable Burns, who has received $15 for his reward. Judge Morson remarked that Burns should divide what he got. Judgment was given for the Dunns, but without costs, as Jifkins had paid out ten dollars. Free is now serving a sentence for stealing the cattle.

Woman's Art Lecture.

Miss Machar (Fidelis) will give the fifth lecture of the Woman's Art Association course to-day at the studio, 89 Canada Life Building, at 4 p.m. Miss Machar is so widely known as one of our foremost Canadian writers that much interest is felt in the coming lecture. The subject chosen by Miss Machar is "Failure in Success, or the Story of a Woman Painter." Dr. Parkin, principal of U.C.C. will preside. The art lectures of the W.A.A. have been well attended and have proved most interesting.

The City's Percentage.

Last month the Toronto Railway Company paid to the city a percentage of $5,932.46; in February, last year, $5,025.56. The gross receipts last month were $74,155.76, compared with $62,819.52 for the same month of 1895. In January this year the percentage paid to the city was $5,941.32, and the gross receipts were $74,266.50.

Makes Canadians Feel Proud.

The strong position taken by the Heintzman & Co.'s piano is something that Canadians generally feel proud of. Hitherto when a great artist like Madame Albani came to this country it seemed that there was no other course open but to secure for use at the concerts held a piano of foreign manufacture. The present tour, however, of Madame Albani, commencing at Montreal has proven that the Heintzman & Co.'s concert grand pianos hold a position not only equal but superior to that occupied by the best American pianos. Every musician present at the Massey Hall concert, Toronto, was delighted with the strong singing qualities of the instrument used on that occasion, giving to the singer all the assistance that could possibly come from a piano. The magnificent bass of the piano was a matter of delight to all musicians, whilst the treble notes, made so complete through the use of the Agraffe bridge—a unique patent of the Heintzman & Co.'s instruments—obviated any possible harshness of the treble, giving to them a soft bell-like tone. It is not too much to anticipate that from this out local musicians who wish to be in the front in their musical entertainments will be satisfied with nothing less than a Heintzman & Co. grand piano.

Local Jottings.

"L. & S." brand hams, bacon and lard is only handled by the leading grocers. Try them."

Government Detective Murray has gone to Norwich regarding suspicious fires that have recently taken place there.

The Right Rev. Dr. Burn, Bishop of Qu'Appelle, will preach this evening at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Manning-avenue, at 8 o'clock.

The C.P.R.'s motion to compel the city to furnish an abstract of Esplanade property leased by the C.P.R. from the city was laid over yesterday for three weeks.

John S. Elliott of the Elliott House got $1 damages with costs in his suit against W. J. Fenton, for cutting off a cornice, which projected over the latter's property on Dalhousie-street.

The usual tri-weekly occurrence of a snow blockade on the railroads running through central and northern districts of Ontario was a source of inconvenience to travelers at the Union Station yesterday.

Amos Ferrier of Markham recently committed for trial on the charge of seducing Florence Bruel, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $400. His bondsmen are Messrs. J. M. Wingfield and John Wanless.

William Bugg is seeking damages and an injunction removing Robert Jaffray, Charles Bugg and Emma Bugg as administrators of the estate of the late John Bugg. He asks damages on account of negligence and breach of trust.

Mr. William J. Douglas, business manager of The Mail and Empire, was yesterday granted papers of naturalization as a citizen of Canada. Mr. Douglas, who has been connected with The Mail for a long period, has up to the present time, been a citizen of the neighboring republic.

Attention is called to the large number of vagrants and chronic drunkards who crowd the cells and corridors of this city. Some other provision should be made for both these classes.

"No, we don't want to leave our big store. We're not going out of the shoe business—just retiring from the ladies' shoe department," said Mr. John Guinane of Guinane Brothers. "The idea has got abroad, circulated no doubt by competitors, that we are retiring from the shoe business, whereas we are only concentrating our energies on the now celebrated 'Slater shoe.' This will, no doubt, silence these rumors—Guinanes have always carried the biggest stock of ladies' shoes in Canada.

Personal.

Mr. E. B. Freeland of John Stark & Co. and Mr. R. A. Smith of Osler & Hammond were yesterday elected members of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Mr. George F. Stephenson, the popular East End grocer, has returned from his short visit to Woodstock, Ont., and seems much improved after his trip.

Mrs. Bentley, widow of the late James L. Bentley, has died at Redlands, California, Deceased, who was in her 50th year, was mother of Dr. Bentley of this city.

Mr. E. B. Byington of Buffalo, N.Y., general western passenger agent of the Lehigh Valley Railway, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Byington has made arrangements to exhibit at the Art Gallery, King-street west, next door to the Princess Theatre, over 1000 photographs of the scenery along the line of the Lehigh Valley Railway. These photographs, which have been specially taken by the company's own photographer, have been lately exhibited in the rooms of the Union League, Philadelphia, at the Waldorf Hotel, New York, and at the Iroquois Hotel, Buffalo. Mr. Byington will issue invitations to the leading citizens of Toronto as soon as the photographs are placed in position.

THE UNITED STATES.

Notable Events on the Other Side Told in Brief Form.

A mad dog ran amuck in the East Side, New York, and before John Murphy, a policeman, killed it, the brute had bitten nine boys, aged from 7 to 15 years.

The members of the Michigan Press Association are having a high time in their excursion to Mexico. They have seen much to interest them, including a bull fight. They write that the country is 300 years behind the time.

One hundred Buffalo people ran down to the Falls on Sunday by the trolley line to see the scenery. A snow storm came on and they were unable to reach home until early Monday morning, and they were an anxious party while waiting.

Eight members of the present U.S. Congress were born in Canada. Among them is A. M. Hardy, Congressman from Indiana, who was born in Simcoe. Senator James McMillan of Michigan was born in Hamilton, and James T. McCleary, Congressman from Minnesota, was born at Ingersoll.

At Flint, Mich., Walter K. Hough of Lapeer, who was being treated at Oak Grove Asylum for suicidal melancholia, went for a walk with a keeper. While out the maniac seized him and he tried to persuade the keeper to die with him. A scuffle ensued, and Hough broke away and ran, imagining people were after him to take his life. The keeper and others gave chase, but the maniac succeeded in drawing an ink-eraser from his pocket. He plunged the short blade repeatedly into his neck and fell down and died.

A heroine has just died at Massillon, Ohio, in the person of Marion Foster, a crippled artist, who was born with a crippled artists, who was born with years ago. The artistic instinct was largely developed in her and she was well known by prominent people in the social and artistic world. Fanny Davenport first brought her into contact with great people, by giving her an order to paint a dress. Patti was a caller upon her, so was Mrs. Astor, and though the little cripple was born poor, she had in her later days all the world could give. Her death came about by her nurse, in moving her about, twisting her spine.

To Lease for Season

or term of years, that magnificent hotel at St. Leon, elegantly furnished throughout. Most attractive summer resort in Canada. Source of the world-renowned St. Leon Water, so noted for its miraculous cure of disease. Accommodation for 300 guests; exquisite scenery; forty acres well laid-out grounds, shaded with balsams and pines; most desirable class of patrons; applicants last year exceeded accommodation. Stabling for about 40 horses, coaches, carriages, harness, saddles, etc., with first-class accommodation for same. Laundries, carpenter shop, boathouses, bowling alley, swings, lawn tennis, billiard, pool and bagatelle tables, hot water boilers, eight baths for hot or cold water, waterworks throughout the building. Everything necessary for a first-class summer resort on a large scale. For further particulars apply to St. Leon Mineral Water Company (Ltd), Toronto, Ont. 63

THE TORONTO COAL COMPANY WON.

Privy Council Confirmed Their Lease of a Coal Area in Cape Breton.

Montreal, Que., March 3.—A Star special cable from London says: "The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Saturday gave judgment for respondents in the case of Reynolds v. Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, confirming to the Toronto Coal Co. the lease of the coal area in Cape Breton. The case of Reynolds v. The Attorney-General of Nova Scotia relates to the mining law of that Province. The gold mining regulations were differently construed as to the forfeiture of mining areas and it is out of this point that the above suit originated."

Defender of the Rails.

The Utica Herald, commenting editorially on the recently remarkable achievement of the New York Central in running a heavy train from New York to Buffalo, 436 1-2 miles, at the unprecedented rate of 64-26 per hour, for the entire distance, demonstrating conclusively the perfection, both of its roadbed and motive power, and coupling this wonderful run with the gratifying result of the International Yacht Races, says: "On land and sea the speed championship is with the United States; thanks to the defender of the rails—The New York Central, truly 'America's Greatest Railroad.'" ed

No Doubt About Mr. Moncrieff.

Sarnia Post.

The Toronto World classes Mr. Moncrieff, M.P. for East Lambton, among the doubtful ones, i.e., among those members from Ontario constituencies whose attitude on the Remedial bill is uncertain. The World need no longer do so, for Mr. Moncrieff has told at least one gentleman in Sarnia that he will vote against the bill, and what Mr. Moncrieff says he will do he will do.

The Wabash Railroad.

It is now an acknowledged fact that the Wabash Railroad is the shortest, best and quickest route from Canada to Chicago, St. Louis, Hot Springs, Texas, Mexico, California, and all Southwestern points. Its train equipment is superlatively the finest in America. Full particulars from any railway agent, or J. A. Richardson, Canadian passenger agent, northeast corner of King and Yonge-street, Toronto.

Miss Clark, who for nine months has had charge of the pavilion at the Toronto General Hospital, will shortly go to Chicago to take the position of superintendent of the Lakeside Private Hospital.

Mrs. C. W. Storms, Dresden, Ont., says: "I have been taking Miller's Compound Iron Pills for two months; have increased in weight 12 pounds and feel better than for years."

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the corporation of the village of East Toronto, in the county of York, will make application to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario at its present session for an Act authorizing the said corporation to issue debentures for the purpose of paying off the floating debt of the corporation, amounting to about ten thousand dollars.
Dated at East Toronto this 26th day of February, A.D. 1896.
W. H. CLAY, Clerk.
GRANT & SKEANS, Solicitors for Applicants.

STORAGE.

STORAGE — BEST AND CHEAPEST IN city. Lester Storage Co., 249 Spadina-avenue.

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UNWIN & CO. (LATE UNWIN, BROWN & Sankey). Established 1862. Medical Building, corner Bay and Richmond-streets. Telephone 1236.

Don't Judge Our Shoes By the Prices.
Remember, we are removing from 186 Yonge street, Toronto, and that our $2 Shoes were $3, our $3 Shoes were $4 and our $4 Shoes were $5 and $6.
The stock is still large and well assorted, notwithstanding the terrible drain on it for the last eight weeks. Buy these great McPherson Shoes to put away if you have no present use for them
George McPherson
REMOVING FROM
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SHERMAN E. TOWNSEND, ASSIGNEE—Traders' Bank Chambers, Yonge-street, Toronto. Telephone No. 1641.

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MARCHMENT COMPANY, 103 VICTORIA; Telephone 2341; Gravel Contractors, Sanitary Excavators and Manure Shippers.

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD IS for sale at the Royal Hotel newsstand, Hamilton.

OAKVILLE DAIRY—473 YONGE-ST.—guaranteed pure farmers' milk supplied, retail only. Fred Sole, proprietor.

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FOR SALE — HORSES, WAGONS, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Machinery of every description, Motors, House Furniture and Carpets; also I pay cash Scrap Iron, Brass, Copper or anything at 82 Richmond street east. Yates.

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DR. W. E. HAMILL—DISEASES EYE, ear, nose and throat. Room 11, Janes Building, N. E. Cor. King and Yonge-Sts. Hours 10 to 1, 3 to 5.

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