The Protestant Clergy.

How They Are Maligned by the Professional Protestant and Political Orators.

The Real Leaders of Protestantism Reiuse to Follow the Lead of the Traducers of Sir Oliver Mowat.

If the opponents of Sir Oliver Mowat tell the truth, the Protestant clergy of the Province of Ontario have been guilty of the gravest dereliction of duty.

The charge made against Sir Oliver Mowat is that he has conspired to sell the liberties that all Protestants prize, and it is maintained that Protestantism must go down unless Sir Oliver is made to stand side, and let these professional Protestants take the place of his Government.

Despite the bitter declamation against Sir Oliver, the overwhelming proportion of the guardians of Protestantism decline to stirring up strife among neighbors. Morally, be moved by the plaintive wails of the men who have raised sectarian cries as the best means of promoting their political fortunes.

Last Sunday, in this good city of London, and for several Sundays previously, the ADVERTISER had representatives in every leading Protestant church in London, with the object of ascertaining how much influence the professional agitators had with the natural guardians of Protestant liberties. These representatives found that no alarm whatsoever existed among the Protestant preachers. The preachers had not ascertained that Ald. Coo, Assessor McCoubrey and Barrister R. M. C. Toothe had decreed that unless the Toronto candidate for the representation of London were elected the whole Protestant fabric would topple to the ground. These preachers were apparently ignorant of the contention that the beautiful Scripture selections approved of by the representative of all the Protestant Church bodies showed on every page, according to the professional Protestants, that the Pope controlled those who agreed to the compilation! These preachers had not ascertained that the new Protestantism consisted in repealing the Golden Rule. These leaders in the community had not reached the conclusion, at which the professional Protestants have arrived, that the proper way to commend Protestantism to our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens is to preach a Gospel of Hate, or at least a Gospel of Worry and Misrepresentation.

So it is throughout the entire Province. The recognized Protestant leaders, who do not make political capital of their Protestantism, decline to join in the Unholy Crusade. Not half a dozen clergymen have openly adopted the tactics of those who are assailing Sir Oliver Mowat, while hundreds of them-many formerly Conservatives-are supporting the Grand Old Man of Ontario, as worthy of all the honors that every section of the community, no matter where its members may worship their

Does anyone doubt the Protestantism of Principal Austin, of Alma College, St. Thomas? or of Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston? or of Principal Burns, of Hamilton Wesleyan College? or of Principal Cochrane, of Brantford Coilege? or of Principal Hare, of Whitby College? or of Principal Caven, of Knox College? These men are at the head of the institutions in which the rising generation obtain their grounding in Protestantism of the best type, and they unitedly assert that they have the utmost confidence in the Protestantism of the present Government of Ontario and are giving it their hearty support. Does anyone doubt the Protestantism of Rev. Dr. Dewart, editor of the Christian Guardian, the organ of the great Methodist Church of Canada? Dr. Dewert has no misgivings as to Sir Oliver's orthodoxy, and is satisfied that all classes of the community are given fair play by his Administration. So it is with the stalwart Protestant divine who controls the Canada Presbyterian; with the editor of the Canada Baptist, the organ of that ever-vigilant Protestant body, and with hundreds of other clergymen in all the great denominations into which Protestantism in Ontario is divided.

If it were true that the Premier of Ontario is the man that he is represented to be by the Coos and the Toethes, of the Meredith contingent, then ought he to be rowed down to two gentlemen * * driven out of the Presbyterian Church, of Mr. Peter Ryan and Mr. Fred Mowat, which he is a respected elder. But many son of the Attorney-General. The Vorld hundreds of Protestant clergymen in this Province are either supporting Sir Oliver Mowat or decline to be led into making a crusade against him on the ground that Protestantism would be better served by Mr. Meredith than by Sir Oliver; by John A. Leitch than by Hon. Geo. W. Ross; by Wm. Hancock than by Hon. J. M. Gibson. But if the terrible stories told against the Ontario Government, either in secretly circulated sheets, in unscrupulous Conservative newspapers, in private canvass, or on the platform, are only half true, what a recreant set the Protestant clergy of the Province must be! The stories are not even half true, and those who make them know it as well as the Protestant clergy do who decline to enter upon a crusade so utterly unwarranted. It is no use to mince words in dealing with the matter. In no country | tion of the proposition came from the is Protestantism more alert to assert its Premier. principles than in this much-favored Province. But the natural, the selected. Protestant leaders in Ontario decline to join in the present outery because on a previous occasion many of them were fooled. They were misled by the professional Protestants, who kept their zeal for Protestantism at fever heat until Mr. Meredith was hopelessly heaten, and then retired from the business. Now that another election is on, these emissaries are on deck four years. That ship of State has shoals once more with their cries revamped to to avoid; she has fogs to pass through; she look as fresh as played-out cries can be made to appear. Who are the men who | what of her captain? What of her offiraise these sectarian cries? Are they leaders in Christian work? Is it not a fact that nine out of every ten of them rarely darken a church door, and that they would far rather attend a cock fight than set a foot within a Sunday school? We know who the professional Protestants are in London. When they do not correspond with the description given above, they are office-seekers who think that the promulgation of these cries may prove the shortest cut to a job.

Even Mr. Meredith, with all his protestations of unselfish devotion to the Protestant faith, has never been known as munity has ever met and called upon him to act as their guardian against the machinations of Sir Oliver Mowat, whose Protestantism he so unfairly assails. It is

upon record, though, that Mr. Meredith was a party to the issuing of a campaign document, known as "Facts for the Irish Electors," in which an endeavor was made to prove to the Catholic electors that Sir Oliver was much too zealous a Protestant to suit the Catholic community, and it was argued that Mr. Meredith alone could de for the Catholies what Sir Oliver Mowat refused to do.

Sir Oliver Mowat's patriotic policy of fair play to all classes and creeds has not changed. Mr. Meredith's line of action has changed, and no one knows what Mr. Meredith's policy will be a few months

These are the reasons why the natural leaders of the Protestants of Ontario decline to join Mr. Meredith in his ill-founded outcry. These are some of the reasons why the large majority of the electors will continue to support the Government of Sir Oliver Mowat.

-Don't quarrel with your neighbors over

the election, counsels the Canada Presbyterian. Above all things, don't quarrel with them at the bidding of some miscreant who may be earning a dirty dollar by there is no difference between the Anarchist who makes war against capital with dynamite and the man who uses the Bible to make Protestants and Catholies take each other by the throat. In fact, the Ontario Anarchist is the worst of the two, for he adds a veneer of hypocrisy to his crime. The infamous work of kindling religious strife is always easily done in a mixed community like ours. An idiot with a torch can burn down Toronto quite as easily as a sensible man. In fact, an idiot is much more likely to burn the city than any sensible man would be. The most abandoned political profligate that ever wagged his lying tongue or drew a venal pen can stir up the most deadly sectarian strife as quickly as the ablest man in the country. Therefore we say to every reader, beware of the tramp who tries to kindle strife among neighbors. The tramp will go back to his lair on the 26th, but | tion? the neighbor remains and must be met every day. Many of them are good neighbors who have helped many a time in the past 30 or 40 years. More's the shame to uarrel with them at the bidding of scamps who may be earning a few dollars a day by stirring up the worst passions of human

THE ATTACK ON SIR OLIVER.

How the Appointment of His Son was Favored by the Conservative Press.

Though the Organs New Think it was a Dreadiul Affair.

At the time of the appointment of Sir Oliver Mowat's son to the Toronto shrievaity, many of the independent papers, and some of the Conservative papers which are not particularly friendly to Sir Oliver, approved of the appointment. The Toronto

Mail, for example, said: "Fair-minded men will see nothing objectionable, however, in the appointment ment of Mr. Mowat's son to the Toronto shrievalty. Mr. Mowat has been Premier of the Province since 1872. The duties of his office are so onerous as to render it impossible for him to pursue his profession. The salary attached to the office is not a large one; a considerable portion of it is no doubt absorbed by the machine, which constantly requires fuel in the shape of funds. It happens, too, that the modest sum which Mr. Mowat has put away has been sadly reduced by losses, so that he is entering upon old age poor in purse and in provision for his family. These are the simple facts, though we ask Mr. Mowat's pardon for stating them so nakedly; and, keeping them in view, we think those friends of his who insisted that his son should be given the shrievalty did right; that his colleagues did right in making the appointment, and that not the slightest

stigma attaches to the Premier himself." The World said: "As for the city shrievalty, the choice seems to be narlearned on excellent authority that loading men of the party would actively sup-port Mr. Mowat's preferment. The Attorney-General has been a hard worker in the Provincial service. Of course, he would not be a party himself to his own son's appointment, but it is well known that such a choice would be very popular with the Reform members of the House, and outside of it, too. The World does not see that it could be construed into an improper use of patronage on the part of the Cabinet to appoint Mr. Mowat. On the contrary, it would be a graceful recognition of the Attorney-

General's services to the Province." This appeared in the World of April 21, six days before Sir Oliver is said to have consulted with Mr. Leys, and yet the latter would like us to believe that the first men-

"OUR SAUCY SHIP'SA BEAUTY I"

B. B. Osler, Q.C., at the great Liberal meeting in the Massey Hall, Toronto.]

Well, now, gentlemen, the good ship of Ontario is in port after her tour years of voyage, and you, her owners, are selecting the officers and the captain and the people who are to run that good ship for the next has storms to meet her on the way. Well, cers? What of her crew? Will you send that ship to sea with the old captain? (Great cheering.) Will you send the old number to the bishops, and as many Profficers? (Yes! yes! No! no! Cheers testants, the whole to form the council. and counter-cheers.) Would you venture your own prosperity, if it was a little ferryboat, in the bay with an inexperienced captain? (No! No!) You have a grand old captain-(great cheers)-who knows his chart. He knows his ship; he knows his men; he has done well for you in the past. Will you say to him, "No"? And will you select a man who has no officers, and who has the crew that I told you about ? (Cheers.) It is for you, gentlemen, on the 26th day of this month, to show who is to be the captain. I a church worker. It is not upon record charge you, as you love that ship of State, that any convention of the Protestant com- send her to sea well manned and well officered. (Great cheering.)

The Separate School System in Lower Canada.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

The Privileges That Are Enjoyed by Them.

Correspondence Between the Minister of Education and the Department of Public Instruction of Quebec.

The following correspondence between Hon. Geo. W. Ross and Mr. Geo. W. Parmalee, Secretary of the English Department of Public Instruction of Quebec, will be of considerable interest:

Education Department, April 17, 1894. My Dear Mr. Parmalee,-You would oblige me very much by furnishing me with a brief statement of the powers and privileges enjoyed by Protestant separate schools in the Province of Quebec on the following lines, as near as may be:

1. What additional powers have been conferred upon the trustees or commissioners of Protestant schools since Confed-

2. What changes, if any, have been made in the Council of Public Instruction with a view to place the Protestant schools more directly under the Protestant section of the council, as for instance:

(a) Has the Protestant section full contiol over the licensing of teachers, the selection of text-books, the qualifications of inspectors and their appointment, the nature and extent of religious instruction to be imparted, and generally all matters pertaining to the administration of Protestant schools?

(b) Does the Protestant section of the council apportion the school moneys to the different classes of Protestant schools without any interference by the Roman Catholic section?

(c) Does the Protestant section of the council control the Protestant Normal School and determine its course of instruc-(d) Has the Protestant section a head

or secretary of the same rank as the head or secretary of the Roman Catholic sec-(e) What part of its deliberations, if any,

are subject to the approval by the whole Council of Public Instruction? (f) Are its regulations subject to the

approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council? (g) Does a similar rule apply to the regulations of the Roman Catholic section? If you have any official documents set-

ting forth the respective functions of the Protestant and Roman Catholic schools and the imitations of their respective powers I would be glad to receive them. I have the honor to be, yours truly, (Signed) GEO. W. Ross,

MR. PARMALEE'S REPLY. Department of Public Instruction. Quebec, April 21, 1894.

The Hon. Geo. W. Ross, L.L.D., Toronto, Ont.: My Dear Sir, -In reply to your letter of the 17th instant I send you a copy of the school law, with references on the fly-leaf to various articles that will largely give you the information you desire.

As it may better suit your convenience to have the information arranged in the order of your questions, I will summarize: 1. At Confederation ch. 15 of the C. S. L. C. was the only school law in force in this Province, and properly speaking, gave no privileges either to the religious majority or to the minority, but since 1867 well defined privileges have been conferred upon

the minority, as need for them became It should be observed that in school law "religious majority" is applied to school municipalities and not to the Province as a whole, and that in consequence the Protestants may have a board of five school commissioners and the Roman Catholics be the dissentient minority with three trustees, as frequently happens in the eastern

The additional powers conferred upon such trustees since 1867 are chiefly as fol-

1. The school commissioners in all rural municipalities collect the school taxes on incorporated companies and pay to the trustees a share proportionate to the number of pupils attending the schools under their respective control. In cities the tax is divided in the same way, but generally collected by the civic authorities. 2. As any person belonging to the religious minority in a municipality has the right to dissent or not, he has also the right to cease to be a dissentient.

3. All non-resident proprietors in a municipality may divide their taxes between the two school boards.

4. The dissentients of one municipality may unite with an adjoining municipality for the purpose of supporting a school jointly when they cannot support one

5. If there be no dissentient school in a municipality, any resident head of a family professing the religious faith of the minority and having children of school age may send his children to a school in a neighboring municipality and pay his taxes thereto, provided that the school is not more than three miles from his residence. 6. Any alterations in the limits of a

municipality or the erection of a new municipality may be made to apply to the Roman Catholics only, or to the Protes-

In 1869 a law was passed providing for the appointment of a Council of Public Instruction, to be composed of fourteen Roman Catholics and seven Portestant These members could meet in two sections

for the consideration of matters connected with the conduct of the schools of their own faith, but could take formal action only in a meeting of the whole council. In 1867 this act was amended. The

Roman Catholic bishops of the Province became ex-officio members of the council. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council appointed Roman Catholie laymen equal in number to the bishops, and as many Pro-The two committees of this reconstructed

council received the power of separate and independent action in regard to the schools of their respective religious faith. Each committee appoints its own chairman and secretary and conducts its business as an independent body and is not controlled by the general council. The council may meet to discuss questions affecting both committees equally, but, as a matter of act, has done so but twice since 1867. THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE.

(a) The Protestant committee has full control over the licensing of teachers, the selection of text books, the qualification and appointment of inepectors, the nature and extent of the religious instruction im-Use the new Fire Kindler all matters pertaining to the administra-

tion of Protestant schools. The inspectors are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council only upon the recommendation of the Protestant committee.

(b) The common school grant is distributed amongst the municipalities in proportion to population as shown by the last decennial census. When there are two boards in one municipality it is divided between these according to the school attendance.

The superior eduction grant and the poor municipality grant are divided between the committees according to the population of the Province. Each committee then distributes its share without interference from the other, or from the Council of Public Instruction. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council approves the distribution. Approval has never been refused nor have alterations ever been suggested.

(c) The Protestant committee controls the McGill Normal School, and through the Normal School committee determines its

course of instruction. (d) There is a Protestant secretary of the Department of Public Instruction having the privileges, powers and salary of a deputy head. He is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Protestant committee, and represents the Protestants.

There is also a Roman Catholic secretary having the same rank. etc. Both are subordinate to the Superintendent of

Public Instruction. (e) The deliberations of the Protestant committee are not subject in any way to the approval of the Council of Public In-

struction. (f g) The regulations of both committees are subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

I may add that the only diplomas valid in Protestant schools are those issued by our Normal School and by the Protestant central board of examiners. In addition to our share of the superior

education legislative grant we have about \$6,000 yearly arising from the marriage license fees, on marriages celebrated by Protestant ministers, and about \$4,000 interest upon various funds, which we distribute through the Protestant committee. I regret that an unusual pressure of work before leaving Quebec for a few days has hurried me in the preparation of this reply. I will, however, vouch for the facts, and upon my return will give fuller and clearer answers to any questions that you may find insufficiently answered. Yours very truly,

GEO. W. PARMALEE. (Signed)

-There are 900 separate Protestant schools in the Province of Quebec, guaranteed to the Protestant minority of that Province, as are the Roman Catholic separate schools to the Catholics of this Province, by the Imperial Act of Confederation. These Protestant separate schools in the sister Province are managed entirely by the Protestants, and they would certainly decline to consent to any change in the imperial legislation that established them. This is one branch of the question which many people forget when they argue that separate schools must be abolished. That cannot be accomplished without smashing Confedera-

METHODISTS AND SIR OLIVER. Rev. E. Thomas, of Kingston, Urges Temperance Men to Support the

Mowat Administration. KINGSTON, June 21 .- On Sunday Rev. E. Thomas (Methodist) preached upon maintaining Christian and moral principles in political life. He spoke in behalf of Hon. Wm. Harty and the Mowat Administration. The city has the right of contributing one member to a legislative body, which as a whole expresses the voice not merely of various sections, but of the complex national life. Therefore it does not tollow that a representative must be in all details of his religious creed at one with the majority of his constituents. A man is no more unfitted for legislative function by being Protestant. Some try to frighten the people with imaginary terrors of Roman

Roman Catholic than by being a persecution, but history tells of bitter persecution by Anglicans, Presbyterians and Independents of New England. It would be deplorable if Kingston voters on either side were influenced by the religious belief of the candidate. Such a course would be radically unpatriotic, hostile to the development of the nation and opposed to religion. Any policy which claims to be national in its aims but seeks support by appeals to sectional interests and divisions is an anomaly and a sham. Personal capacity and morality should be considered, and Hon. William Harty, as well as his opponent, are to be credited with these." Mr. Thomas concluded by saying: "A live moral issue is now, however, before us. Our Government has so far identified itself with the prohibition movement as to incur new risks. The recent Montreal Conference calls on our members to vote, irrespective of partisan ties, for those who will promote prohibition. When a Government incurs the hostility of the liquor trade by an assault on its security, those who seek to overthrow that vested interest of evil are morally bound to stand by those who wil give legislative expression to such a policy. Temperance reformers are proverbially unreliable at the polls; but, whatever may be the case with those who honestly oppose prohibition, it is clear that any professed prohibitionist who now fails to support a Government which is willing to grapple with the liquor traffic will be found recreant to hisavowed belief in the supreme importance of a prohibitory policy."

THE GREAT FLOP.

The Meredith party have utterly repudiated the Marter policy of immediate retail prohibition; and after denouncing the plebiscite as unconstitutional and un-British, they are calling for another ple

Statesmen cannot afford to be "unstable as water." not even on the cool-water ques-



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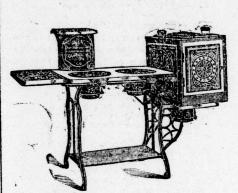
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REFERENCES.

Newmarket—J. T. Bogart, Mr. Kitto.
Sutton—Mr. Sheppard, Mr. McDonald.
Belleville—R. Templeton, druggist.
Tottenham—James Scanlon, J. Reid.

Bradford—R. Davis, J. Reid. Barrie-H. E. Garden. The celebrated Dr. Chase's Ointment is made expressly for Itching Piles, but it is equally good in curing all Itchy Skin Diseases, such as Eczema, Itch, Barber's Itch, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, etc., etc. For sale by all druggists. Price 60 Cents.

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