NEWS FROM OTTAWA.

Laurier Makes Enquiries Regarding Tupper's Statement.

Hon. Mr. Daly Shows up the Incom sistency of Joseph Martin.

The Government Will Not Send a Vessel **Hudson Bay This Season**

Ottawa, Ont., March 10.-Mr. Laur ier sought to elicit further information today regarding the proposed negotia on the school question, but Sir Charles Tupper said there was nothing new to convey to the house. I hear, how ever, tonight that it is as good as decided not to ask Mr. Greenway to come to Ottawa, but that on the contrary, Mr. Dickey will proceed to Winnipeg and confer with the Manitoba government. It is not unlikely that Sir Donald Smith will be asked by the government to accompany the minister of justice to Winnipeg. That something tangible will result from the conference everyboly believes.

The resumption of the debate upor the Manitoba school question today was preceded by a reference to proposed conference with the Manitogovernment. Mr. Laurier intro duced the matter by inquiring further as to the statement of Sir Charles Tupper, made in the house last night dur ing his absence. Mr. Laurier said he would like to know, and the public would like to know, whether the off cial invitation had been extended or not. If it had been accepted, what was the time set for the conference

The statement as read by me t the house," replied Sir Charles, "has been telegraphed by the premier to lieutenant governor of Manitoba with the request that he lay it before Mr. Greenway.

"Is that all the hon. gentleman has to communicate?" inquired the leader

of the opposition.

"That is the present position," was Sir Charles' reply. "The arrange-ments for the convention have not yet

Hon Mr. Daly continued the debate on the remedial bill, devoting his opening remarks to the speech of Mr. Marwho immediately preceded him. Mr. Martin, he said, had found fault with the government for having had before the privy council the affidavits put in by the council for the minority. wonder Mr. Martin objected. While collateral to the issue, and are therefore quite proper, they disclose facts subject dropped. that are highly discreditable to Messrs. Martin and Greenway. They disclosed; the fact that when the alarm arose in Manitoba lest the separate schools should be interfered with, Mr. Martin went to the electors of St. Francois Xavier, in that province, and gave a personal pledge of his honor that bles, had acted in a manner thorough-ly cruel, heartless and heedless. To-on imperial aid. The government had day Mr. Martin confesses that the condition of the educational law in Manitoba was "rank tyranny to the minority," and still Mr. Martin to the minority, was imbued with the same idea which actuated him in introducing his school law of 1890, namely, that of "wiping the monstrous evil of separate

schools" as he said.

Dealing with Mr. Laurier's plea that further investigation is necessary, Hon. Mr. Daly declared that the evidence, pleadings and arguments in se of Barrett v. the Queen, all of which were on record, contained all the facts that could be possibly sary as to the conditions affected by the law of 1890. And how absurd for Mr. Martin to urge that one of the things necessary to be investigated was the reasons which led to the taking away of certain rights and privileges by the law of 1890. The reasons were given by Mr. Martin him-self in introducing that act, and these were, in his own words, that it was not because of any fault he had to cation, for the work of that board had resulted in a great deal of good, but itself. That exactly squared with the other expression that the law was designed to "wipe out the monstrous evil of separate schools." He concluded by saying that speaking for the people of Manitoba, whom he rented, they regretted the question was open so long and that the sooner the dominion at large. He was satisfied that the people of Manitoba would would be better that the question should be settled by the Manitoba legislature, and that it should been settled there. He hoped Mr. Greenway's telegram indicating was prepared to open negotiations with the dominion with a view to settle the question, would be fruitful.and that at the next session of the Manitoba legislature, legislation would be passed settling the question.

Mr. Rinfret, speaking in French, annaunced his intention of voting for were two methods by which the min-the six months' noist. He was dis- ority could get relief. The first was satisfied with the bill, as it did not by appealing to the courts, and the

ga far enough: in favor of investigation.

Mr. Joncas of Gaspe followed in

the shadow of a bill. He opposed the hausted and after the submission of bill because it was too coercive to be proof of the grievous wrong. The properly administered by the Manitoba government had not used the veto begovernment, and because it was not cause then no equivocation would be coercive enough to be useful to the possible. The general election was at

chappelle and Jeannotte, after which quarrelling with Manitoba. The re-the house adjourned. There was no doubt that the electors

NOTES. said it was not the intention of the government to send a vessel to Hudson Bay this season. The departments of marine and fisheries and customs were considering the advisability of maintaining a vessel in the bay continually for the protection of custom revenue and to prevent American fishermen from poaching in Canadian waters. That vessel would also make an investigation as to the navigability of the route. The government in the past had sent vessels to Hudson Bay with that object in view, but it was found that little reliable information could be obtained in a short visit owing to the varying of seasons. The premier stated tonight that there was every likelihood of the supreme court being asked to give an opinion as to the date of expiration of the present

parliament. Ottawa, March 11.—"The member for Abyssinia," was what Jimmy McShane designated Nicholas Flood Davin early in the afternoon's proceedings. He should have said Assiniboia, but knew no better, and amid the laughter of Mr. Davin had brought up the question of the proposed permanent so by the home government of Canadian cattle He thought that a strong pro test should be sent by Canada to Her Majesty's government, and suggested the adoption and transmission of a resolution to England on these lines:

"That in the opinion of this house the scheduling of Canadian cattle at the ports of Great Britain is a harsh proceeding, seeing that Canadian cattle though free from pleuro pneumonia are thus not only shut out of Great Britain, but also from the countries which are alarmed by the action of the imperial authorities, and is detripassing of an act of parliament looking to such exclusion of Canadian cattle as a permanent policy is to be strongely deprecated on every ground of fairness, sound commercial principles, and contrary to the large and varied interests of the colonies and mother country, considered as an imperial whole.

Sir Charles Tupper agreed that the matter was one of importance, and said the government had not lost sight of it and would do its utmost to secure the withdrawal of the bill from the imperial house. He asked Mr. Davin not to press his motion, but to leave it in the hands of the government.

The debate was continued by Messrs. printed in the record of the argument | Casey, Sproule, McMullen, McShane, McMillan, Mulock, Landerkin, Featherston and McDonald, grits, endeavoring to show that the government they simply deal with matters that are was responsible for the cattle being scheduled. After two hours' talk the

> Mr. Borden called attention to the cable published in the papers that the British government had not consented to contribute £75,000 to the fast Atlantic service, but intended to make some contribution towards it.

Sir Charles Tupper said that the reply was no doubt correct. Canada the education law of the province voted £150,000 towards the scheme and would not be interfered with in that asked Great Britain to vote £75,000, respect: that similar pledges were or one-third of the total. The secre-would support the amendment given to the archbishop of Manitoba, tary of state for the colonies informed cause they were entirely opportunity of the colonies informed cause they were entirely opportunity. and that the first thing Mr. Martin him it had been decided to give the remedial legislation. It mattered not Mr. Martin did not like them. They and of course the result might be a schools. Mr. McLean would sweep out showed that Mr. Martin, the author of low price for the service, and so a of the constitution the protection given that law, the author of all these trou- smaller contribution would be neces- to the minority and pay no attention sent the draft of tenders to England, and as soon as approved of by the imperial authorities they would be pub-

lished. Sir Charles Tupper, replying to Mr. Laurier, said he would confer with Sir Donald Smith and ascertain whether the telegram on which Mr. Greenway's reply to Sir Donald Smith was based

could be given to the house. The debate on the Remedial Bill was He said no great political question had ment as the school question. The to hold a conference with Manitoba they should at once move the adjournimportant questions in the case: Should parliament act without consulting the life pass a bill without going to the ther the bill itself was fit to pass in any case. Would it not be better for its putative fathers to strangle it now without more ado? (Laughter.) It was nothing more than a parliamentary scare crow, put up to threaten what it could not do. It was without any motive power. The only thing it would prove to be was a bonanza for lawyers. It had come to disturb all and satisfy none. The best word any of its supporters could say for it was that if parliament passed it, it would be the thin edge of the wedge, that it was only an instalment and that further legislation would be demanded. and the question kept alive de die in diem, and for that matter in saecula saeculorum. (Great laughter.)

It being six o'clock the speaker left the chair. After recess a number of private

bills were advanced a stage. Resuming the Remedial Bill debate Sir Richard Cartwright said the morthe subject was studied the more difficult the solution was found to be. There second was the exercise of the veto power by the federal parliament. With eifter recess, talking for an hour in regard to the first, appeals had resultfavor of the six months' hoist. He ed chiefly in favor of Manitoba. The second method the government did ishop Tache had expressed himself not dare to use. The conduct of the government in connection with the question was hopelessly contradictory favor of the bill. He scored the French throughout. The government had disliberals for the attitude they had played outrageous haste in issuing the remdial order, which should have been Mr. Carroll of Kamouraska said the the last resort and not issued until all French liberals wanted a bill, not methods of conciliation had been excoercive enough to be useful to the possible. The general election was at innority

The debate was continued by La
difficulties to retain power without to take steps to redress the grievance,

because the government did not ex-In the senate today Mr. Bowell pect to meet parliament, and wanted separate schools were at least intendwas Hon. Dr. Montague absent now? had afterwards been ruthlessly taken Was he so ill that he could not say a away, they would endorse the action word for the bill? He was too sick to of the government. He concluded by meet the hon, member for York and announcing he would vote against the sicker to have to eat his own words by supporting the bill based on the olic children to helpless illiteracy. So good an authority as Mr. Mowatt had pronounced the bill ill-considered and ill-advised. Parliament now did not represent 60 per cent. of the existing electorate, and should not deal with a question of such importance without getting a mandate from the people. Moreover, there were members of parliament in the house who never intended to face their constituencies again, and others who had promises

of office from the government who were violating the spirit if not the letter of the independence of parliament act by sitting in the house. Should legislation of such importance, and which many lawyers held would be irthe house apologized for his ignorance. revocable, be carried through by the votes of such men? It was not desirable that the American system of "To the victor belongs the spoils" should be introduced into Canada, but if men voted in such a way and under such duty of future governments not to al-

the bill. Mr. McLean of East York said he was one of the conservative irreconmental to imperial interests; that the the other day, and, moreover, he was willing to submit to their designation, if Mr. Ives would allow him to apply the same term to the ministers who failed to agree with their leader upon any one point, just as certain members of parliament failed to agree with the government upon this one new plank, a gratuitous one at that. He came to parliament five years ago expecting to hear matters respecting the prosperity of the country discussed, but instead, this school question and similar mat- hand, had declared he would cross the ters had occupied attention each session. It was a spectre before the house all the time. Such questions were thus nd why? Because he did not wish acting as a bar to Canadian progress, to trust the minority of Ireland in As a young man and a Canadian he. appealed to parliament to keep such prepared to wage war on the Queen questions as this out or politics and in her declining age to prevent the mato devote all their attention to the building up of this great dominion. (Cheers.) As a conservative, he said that Ontario and the conservatives of Ontario were opposed to this measure, bear ere it was too late.

Mr. McLeod said he would support the second reading of the bill. This was the most important question that could come before this parliament. The amendment which had been moved by was necessary and that while the blue was not perfect, it could be amended in committee. (Hear, hear.) showed how in a case like this extremes could meet. On one hand, Mr. Martin said in so far as the charge made that he had made election pledges re separate schools and broken them, it was untrue. He want
and others declared they would support the amendment because they were entirely opposed to the committee. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Martin said in so far as the charge made that he had made election pledges re separate schools and broken them, it was untrue. He want
and the course of a news article on the same subject the Tribune contains the following:

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"At the government buildings this morning there was a great deal of comments of the course of the co citi upon atatining power was to break those pledges. That was what ever, the imperial authorities asked mattered not as to how the minority these affidavits showed. No wonder that new tenders should be called for, might be treated in reference to the to the provisions of the constitution. On the other hand, Mr. Geoffrion and others of his friends said they would vote for the amendment because the remedial bill was no remedial bill at all and because it was not as strong as it should be in support of the claims of the Catholic minority. (Hear, hear.)

Personally he (McLeod) thought parliament should give a liberal construction to the clauses under which remedial legislation was sought. resumed by Sir Richard Cartwright. differed from those who thought only minimum amount of relief should ever been so mishandled by a govern- be given. Parliament had clear right to legislate on the question, and as the plain duty of the government now was Catholics were satisfied with the bill, that if they had made up their minds it was not for a few members to raise any objection on that score. With regard to the proposed further invesment of the debate. There were two tigation, what was there to investigate? The question had been before parliament for six years and surely legislative of Manitoba, and should all the facts were now known. The parliament in the present stage of its Catholics of Manitoba were undoubtedly entitled to separate schools. Why, country? A third question was whe- then, delay another year? The sone this question was settled the better. (Hear, hear.)

In considering this question he did Halifax. not regard his feelings as to whether he was in favor of separate schools or posed that the reason why the port not. Private feelings had nothing to of St. John was not mentioned in addo with this question. It was a matter of right and a matter of the constitution. (Hear, hear.) As he under- at that port. He would, however, call stood the section of the Manitoba act the attention of the general manager empowering the passage of the remedial law, the question now to be conto the subsidies granted by the fedsidered was what was necessary to eral government to the various steamgive back to the Catholics that of ship lines calling at St. John, and mainwhich they had been deprived. This tained that that port had been genquestion should not be made a party one, as it was being treated, because the matter was brought upon the government by the law and was not any part of their policy. The house should onsider the question judicially and not as a political question. (Hear, hear.) All the evidence indicated the ntention of those who conducted the egotiations when Manitoba was admitted to the union, that it was a ontinuance of separate schools. The persons who took part in the negotiations, who are still alive, said this was the intention, and the fact that the words "or practice," were put into the Manitobia act, so as to cover the eparate schools in existence, not only by law, but also by practice, showed the purpose was to guarantee separate Moreover, after the union Manitoba recognized such interpretation by legally establishing the seschools which remained in exstence until 1890. In accordance with the judgment of the courts, the minority had presented an appeal for redress to the government, and he could not see how the government could have acted differently than to allow the appeal. True, there was nothing to compel parliament to enforce the de-

There was no doubt that the electors when shown how at the time of union

six months' hoist and in favor of the bill. (Cheers.) remedial order. The provisions of the bill were entirely unsatisfactory, and of Ottawa county, declared he would to pass it meant to condemn the Cath- vote in favor of the bill. He denied the bishops had threatened the electors in connection with the school question, and severely arraigned Clarke Wallace for strictures made on the Catholic educational institutions He had lost faith in the liberal party of Manitoba, which had broken a pledge solemnly given by it that neither the French language nor separate schools would be abolished. The Protestant majority had never asked that the rights which the minority possessed should be taken away from them. It had been a matter of expediency with the liberals in the province and not one of principle. (Hear, hear.) They simply wanted to retain power and did so by appealing to the prejudices and arous certain that a grievance existed, and that parliament had the power remedy it. The only question asked was not so. There was one great fact for Winnipeg (Martin). coerced the Catholics of the dominion were coerced. (Hear, hear). Was it possible to bring about a united coun-

try and increase the loyalty of those Proceeding, he turned attention to Clarke Wallace, who had just entered attention to the house. Mr. Wallace, sword in ocean if necessary in order to prevent 5,000,000 Irishmen getting home rule. the hands of the majority. He was jority ruling in Ireland. Mr. Wallace, interrupting-I'm no

Fenian. Mr. Devlin-A "Fenian" may be very bad, but the "honorable gentleman" and he urged the government to for- is even worse. (Laughter.) He asserted he had no faith in Mr. Greenway doing justice, and was surprised the government was going to invite him to a conference. He concluded by asserting the federal intervention

> ed to explain, but was not allowed to go on, as he had already spoken on the question before the house. Col. O'Brien opposed the measure, which, he considered, immeasurably childish. When Mr. O'Brien sat down

> no one rose. There was loud cries of 'divide," "call in the members." The speaker was about to put the question, when Mr. Frechette hurriedly entered and took up the parable in

Mr. Monet moved the adjournment of the debate and the house adjourned at 12.45 a. m.

CANADA'S WINTER PORT. In the senate today, Hon. Mr. Dever asked why the government, in adver tising the business and general traffic of the Intercolonial railway studiously avoided mentioning the port of St. John. Speaking to his question, the senator from St. John quoted advertisements which appeared in Western Ontario papers and said that he had been requested by the board of trade of St. John to bring the matter to the attention of the government. Before confederation St. John and the province of New Brunswick generally enjoyed a large and lucrative trade. which was largely destroyed by the union. The Intercolonial had been built by public money, and its construction was the carrying out of the promises of confederation. The merchants of St. John resented discrimination against their city in favor of

ventisements referred to was because the steamers advertised did not call erously treated by the government.

NOTES. Mr. Earle presided at the meeting held this morning of senators and members from Western Ontario Manitoba and British Columbia, who assembled to confer with the Manitoba immigration delegates respecting the object of their mission. It was generally agreed that a change in the immigration policy of the government was desirable. The opinion prevailed that an immigration bureau should b established and conducted by an advisory board appointed by the govern-The object of this suggestion ment. was to separate immigration work from political influences. The government will be asked to carry out the wishes of the delegation. The divorce committee met this mor

ning, when the application of Charles consideration.

Four senators, Sir David MacPherson, Messrs. Price, Lewin and Ma Farlane have not put in an attend Hon. Mr. Dickey gives notice of bill prividing that there be no revision of the voters' list this year. The Quebec branch of the Britisl Evangelical Alliance petitions against

THE CANADIAN WEST.

Greenway's Organ on the Latest Phase of School Question.

Premier and Sifton Decline to Speak on Sir Charles' Announcement.

Winnipeg, Man., March 10.-Speaking of Sir Charles Tupper's announcement in parliament in regard to an invitation to Mr. Greenway to a conference, the Tribune, recognized as Mr. Greenway's chief organ, tonight says: "This remarkable announcement bears upon its face the evidence of, a trick whereby it is hoped to deceive the anti-remedial members and induce them to pass the second reading under the belief that a compromise and settlement will be arrived at almost immediately after, and the third reading be avoided. By this trick, the stubborn anti-remedialists would be for the time placated and induced to support the second reading, the heirarchy would be in a meareligious animosities. (Cheers.) It was sure pacified and the government would avert defeat in the house. If Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues were honestly desirous of a by any of those opposing the bill was, settlement and did not mean to put circumstances, it might be the painful duty of future governments not to allow them to profit by the wages of sin. and it was told by the school laws ence not held before the bill is pressed vited at once, and why is the confer-The bill meant endless trouble for the of 1890. The Catholics did not want to a second reading? It has been province and the dominion. He conto be coerced. They simply asked for suggested that the request for the cluded by paying a tribute to the the removal of the coercion imposed conference after the second reading is French liberals for their bravery in on the minority by the school law of passed, is designed for the purpose taking the bold stand they had against 1890, for the breaking of the chains of bringing unusual pressure upon forged five years ago by the member the Greenway government and forcing What had the it to compromise. It is hinted that the Catholics done that they should be dominion government see in the secilables referred to by Hon. Mr. Ives singled out for unfair treatment? The cond reading of the bill a most potent Catholics constituted 42 per cent of argument to compel Mr. Greenway to the population of the dominion, and capitulate. They evidentlyl think that when the Catholics of Manitoba were the parliament of Canada having passed the second reading of the bill and thereby affirmed the principle of separate schools, it will never hesitaite a moment to go the full length subjects to trample on them in the and pass the third reading if the name of British fair play. (Hear, hear.) Greenway government does not capitulate. The wretched part of the whole business is that the dominion government's proposal for a conference has trickery stamped upon it alt the outset, and is pre-doomed to come to naught. If the Ottawa government had desired to inspire public confidence in its proposition and had in reality at heart an earnest desire to reach an amicable settlement, it would have acted in such a way as to to kill his pal a month or so ago, is place its motives far above suspicion. That the Greenway government will see through the trick it is impossible to doubt: It is difficult for its members not to recognize that Sir Charles has at the very outset placed an almost and ran away. Smith, however, recovinsuperable obstacle in the path which might have led to a settlement. Manitoba will never consent to yield at the point of the pistol whalt she is not willing to concede for the purpose of solving a knotty problem. In its local columns in the course

Tupper in Ottawa yesterday reading Nearly Three Thousand Pounds Rea telegram from Premier Greenway to Sir Donald Smith. For the most part the views expressed were not complimentary to Sir Donald or Sir Charles It was pointed out that to the outside world Sir Donald claimed he was

acting personally and purely privately. This was also supported by the as the agent of the government and secretary of the treasury. produces a private telegram to Sir Donald as if sent to the government. It is said the local ministers are very indignant over the way in which Sh Donald has acted toward them, but f so they succeed very well in covering it up and appearing to the world tary of the treasury by a gentleman jovial and unconcerned. They are not in the mood to answer questions, however, and though the premier and the attorney general were nlied with insinuating questions, they turned them aside and would not even give an indication of when they would answer

dication of when they would answer them."

The Nor'Wester, the chief conservative organ in Winnipeg, contains the following: "In view of the statement made by Sir Sharles Tupper at Ottawa yesterday, the Nor'Wester tried to interview some of the leading citizens today. His Grace Archbishop Langevin was seen at the palace, but was non-committal. He expressed the hope that the troublesome school question would scon te settled and for ever.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called), Prince William 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 on Tuesday, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1895, in a cause therein pending, wherein Thomas McCiellan, John R. Ronald and James Kennedy, trustees of and under the active or the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Tuesday, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1895, in a cause therein pending, wherein Thomas McCiellan, John R. Ronald and James Kennedy, trustees of and under the active or the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Tuesday, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1895, in a cause therein pending, wherein Thomas McCiellan, John R. Ronald and James Kennedy, trustees of and under the active of the Supreme Court in Equity, made of the Supreme Court in Equity, and the Supreme Court in Equity, made of the Supreme Court in Equity, made of the Supreme Court in Equity, and the Court in Equity of St. John, and Court of St. John, and Province Charles in the City of St. John, and Court of St.

Hon. Mr. Greenway, as usual, was too busy to talk on the subject, while Mr. Sifton did not deem it necessary or prudent to express himself. The general impression is that Mr. Greenway will grant some measure of redress. Of course there are extremists on both sides. Some say Mr. Greenway must not yield: others that Ottawa must act, and thus the question

James Fisher, M. P. P., was seen: 'The announcement of Sir Charles Tupper was by no means a surprise to me," said Mr. Fisher. "I have enter-tained the opinion for a long time past, as you know, that Mr. Greenway would settle the school question himself and would not allow our educational laws to pass out of provincial control."

To the Free Press, Attorney General Sifton had this to say today: "It is time enough to consider an invitation Ottawa when we get one. I suppose the public, after reading Sir Charles Tupper's statement said: 'Back lown on the port of Manitoba.' But we shall see if the same old rumor story will be fulfilled.

Editorialy the Free Press says: "The statement of Sir Charles Tupper in parliament that Mr. Greenway will proceed to Ottawa for a conference of the school question is evidently based upon the attitude taken by Mr. Greenway in reply to Sir Donald Smith's elegram that an invitation to a conerence coming from the dor would not be refused. The conference will not take place till after the secnd reading of the remedial bill. There are few people at this stage of the natter who are not thoroughly satisfied with the Manitoba school ques-

tion that they will hail anything as a relief that offers a prospect of getting it out of the sphere of politics. The proposed conference will therefore be watched with interest. If it had been held before the time of the issue of the remedial order there would probably be no school question to discuss

Winnipeg, Man., March 11.-In an editorial on the proposed conference on the school question, the Tribune, the organ of the Manitoba government to-

"However much Mr. Greenway might desire to see the question amicably settled, it is just as well that the oftstated fact should be recognized first as last, that he will not and dare not make any compromise which will involve the re-establishment of separate schools in the province, and which will involve the sacrifice of any great principle of the bill of 1890. Mr. Greenway is far from being a demagogue; it is against his constitution to desire a quarrel or prolong one, but he fears the remedial bill just as little as he does the consequence of the impending impact with the comet. He knows that the bill is not worth the paper it is written upon, he knows that it is inoperative, and he has as little intention of accepting it as he has of organizing a second raid on the Transvaal. It is also known to him that, if ever passed, the dominion government has not the slightest intention of attempting to enforce it, because it well knows the consequences which would follow such a rash undertaking. Mr. Greenway recognizes, however, that it is not desirable to subject the province to the expense and annoyance of prolonged litigation nad agitation, and he has therefore expressed his willingness time and again to see the question discussed in a spirit of conciliation, and to consider in a friendly way any complaints which may be made by the minority with regard to the wording of the law. Further than that Mr. Greenway cannot and dare not go. That he has allowed the farce which is being enacted at Ottawa, and to which in a spirit of desperation on the part of the federal government, he has been made a party, is surprising. Mr. Greenway is, however, a long suffering man, who thinks and acts with great deliberation, and very probably he knows his own mind better than the public do on the question. It will, however, be a matter of surprise if he does not call down Sir Charles and the 'mob' which is behind him, in their efforts to exploit him in their desper-

ate attempt to save their own necks at the expense of the country's honor. John H. Nankivell, who attempted now on trial at the assizes here. Nankivell enticed his pal, Wm. Smith, to the outskirts of the city, and fired three bullets into him. Thinking him dead he covered the body with snow ered consciousness and crowled to a house, and though there are two bul-Its in his head he appears quite well today.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CONSCIENCE MONEY. ceived From an Unknown

London Person. Washington, March 10.-The largest on no political mission at all and it single conscience contribution ever re is said to the ministers he said he was ceived by the treasury came to hand today from a resident of London. It was for £2,930 sterling, and was in assertions of Sir Charles Tupper. But the form of a bill of exchange drawn now Sir Charles parades Sir Donald on a New York bank in favor of the The contribution was forwarded by Rev. Prebendary Barff, vicar of th Church of St. Giles, Cripple Gate. through the state department officials. Mr. Barff says simply that he was asked to send the money to the secre-

EQUITY SALE.

who did not disclose his identity.

tain are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the Mortgaged premises described in said decretal order as follows: "All that piece and particle of land situate in the Parish of Simonds, in the City and County of Saint John, described as follows: Beginning on the Southeast side line of the Marsh Road (so called) at the Western boundary of land owned by Thomas A. Tratton and going thence along the said Road, South, fifty degrees west by the magnet of the year A. D. 1888, a distance of four (4) poles, thence continuing along the said Road south twenty-two (22) degrees, thirty (30) minutes west fifteen (15) chains of four poles each and eighty-four (84) links to the northern angle of land belonging to the Tisdale estate south thirty-nine (39) degrees east seven (7) chains and south thirty-five (35) degrees twenty (20) minutes wast seven (7) chains twenty-five (25) links to the northern line of the Old Westmorth as now fenced and occupied, north sixty-seven (67) degrees ten (10) minutes east two (2) chains fifty-nine (59) links to the line of land conveyed by the said Executors and Trustees to Alexander C. Jardine and now occupied by him and thence by the line fence of said Alexander C. Jardine's Lot north nineteen (19) degrees five (19) links to the aforesaid line of land owned by Thomas A. Tratton, and thence by Tratton's line north thirty-seven (37) tain are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the (5) minutes east fourteen (14) chains and nine (59) links to the aforesaid line of land owned by Thomas A. Trafton, and thence by Trafton's line north thirty-seven (37) degrees fifty (50) minutes west fourteen (14) chains eighty-five (85) links to the place of chains of the containing twenty-two (22) acres the containing twenty-two (22) acres the containing twenty-two (22) acres the containing twenty-two (23) acres the containing twenty-two (23) acres the containing twenty-two (24) acres the containing twenty-two (25) acres the containing twenty-tw three (3) roods and thirty-seven (37) perches more or less, and known as the Woodsde 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 of the reserving and the reversion and rever the said land and premises belonging of appertaining and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, dower, right of dower, property claim and demand whatever, both at 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 last thereof." part thereof."
For terms of sale ond other particulars ap-ly to the Plaintiffs' Solicitor.
Dated the 30th day of January, A. D. 1896.

A. H. HANINGTON,

THOS. P. REGAN,

IN THE TROP

Bluebeard's Castle and Cannon.

Karl, the Bridegro cess Maud.

(No. 3.) (Special cor. of Steamship Madiana, West Indies, Dec. 25.in the West Indies! W early this morning from this is our third stop. at St. Thomas, which we Monday morning. When looked from my states I got my first glimpse scenes. It was a picture lavish pen would fail to In a circular little hard with the broad waters tic by a narrow open Madiana. Encircling the many conical hills, who gentle curves met and selves in sharp silhouet clear sky. The hill slo ered with the richest preaching the emerald tint. On an arc of th the succession of stre dences of Charlotte Art the hill slopes, the cre walls and red roofs blending exquisitely The hor background. bowered amid much fol

ing. Their quaint novel, with its distinct many piazzas, colonnac its absence of glass places. There is an o invites and seems to hospitality, and being a half or two stories, home-like, and do austerity that height charming sight to behi When we landed then be seen-the gayly att ful negroes, the palms, tropical growth; the which many of the l and sidewalks paved seemed joyous and cor lent, and when I climb mit of the tower of Bh and looked down upon it was a restful sight the town came up not clatter, as does that town; it came up as laugh, a song, with ant about it. A brigh

a picture of bright an

is Charlotte Amalie, i ing to the northerne But Bluebeard's Cas is naught but a name, gests one of the most in all nursery lore. self was on board the duck, pith helmet an hand, a portly Engli side whiskers. Trere battlements on his ca the hills, and the black of war glower over th the dogs of war can

have no mouths, and play cannon St. Thomas is a Da we had the honor Karl, who is to man Princess Maud. He w ship of war, the Fyen a day ahead of us. He tenant on the cruiser young fellow. The af day on which we are ceived on shore, and teral half holiday. N seen such an ovation The colored people re riage and were as vo triotic as people could not merely their ov spirits, for they love cratic prince who himself too far above One old darkey tol leved him because

their color. The prince is evide fellow, as an incider of our party was in of the officers of th buy Xmas gifts. they purchased a they declared they sent to the prince in view of his approach This would show the they feel toward him did looking young

riage with Princess for love. Wherever I go I
John behind if I w
bor was a St. J
schooner. She had tress about three her name I have f about her long ago. Monday night we and yesterday I di the vessel anchor about is very beaut is a tumble-down p are novel and pictu ling what I should chitecture would be W. G.

How Christmas Wa Island of

(No. Steamship Madian Indies, Dec. 26.-Let idea of what Chris West Indies. We German and Engli celebrated by the guishing feature is where we were C German island, bu was only a milder Kitts, so I will on ter. Here they he celebrating the oc three days of holida that is concerned, holiday a year an year. They do no They live in vest houses. Food is v sing life away. B Indians, as equall; other terrifying rig lar masquerade streets, dancing. drums and followe titude of the low kept up for three