

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1896.

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SEVERELY WOUNDED.

On Thursday last, the Morning Organ announced that on the following day it would reply to the article in our last issue regarding the attitude assumed by our contemporary...

APPLICATION has been made to the department of marine and fisheries, Ottawa, for a supply of salmon eggs to be sent to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. The department will accede to the request by sending a shipment from the hatchery at New Westminster.

The Montreal Star's Boston correspondent after a visit to Gloucester writes on the 1st inst., as follows: "Boston's fishing firms almost to a unit are heartily and enthusiastically in favor of a resumption of the Elgin treaty, but in Gloucester the proposal is objected to by the fishermen."

The London St. James Gazette of the 1st inst., devotes its leading editorial to a discussion of Canadian interests, as affected by the prospects of tariff revision in the United States, and urges the government to do something for Canada, which it says, is infinitely more important than Guinea and South Africa.

ADVISES from British Columbia bear evidence of the promptitude with which the wheels of diplomacy are set in motion by the Imperial Government when any indignity is offered to a British subject. On Thursday the 26th ult., Mr. Bell Irving, of Vancouver City, sent a telegram to Premier Turner at Victoria, that his two brothers-in-law, Messrs. Beattie, residents of British Columbia, had been arrested by the Spanish in Cuba, wrongfully imprisoned and sentenced to death.

THE Montreal Herald says: "A good newspaper will always be a clean newspaper." It will avoid sensationalism, even in face of the temptation to employ sensationalism for the advancement of its own cause. It will stand for temperance, chastity, industry, thriftiness, good taste, and charity, the qualities which we must have, and by which strong men prevail.

A FIRM of coal dealers in Quebec write to the press pointing out that a contract for coal for the military school at St. Johns, Quebec, has been given out to parties who were not the lowest tenders. This is probably another case of "business is business."

WE trust that those of our friends who have not yet sent in their subscriptions will not delay much longer. The month of December is slipping away, and no subscriber should let the new year dawn upon him without having discharged this light obligation. A word to the wise is sufficient.

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errors at times, such errors are never intentional, and the publishers are always ready to repair them. They have a common interest along with the people, and it can never be to their interest to injure or offend a single member of the community. The truthful, fair, conservative paper goes into the homes of the people, and is there welcomed as a friend of the family, who look to it for guidance and advice. It carries into the family the advertisements of the business people, which are there read at leisure, and bring forth fruit. Such returns cannot be received, in the very nature of things, from the paper which is bought to be glanced at and then thrown away."

THE government organs are already preparing the public mind for a deficit. Authorized dispatches from Ottawa to the ministerial press explain that it will not be possible for the government to bring the expenditures for the current year within the revenue. This is true. The monthly revenue is falling off as compared with last year. The expenditure, which was low for the first two or three months after the change of government, because all possible payments were deferred, is sweeping up and will go beyond the normal figure. It is now almost certain that the balance between revenue and expenditure will be a million or more worse than last year. The attempt to throw the blame on the late government will not succeed. Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Laurier's party have preserved for the Laurier government the responsibility of this year's business. The late government might have held partly responsible if Mr. Laurier and his party had not obstructed the estimates last spring and prevented their passage. The late government met in August on purpose to decide on the requirements of this year. The government is responsible for the warrants. It is responsible for the expenditure. It will be responsible for the deficit. —St. John Sun.

THE terms of the school settlement in Manitoba, as proposed by the Government, have at last been given to the public. It may be said at once that there is nothing in the arrangement likely to give offence to Protestants or English-speaking Catholics. Of that Mr. Sifton has taken good care. Mr. McCarthy, two months ago, in informing his supporters in Brandon, Man., that he felt it unnecessary that he should say in Parliament as to the proposed settlement, was sending the message to the Government here for a settlement of the question, which, there is no reason to doubt, is based on the principle of leaving the Province absolutely free as to the management of its school system. Whatever may be conceded will be conceded by the Province of her own free will, to be carried out by her own legislation, and so far as it has been able to ascertain, the above is the substance of the agreement now on foot. The Province is not called upon to yield anything which does not leave the principle of national schools undisturbed. It is evident that this early in the history of the negotiations, the above stated August 25th, just after they had begun Mr. McCarthy was well informed as to their position and the course they were likely to take. A few days ago he stated publicly that the terms of settlement had been submitted to him, and he found them perfectly satisfactory. They were also submitted by Mr. Sifton to Liberals and Conservatives of Brandon, who returned Mr. McCarthy to Parliament at the general election, and they also found the settlement satisfactory. It is clear that so far as the opponents of separate schools are concerned, Mr. Laurier has nothing to fear. If he can satisfy Mr. McCarthy and the other ultra-Protestants, and if he can satisfy all the other ultra-Protestants, and if he can be added that they have every reason to be satisfied. He would be a very ultra-Protestant indeed who could find anything to complain of. But will the Catholics be satisfied? That is a very different matter. Mr. Laurier submitted the matter to Mr. McCarthy, but Archbishop Langevin, the representative of the aggrieved minority, seems to have been completely ignored. "L'Electeur," "La Presse" and "L'Evenement" state that L'Abbe Froese submitted the settlement to the Pope on behalf of Mr. Laurier, but, if so, it is evident that Mr. Laurier failed to obtain the Pope's approval. Will the Catholics be satisfied? Ought they to be satisfied? Can the Protestants of the Dominion reasonably expect them to be satisfied? Perhaps the best answer to these questions is a comparison of what

the minority claimed with what they have actually obtained by the so-called settlement. They claimed the restoration of the privileges of which they were deprived by the Manitoba Government in 1890. What these privileges were is very clearly set forth in the last Judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, as follows:—"The restoration of the position of the Roman Catholics prior and subsequent to the acts from which they appeal. Before these passed into law there existed denominational schools, of which the Catholics received their proportionate share of the money contributed to the schools out of the general taxation of the Province, and the money raised for these purposes by local assessment was, so far as it fell upon Catholics, applied only towards the support of Catholic schools. The restoration of the position of the Roman Catholics under the Acts of 1890? Schools of their own denomination, conducted according to their views, will receive no aid from the State. They must depend entirely for their support upon the contributions of the Roman Catholic community, while the schools of other denominations, which are maintained by the State, shall continue to be maintained by the State. It is no more suitable for the education of Catholic children than if they were dissidently Protestant in their character."

How far does the present settlement towards the restoration of the above grievances? It grants two things—half an hour at the conclusion of each school day for religious instruction, and the employment, under certain circumstances, of a Catholic teacher. As the first concession, it is substantially that offered by the Greenway Government to the Dominion Commissioners, Sir Donald A. Smith, Hon. A. Desjardins, and Hon. A. B. Piché, during the negotiations at Winnipeg in March last. Messrs. Sifton and Cameron then proposed, in reply to the advances of the Dominion delegation, first, to entirely secularize the schools; and, secondly, to make a proposition, which, if accepted, would have the effect of completely nullifying the first part of the Laurier settlement, will be found to be substantially the same, and to a large extent verbally identical. The reply of the commissioners sent up by the Conservative Government was:—"Neither of the propositions which you make would, as it appears to us, remove the sense of unjust treatment existing amongst the minority, nor would they restore the elements of peace, harmony, and freedom from friction in administration, which are certainly necessary for a final and peaceable solution of existing difficulties."

So far as this goes, therefore, a Liberal government has accepted what the Conservative Government declined to do. In dealing with Mr. Laurier's Government, the Government yielded a concession that they were willing to grant to a Conservative Government. In dealing with the 25 Catholic children in attendance, and in town or city schools with 40, a Catholic teacher will be employed if requested by the parents, but he will not be allowed to give religious instruction except in the half hour appointed, and in all other respects he will be subject to the regulations of the Manitoba Government, which retains control of the text books, inspection, discipline of teachers and the like. Another clause in the agreement reads as follows:—"Where ten of the pupils in any school speak the French language (or any language other than English) or their native language, the teaching of such pupils shall be conducted in French (or such other language) and English upon the bilingual system."

This may mean a very little, or it may mean a great deal. The value of this section lies in the application thereof, and the application will be in the hands of the Greenway Government, who have not treated the minority very generously in the past. Certainly the minority may be excused if they hesitate to trust themselves to the tender mercies of their opponents, and this is what, by this settlement, they are asked to do. The arrangement takes no cognizance of the privileges which the Manitoba Act endeavored to secure to the minority when the Red River Settlement became a part of Confederation, and which the minority thought the decision of the Imperial Privy Council had re-affirmed. What is granted in this settlement is granted by the Manitoba Legislature, as Mr. McCarthy says, of its own free will, and the power which grants privileges of its own free will may of its own free will withdraw them. There is no finality in this settlement, and no guarantee that the privileges granted also to non-Catholics. The explanation is in favor of the French language are also made in favor of "any language other than English." No doubt there are some "equal rights" who will say that this title is stupid, and will rejoice that the abolition of separate schools in Manitoba has been finally accomplished; but there are other Protestants who believe in public schools, but who will not be pleased to see separate schools abolished by the breach of pledges and other acts of bad faith. It is idle to argue that French Canadians in Manitoba stand in exactly the same position as the Germans, Scandinavians and Islanders who have settled there during the last few years. The

French Canadians were the first to explore the Northwest, and when the Red River Settlement became part of Confederation they formed more than half of the population. At that time Sir Donald Smith, as representative of the Dominion Government, promised them that if they entered the Dominion all the rights and privileges they then enjoyed should be respected. This pledge was afterwards renewed by the Canadian Government and Parliament, and effect was sought to be given to it in the Manitoba Act. But every fair-minded man must admit that that act has failed in its purpose, and the minority in Manitoba will never lose the feeling that they have been unjustly dealt with. It is a matter for sincere regret, but one cannot see now how it can be helped. The French Catholics of the Province deliberately rejected a government which at once repudiated a Bona-fide Bill to effectively redress these grievances, and chose to place the fate of their compatriots in Manitoba in Mr. Laurier's hands. Mr. Laurier promised his hearers at St. Boniface to do more for the minority than the Conservative Government; Mr. Geoffroy gave a similar pledge to his constituents at Beloit. Mr. Tarte, who seems to have taken a leading part in making the arrangement now under consideration, was over his own signature in "Le Canadian" of September 9, 1893:—"Whether the separate school system finds favor or not with certain elements of the population is not the question at issue. The existence of that system in part and parcel of our political, national and religious patrimony. Whether or not that system is defective, it is our business to remedy such defects in it as we think fit. Let them, if they like, and if they can, despoil us of our rights to our schools, through sheer violence and club law the whole responsibility for the consequences will fall on the shoulders of the authors of that spoliation, and not on securing our consent, we say 'never.'"

To compare these utterances with what these gentlemen have actually accomplished for their compatriots is a striking example of the difference between pre-election promises and post-election performance. Now the French Canadians know that they have been bought and sold—tricked—duped; but it is too late. The interests of their compatriots in Manitoba have been forever sacrificed.—M. G. Nov. 26.

There has been on my premises since July last a very clever thief, 14 years old. Owner can have same by proving property, paying expenses. If not claimed by January 1st, will be sold by public auction to pay expenses. J. J. TRAINOR, Johnston's River, Dec. 9, 1896.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE new Pilot Academy will be formally opened on Tuesday, January 12th.

RECENT advices from Georgia and Virginia tell of heavy snow storms throughout those states.

THE Halifax Club building, at Halifax, was damaged by fire on Thursday night last on the extent of \$500.

ANNIE SIMES, of Montreal, was shot at her home last Sunday, by Honest Howell, a rejected lover.

ARCHBISHOP FABER, of Montreal, who is seriously ill, received the last rites of the Church on Saturday last.

It is reported that Judge Taschereau has quashed the indictment against Capt. Deltale of the steamer Tiber, and he has been set at liberty.

HARRY FOSTER, brother of Hon. G. E. Foster, died at Montreal, on Dec. 7th, from injuries received by falling down stairs at the Brunswick Hotel.

THREE colored people were found dead in a house at Roxbury, Mass., Saturday morning last. Their deaths were caused by a leaking gaspipe.

MESSRS. W. A. WEAKE & Co., have purchased from the assignee the stock of dry goods in the store lately occupied by Mr. J. M. McDonald. The stock of ready-made clothing and boots and shoes has been purchased by Mr. George F. Robertson.

LONDON advices of the 5th say that violent gales have occurred along the coast, with several casualties at Brighton. The public pier there has been destroyed, and the shore is strewn with wreckage. There were exciting times at Dover in connection with the storm. The Ostent packet found itself unable to make the harbor and notified those on shore by the firing of rockets. Another vessel is supposed to have gone ashore east of Dover.

MISS WITTEB, the English governess who has been for many years in charge of Wilhelmnia, the young Queen of Holland, has returned to her home in England, pensioned for life to the tune of \$2,000 per annum, her salary having been \$4,000 a year. Moreover, she has been loaded with presents by both Queens, who really have much for which to be grateful to her, the education of a youthful sovereign being at all times a most difficult and responsible piece of work.

THE smelt fishermen on the Beauce and Coogee Rivers, N. B., are in great luck. Fishing commenced Monday night and up to Wednesday they have taken 100 tons. The first two days' catch was 81 tons. Two men at St. Mary's caught \$220 worth in the first two days and others run from \$50 up. There are 200 nets on the river. The price which started on the Beauce on 22 cents, and on the Coogee, where the competition between buyers is keen, the price is up to three cents. The weather is very favorable for the fishery.

Starting NEWS

Now is the time for the buying public. Thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING For Men & Boys & Youths.

If ever times were hard Prowse Bros. are trying to make them easy by giving such tremendous bargains in OVERCOATS, Reefers and Suits,

FOR YOUNG AND OLD. Ulsters worth \$5.50 for \$3.95. Ulsters \$7.50 for \$5.00. Ulsters worth \$9.00 for \$6.75. and hundreds of other bargains for the people.

Don't let the golden opportunity go by. If you do don't blame Prowse Bros., for they are doing all they can for the people of this their native province.

Now for Prowse Bros. with all speed, and if you don't find prices as stated, then you don't need to buy. PROWSE BROS., The Farmers' Boys and Wonderful Cheap Men.

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HALF PRICE.

A grand chance to buy Ladies' Jackets CLOAKS

Cheap at Stanley Bros. 30 Last Years' Jackets AT HALF PRICE.

LOOK AT THE PRICES. A Jacket worth \$2.50 for \$1.25. A Jacket worth \$4.00 for \$2.00. A Jacket worth \$6.00 for \$3.00. A Jacket worth \$8.00 for \$4.00.

HALF PRICE AGAIN. 20 Heavy All-wool Cloaks, Suitable for middle-aged Ladies at Half Price.

A Chance of a Life-time. See them! STANLEY BROS.

FARMERS, Before buying see our stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' STRONG BOOTS FOR FALL.

PRICES LOW, BEST GOODS. W. H. STEWART & CO., London House Building. July 29, 1896.

FOR THE New Cathedral CHRISTMAS BANQUET FANCY SALE, LYCEUM.

Best Quality, Lowest Prices

FENNEL & CHANDLER'S

NEWS OF THE WEEK. The Canadian Gazette inst' assets that inquiries directed to the part of the Duchesse of York to pay Canada in 1897, as has widely published that do.

At the department of commerce, Ottawa, a large number have been received of trade to the department, notification asking for suggestions which the trade could be. When these suggestions are collated they will make a lengthy list.

MIRACLES TOLD. William H. White of Toronto, who was severely injured by the explosion of a boiler at the Toronto Electric Works, has been miraculously cured by the South American Remedy.

"I was a martyr to acute rheumatism for years. All the known best doctors were given a trial, but ever gave me any permanent relief. I was then cured by the South American Remedy. It has done so much for me that I gladly give my testimony. I suffer from the agonies of rheumatism, and I may take my advice and try the remedy. I am satisfied it will do for me." Sold by GEO. E. HUGHES.

Advices from St. John's, the 2nd inst. say that the railway company which operates seven miles of road from St. John's to the transatlantic railway, which latter road runs 100 miles and is virtually complete, is virtually complete. It ends a series of early deals between the colony and the company.

The United States and Haygraph and Cable Company laid a cable direct from New Hayti, is now open for business. It gives the Canadian Pacific telegraph, Postal Railway, Cable Co., and Commercial Co. a more direct connection with the United States. It has been monopolized by Western Union Co. via Florida service was inaugurated this week with a substantial reduction in rates.

IMPORTANT. You Want to and O. When you cease here will know we have stopping, and this store is too OUR NE.

Is the last big change ever seen so big a stock for men, women and children over a thousand dollars Jackets, etc.

THE PRICES. MARK THEM. Ladies' quality. Ladies' vices. Black warm.

WE'VE WHAT YOU WANT. 1,500 16c, etc., 2,000 12c, pretty, Cream quality, the p. Stylis Stuff. Prett great. Ladies Hats, Child up to Silk of pa. MORE PRICES. MARK THEM. Men's worth. Men's Draw. Ladies' Card. Child the t. A m. Flan. Ladies' Cash. Large our t. Our Black, this. LOOK HERE. White. LOOK HERE. Price now. Wholesale and Retail. Your S.

BEER.

JAS. PATON & CO. That Low Prices and High Quality can produce will be put forward at this sale. JAS. PATON & CO.

Long Capes, Short Capes, Astrachan Capes, Greenland Seal Capes, Collars and Collarettes and Jackets—JAMES PATON & CO.

The Greatest Cloak Attraction.

Women's Jackets. A price marvel, indeed—50 women's fine fashionable jackets at about the cost of the cloth—materials are Bonine and other rough goods—Kersey Cloth, Irish Frieze, Box Cloth in Black, fitted with large buttons, new double collar, all backs and lined backs, twenty different styles. There is no possibility of competition on these lines at our popular price of five dollars—\$5.00.

100 Jackets, Real Ostrich Feather Boas. All our Felt Hats, 100 to Choose From.

Ladies' Fancy Neck Dressing from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Also 3 designs in Black Chiffon for the neck. Best show of these goods in town.—JAS. PATON & CO.

SNAPS For Ladies. Gray Flannel, 10c quality for 24c. 25c quality for 30c. Ticking, 22c quality for 25c. Linen Towels, 10c, 12c, and 14c, at Paton & Co. PATON'S CORSETS—About 40 pairs for 50c, only 18, 19 and 20, worth double the money. Feather Boas, Wool Boas and Ladies' Lace Collarettes and Neckties at clearing prices for Cash.—J. P. & Co. Ladies' Underclothing at Prices that will sell.

Mid-Season Prices on FURS.

JAS. PATON & CO.

That Low Prices and High Quality can produce will be put forward at this sale. JAS. PATON & CO.