

THE HERALD

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Editor & Proprietor.

BETRAYED!

We publish in another column what Mr. Laurier and his organs are pleased to call the "settlement" of the Manitoba School question, agreed upon by the Federal and Manitoba Governments. We trust our readers will peruse it carefully. If they do they cannot fail to be convinced that it is no settlement at all. This is the only conclusion that any one giving the matter intelligent and conscientious consideration can come to. In the first place all will agree that no settlement of a question can be said to be amicable and satisfactory, to which those most deeply interested have not been parties, or concerning which they have not been consulted. Now this is exactly what has happened in the case under review. The minority in Manitoba are the aggrieved party in this school controversy. They have been ruthlessly deprived of the educational privileges accorded them by the terms under which that Province became a member of the Canadian Confederation. They have fought their case through all the courts of the land, till the highest judicial tribunal in the realm decided in their favor, and declared they had a just cause of complaint and were entitled to a redress of their grievances. The right of appeal to the Federal Parliament was decided in their favor, as is well known to all who, during the past year or two, have given any attention to the matter. The blank refusal of the Manitoba Government to obey the remedial order made up on them by the Federal authorities; the introduction of the remedial bill into the Dominion Parliament, by the late Government and the manner in which the opposition, the present Government, prevented the consummation of remedial legislation, and the part this question was made to play in the Federal elections, are matters with which our readers are thoroughly conversant. In brief, Mr. Laurier opposed the remedial bill, introduced by Sir Charles Tupper, on the ground that it did not afford a sufficient redress of grievance to the minority; that if he were entrusted with power he would go further and obtain for the minority greater privileges, than those anticipated by the bill in question. By such specious arguments, apparently at least, he succeeded in obtaining from his own Province a sufficient number of followers to place him at the head of the Government of Canada. Let it not be forgotten that, independent of Quebec, the Conservatives would come back to power in the Province of Manitoba, the one most interested in this question, elected a majority of Tupper supporters, thus endorsing remedial legislation. Mr. Laurier coming to power under such circumstances, it was the most natural thing in the world to expect that he would avail himself of the earliest opportunity of fulfilling his promises, of obtaining for his compatriots and co-religionists their constitutional rights, in the matter of education, by remedial legislation, if necessary.

Now, let us see what Mr. Laurier has made of the power placed in his hands, in regard to this matter. One would expect that the Premier would obtain from the Greenway government the best terms possible, and would then consult the minority through their proper representatives, to ascertain whether or not such terms as he could obtain from the provincial authorities, would be acceptable to the minority. This is the only logical sequence of his pre-election utterances, were he actuated by truth and honor in making these statements. This course, Mr. Laurier has not followed; hence it must be concluded that he never intended to carry out the pledges he made before the election, and that he attained power through deceit and duplicity. Mr. Laurier wanted a Minister of the Interior for his Government, and Mr. Sifton, a member of the Manitoba Government, and one of the strongest opponents of granting a redress of grievance to the minority is available for the position. This gentleman wanted a constituency, and the electors of Brandon, who had returned the execrable Dalton McCarthy at the general election, offer to send him to Parliament provided the school question were settled to suit them. Of course, it will be understood that this settlement that suits them, suits Dalton McCarthy, and what suits Dalton McCarthy is opposed to the rights of the minority. Mr. Laurier enters into a compact

with Mr. Greenway and makes such an arrangement as is perfectly satisfactory to Dalton McCarthy and the people of Brandon, but never consults the minority; they are not taken into account at all. Then he sends his dark angel, Tarte, to Winnipeg to ratify the infamous conspiracy. We think we have shown conclusively that what we said at the beginning of this article is absolutely true; that the arrangement made between Mr. Laurier and the Greenway government, is no settlement of the school question, inasmuch as it does not redress the grievances of the minority, and that they were not as much consulted concerning the arrangement. No wonder the Archbishop of St. Boniface should ask: "who in this country is entitled to do as it pleases with our rights, and with what name and on what principle of the constitution does he do it?"

We have, in the foregoing, gone over ground previously traversed by us, and have reiterated some former statements, but we wish our readers to have before their eyes, in brief, the several steps leading up to the infamous betrayal of his compatriots and co-religionists, by Mr. Laurier. Of course this "settlement," as published in this issue, and see what it means. In the first place, the statement is made that legislation shall be passed at the next session of the Manitoba Legislature embodying the changes set forth. Of course this simply means that that same Legislature, when it thinks proper may sweep away these amendments (even if they were of any consequence), for political purposes. No secret is made of this fact; for the Brandon Mail says: "Our idea is to see it settled by the Provincial Legislature without concurrent legislation at Ottawa, so that the Province will of its own accord have the power to make modifications again when the country is ripe for them." We have here an assurance that Mr. Greenway and his friends in Manitoba have no notion of allowing themselves to be prevented from calling up this, to their profitable sources of income, if found necessary at any future time. The whole matter of the so-called "settlement" may be reduced to two propositions: a half hour's religious instruction, under certain conditions, and the employment of a Catholic teacher in schools where there is an average of at least twenty-five Catholic children. So far as the religious instruction is concerned, it is not a concession to Catholics; but is granted to all denominations. As regards the employment of Catholic teachers, so far as the country districts are concerned, it amounts to practically nothing, as it is altogether likely that where there are twenty-five Catholic children in a Catholic district, and at present, such a district is not prevented from hiring such a teacher. As to the towns, the new arrangement would possibly give one Catholic teacher in a school employing five or six teachers. The friends of Greenway and Mr. Carthy will know how worthless a the apparent concessions; for the Brandon Mail already referred to, calls them "important deviations" from the present system. The "concessions" amount to nothing more than was offered to and refused by the delegates sent to Winnipeg by the Conservative Government last winter, which we pointed out at the time to be worthless. This is proven by the fact that one of Greenway's ministers was overheard chuckling to a distinguished friend that "we've got Laurier to agree to precisely what we offered the Commissioners last winter." This, then, is what the great Laurier has done for his countrymen; this is what his "sunny ways" has effected; this is how he has safeguarded the rights of the minority! Of course this arrangement does not interfere with the minority's right of appeal; it does not effect the power possessed by the Dominion Parliament to pass remedial legislation. We may, consequently, expect that the question will be heard of again.

The attitude of certain newspapers regarding the arrangement under review, is the strongest proof that the minority have been completely betrayed by Mr. Laurier and his friends. The Orange Sentinel has this to say on the matter: "Notwithstanding the rumors to the contrary, we believe that the Manitoba school question is practically settled, and on terms that will be acceptable to the people of Manitoba and Protestants of Ontario. The principle of national schools will be maintained throughout, and the concessions that have been made to the minority are not thought to be of such a character as to excite opposition against them." The indications are that Mr. Laurier has kept his pledge to the people of Ontario. If he has offended his compatriots in Quebec in the settlement, that is a matter which the Protestants of Ontario need not take to heart. He probably sees his way to placate them. The public should remember

that he has not attempted coercion; he has not destroyed the national schools of Manitoba; he has kept his pledge to Ontario. The electors of this Province and the people of Manitoba are to be heartily congratulated on the outcome of the negotiations. We notice, too, that our local morning organ is quite pleased with the arrangement. It had many nice things to say of Mr. Laurier and Mr. Tarte, and printed cuts of these worthies. Of course the organ has no other reason for extolling the settlement, inasmuch as it does not redress the grievances of the minority, and that they were not as much consulted concerning the arrangement. No wonder the Archbishop of St. Boniface should ask: "who in this country is entitled to do as it pleases with our rights, and with what name and on what principle of the constitution does he do it?"

It affords us much pleasure to announce that we have completed arrangements with the authors of two excellent stories, which will appear in the columns of the HERALD, within the next few months. We will commence the publication of the first of them, in a week or two. Subscribers in arrears should pay up at once if they wish to have the pleasure of reading these stories.

They would be unloaded from the cars and stretched out on the snow, where the farmers would come along and buy them. Then there came a change. The protection tariff was placed on all pork packing products, and business thrived. The farmer who used to purchase his hogs from the United States markets began to produce them, and to-day we have drovers out all over the country picking up the hogs from the farmers, so that it has become a most productive business to them." He then enumerated the growth of the export trade, and in a reply to the ministers stated that the Dances, who were active competitors on the English market with Canadians, had a co-operative, or protective tariff of some kind, but could not define what that was, but knew it existed.

There are yet quite a number of our subscribers who have not responded to our notice to remit the amounts of their respective subscriptions. This is more particularly true of the eastern section of the Province. Our eastern friends better look out or the laurels from them in the matter of paying up. When the day of reckoning comes, they will feel rather humiliated if they shall have been beaten by their accidental contemporaries. There is yet time to bring up the law, and the best use should be made of it. Don't neglect this warning, friends, but remit at once. We

would also wish to remind our foreign subscribers that we do not wish to lag behind in the matter of paying their subscriptions. The fact of their being removed from us by long distances does not exempt them from the obligation of paying up. We have our obligations to meet, and in order to be in a position to meet them we must have what is due us.

Mr. TARTÉ, as a member of the Laurier government has an interest in the settlement of the Manitoba school question without separate schools. Four years ago he was an opposition member, with an interest in keeping the question open. Then he published over his own signature the following separate school system finds favor or not with certain elements of the population is not the question at issue. The existence of the system is part and parcel of our political, national and religious patrimony. Whether or not the 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. As to securing our consent, we say "never." "Never is a long word." Mr. Tarte has obtained a \$7,000 job, and now he doesn't say "never."—St. John Sun.

A MONTREAL MERCHANT writing from Toronto says: "Sir—I have been in Toronto for a few days, and have been in and out among the wholesale dry goods houses. They are all greatly disgusted with the Tariff Commission here this week as it only gave such a large body of influential merchants half an hour to state their complaints and suggestions, and only time for one speaker; and while they were in the rooms the next deputation were at the door, knocking to get in. Altogether, the whole matter is looked upon by prominent merchants as a farce, and only done to please the public." "Please the public" does not seem to be the right phrase; "fool the public" would be much nearer correct. That is the purpose of it, at any rate; but the public are not so gullible as the Laurierites think them. It is true the public got "a little off" last June, but the public are not to be fooled all the time, and the Laurierites will find that out before they are much older.—Halifax Herald.

Since the members of the Grit Cabinet, who are acting as tariff commissioners, commenced taking evidence, they have learned something about what the Canadian people want. For instance, the following from Mr. Fearman, representing the pork packers, is a very plain statement of facts: "Gentlemen, forty years ago I started in this business in Canada, when we had free trade in these lines, and I am sorry to say that I started just twenty years too soon. I managed to conduct my business (and I had built an establishment and put in expensive machinery) for two years, and at the end of that time I was a much poorer man than ever I was before. The Americans were flooding the Canadian market with hog products of all kinds, and so undervalued me that I had to finally abandon the entire business. I disposed of my buildings, tore out my plant and machinery, and sold it. At that time the Chicago packers were sending in carloads of dressed hogs to this market by rail.

The School "Settlement." Ottawa advice of the 20th announce the following as the official announcement regarding the "settlement" of the Manitoba School question, as given by the Premier, on that date: 1.—Legislation shall be introduced and passed at the next regular session of the legislature of Manitoba embodying the provisions hereinafter set forth in relation to the settlement of the educational questions that have been in dispute in that Province. 2.—Religious teaching to be conducted as heretofore provided, in the schools, by a resolution passed by a majority of school trustees, or (3) if a petition be presented to the board of trustees asking for religious teaching and signed by the parents or guardians of at least ten children attending the school in the case of a rural district or by the parents or guardians of at least 25 children attending the school in a city, town or village. 3.—Such religious teaching to take place between the hours of 2:30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon and to be conducted by any Christian clergyman whose charge includes any portion of the school district or by a person duly authorized by such a clergyman or by a teacher when so authorized. 4.—Where so specified in such regulation the trustees, or where so required by the petition of the parents or guardians, religious teaching during the prescribed period may take place only on certain specified days of the week instead of on every teaching day. 5.—In any school in towns and cities where the average attendance of Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards, and in villages and rural districts where the average attendance of such children is twenty-five or upwards, the trustees, if required by the petition of the parents or guardians of such number of Roman Catholic children, respectively English or non-Roman Catholic children, shall cause to be taught in such school the average attendance of non-Roman Catholic children, and upwards, and in villages and rural districts where the average attend-

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one of the children is twenty-five or upwards, the trustees shall, if required by the petition of parents or guardians of such children, employ at least one duly certified non-Roman Catholic teacher. 6.—Where religious teaching is required to be carried on in any school in pursuance of the foregoing provisions, and there are Roman Catholic children and non-Roman Catholic children attending school and the school room accommodations does not permit of the pupils being placed in separate rooms for the purpose of religious teaching, provisions shall be made by regulations of the department of education (which regulation the board of trustees shall observe) whereby the time allotted for religious teaching shall be divided in such a way that the religious teaching of Roman Catholic children shall be carried on during the prescribed period on one half of the teaching days of such month and the religious teaching of non-Roman Catholic children may be carried on during the prescribed period on the other half of the teaching days of such month. 7.—The department of education shall have the power to make regulations not inconsistent with the principles of this act for the carrying into effect the provisions of this act. 8.—No separation of the pupils by religious denominations shall take place during the secular work. 9.—Where the school accommodations at the disposal of the trustees permit, in half of the teaching days of the week to different denominations for the purpose of religious teaching, the pupils may be separated when the hour for religious teaching arrives and placed in separate rooms. 10.—When ten pupils in any school speaking the French for any other language other than English as their native language, the teaching of such pupils shall be conducted in French (or their own language) and English upon the bilingual system. 11.—No pupil to be permitted to be present at any religious teaching unless the parents or guardians of such pupil consent thereto. In case the parents or guardians do not desire the attendance of the pupils at such religious teaching, then the pupils shall be dismissed before the exercise or shall remain in another room.

CHTOWN PRICES, NOVEMBER 24. Beef (quarter) per lb. \$0.05 to \$0.06. Beef (small) per lb. \$0.05 to \$0.10. Butter (fresh) per lb. \$0.18 to \$0.17. Eggs, per doz. \$0.03 to \$0.05. Celery, per bunch \$0.05 to \$0.10. Chickens, per doz. \$0.30 to \$0.40. Cabbages, per head. \$0.04 to \$0.05. Calf skins (trimmed) \$0.07 to \$0.09. Ducks, per pair. \$0.48 to \$0.58. Signs, per doz. \$0.16 to \$0.18. Flour, per cwt. \$0.00 to \$0.00. Hops, per pair. \$0.40 to \$0.45. Hams, per lb. \$0.12 to \$0.13. Hay, per 100 lbs. \$0.30 to \$0.35. Hides, \$0.08 to \$0.08. Lard, \$0.10 to \$0.12. Lamb skins, \$0.20 to \$0.20. Mutton, per lb. \$0.08 to \$0.09. Manilla, \$0.12 to \$0.09. Mangles (black outer) per cwt. \$2.75 to \$2.43. Mangles (white outer) per cwt. \$3.00 to \$2.75. Pork carcasses, \$0.04 to \$0.05. Potatoes, \$0.20 to \$0.20. Sheep pelts, \$0.35 to \$0.40. Straw (per load), \$1.50 to \$2.00. Turkeys, \$0.10 to \$0.15. Turkey, \$0.70 to \$0.82.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

ARCHBISHOP FABRE, of Montreal has returned from Europe. He is in rather feeble health.

WOOD SALE.—The sale of wood at Colville Station, Lot 31, takes place on Wednesday 2nd December, at 12 o'clock, noon. M. McLeod.—11

The Spanish Government have decided to send 10,000 men to the Philippine Islands, in addition to 6,000 already under orders for that destination.

HON. GEORGE EMERSON, Solicitor-General, has been appointed to the Supreme Court bench of Newfoundland, in succession to Sir James Winter, resigned.

OWING to the thick weather outside the harbour, the steamer FRISON, after leaving for Pictou yesterday morning, had to put back. She left again about twelve o'clock.

DR. A. A. McLELLAN was banqueted at the Sea View Hotel, Souris, on Monday evening, prior to taking his departure for Emerald, where he will in future practise his profession.

LA MONTE of Montreal, commenting on the terms of Laurier's school settlement says: "If ever a people had the right to rebel it is when the settlement made by it rob us of the souls of our children."

WORD was received at St. John, N. B., yesterday that Lieutenant-Governor Fraser had died at Geneva, Switzerland, whither he had gone a short time ago, for the benefit of his health.

THE St. Lawrence coal trade has now closed and the figures show that Montreal, Sorel, Quebec, and Three Rivers took 706,457 tons of Nova Scotia coal against 519,119 in 1895. The foreign coal, which amounted to 88,000 tons in 1895, decreased by 2,000 tons.

MR. JOHN D. BURNS, commercial traveller of Halifax, well known in this city, was married at the cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, St. John, N. B., on the 17th inst., to Miss Evelyn M. Easlow. Mr. Burns is a prominent member of the C. M. B. A. We tender to brother Burns our hearty congratulations on this auspicious event, and wish him and Mrs. Burns a happy and prosperous married life.

THE Montreal Star publishes an interview with George W. Brown, an old miner of thirty years experience who has been in every mining camp on the Pacific coast. He thinks British Columbia offers the greatest inducements of them all. He says the permanency in unexplored areas, as the deeper down the mines are opened the richer the veins. He says that larger mines will be obliged to have their own large reduction works, and which will employ, directly and indirectly, anywhere from five hundred to a thousand men each. He thinks Roseland, within fifteen months will have a population of 25,000.

FRIENDS of Hon. Mr. Tarte in Montreal have been asked why the Minister of Public Works was ever indiscreet enough to take an action against W. A. Grenier of La Roche Parole. "I will tell you how it happened," said a personal friend of J. Girard: "You must admit that Tarte is a fine fellow and would never have gone into this law suit had he not been forced to do so. It was either crush Grenier or get out of the cabinet." "Explain, please." "Well, that is easy enough. Sir Oliver Mowat came into the council room with a copy of the alleged libel in his hand and there and then told his Quebec colleague that an explanation would have to be given to the public, and that Mr. Tarte was libelous. The libel must be brought to issue. Mr. Tarte consulted the premier, with the result that the Minister of Public Works had Grenier arrested and then ran away to British Columbia."

Before the Tyndale Geographical Society at Newcastle-on-Tyne, last Friday evening, Sir Donald Smith read an interesting paper on "The Resources of Canada." A striking feature of his address is his apparent adoption of the Zollverein idea of the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, and the prediction that it soon be carried into effect. He says it is gratifying to the colonies to observe the growing feeling everywhere in favor of closer commercial relations in the different parts of the empire. He added that the idea that members of one family should trade together on slightly better terms than with outsiders, does not seem to be an unusual proposal, and asserts that everything points to some arrangement of that kind in the most distinct future, if found practicable, he says: "I firmly believe it will be beneficial to the colonies and to the empire, and we must appreciate the great services of Mr. Chamberlain there aren't." Referring to the Pacific trade communications, Sir Donald Smith said: "They are still in their infancy and never can rapidly develop until they have direct telegraphic communication." The Canadian high commission further remarked that the great necessity for Canada is more people, particularly large and small capitalists, farmers and domestic servants, and he urged that it was better for English subjects to go to Canada, instead of passing a more or less miserable existence in the congested English towns."

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OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS. ULSTERS, ULSTERS, ULSTERS. 50 Ulsters at \$3.95, 150 Reefers, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00, 50 Overcoats half price. JAS. PATON & CO.

Horseless Car. The rather imposing carriages from the London, reported on the 2nd of October, was originally proposed on Oct. 24th. It was ever, owing to objection of the Surrey County Council, like some of the other proposals, opposed the passage of a bill which became law, and which now style of carriage to carry two or three, and this speed is to be exceeded by a matter which it is capacity of the County Council. The motor was of County Council of W. to weak or two ago, and that such antagonistic ideas existed. One of called them "diabolic" and there was a disposition to speed at a profit. The reason of the opposition to seek. The introduction of carriages is sure to afford the demand for feed and to be for the agricultural generally right these cars are to be considered though England has by to the front in the matter of Saturday last about a disposition to be in the other countries. The motor cars may affect for a time, but it may benefit to farmers, who to using gasoline motors for bringing their produce. Then, again, the change comes so slowly is not to the general propriety of concern of Saturday last about ages have arrived, it was much in the way of improvement remains to be done. In article in the November to the subject, the Canadian expresses the opinion that remains to be done before vehicles can be considered road carriage. It intimates application of a proper speed and the necessary plan for accumulating power for an emergency.

IMPORTA

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