

BLACK DRESS GOODS

NEW LINES FOR SPRING, 1895.

We have them in quantity and variety. Slightly, durable goods, embodying style and quality, and requiring but a small outlay to encompass these requisites.

The sorts here named do not exhaust our selection.

- B Velvets and Velvetens. L Silk Warp Henriettas. A All-wool Henriettas. C Figured Novelties. K Diamond Twills. B Armure Cloths. L French Wool Serges. A Wool Brocades. C Grape Cloths. K Cashmere and Merinos.

Black Covert Cloths, etc.

DOWLING BROS., 95 King Street, St. John, N. B.

THE CATHOLIC MINORITY.

Manitoba School Appeal Heard Before the Cabinet Ministers.

Mr. Ewart, Q. C., Argues in Behalf of Remedial Legislation.

Trustee John O'Donoghue Tells Why He Favors the Present School Law.

Ottawa, March 4.—So great was the desire on the part of the public to hear the argument on the Manitoba school appeal that it was decided to adjourn to the railway committee room of the house of commons, where ample accommodation was afforded.

The ministers present were: Hon. Messrs. Bowell, Carson, Tupper, Oulton, Auluck, Jans, Bogardus, de New York, "Dr." Wm. Deane, who died a short time ago, confided that he was one of the heirs; he had his claim some time ago forwarded to New York. His claim now sends to his children, some of whom he first.

Mr. Ewart commenced his address by giving a historical resume of educational affairs in Manitoba. He detailed all the steps which led up to the Greenway legislation of 1890, and strongly condemned the provincial liberals for their treachery to the Roman Catholic minority.

Mr. Ewart argued that the governor in council was bound to hear and adjudicate upon the appeal. The discharge of the functions even of a permissive laws he held to be practically imperative. Now the vested rights of the Manitoba minority had been shown to have been improperly taken away, and the governor in council could therefore not refuse to allow parliament the opportunity of legislation so as to restore those rights.

Mr. Ewart, continuing, urged that that money ought to be returned. As to the school legislation his clients require, he would say that while the Catholics would be willing to make concessions, he was precluded from arguing to that effect at present, owing to the necessity of strictly preserving the constitutionality of appeal.

his views on the public school question on behalf of himself and a large number of Catholics of the province of Manitoba, whom he represented. From his arrival in Manitoba in 1882 he took considerable interest in the schools, his business bringing him for five or six years in contact with the people all over the province, more particularly in the French settlements, and it was clear to him from the first, he said, "that French schools and Catholic schools generally were not in the progressive state that the Protestant schools were."

While the school taxes should have been sufficient to maintain good schools, the class of teachers was not satisfactory and the buildings were in a wretched condition. Seldom did he find a French teacher who could even speak English. He had called the attention of the government to these facts, and a better state of affairs was promised, but nothing was done. In 1886 he made similar representations to Hon. John Norquay, Mr. Norquay's reply was that the Catholic school board had charge of the matter, but there was no reason why the schools should not be as efficient as the Protestant schools.

"I may say here," said Mr. O'Donoghue, "that I don't think that 25 per cent. of the French youths can write their names, while I think I am safe in saying that 75 per cent. of the Protestant natives can both read and write." He went on to say that when the present provincial government came into power he called on Mr. Martin to mend the Catholic schools. But Martin did not then think it was within the jurisdiction of the provincial government to do so, it being a matter which rested with the federal house.

"So when the present school act of 1890 came into force," said Mr. O'Donoghue, "I had a humble and strongest support," said Mr. O'Donoghue, "and have no reason to regret the course I took, but am more convinced than ever that it is best for the country and for the Catholics in particular."

"They should be the greatest gainers and most accept of the school law," said Mr. O'Donoghue, "and they would allow them to do so."

"Another grievance was that the Catholic schools were really held in fee simple by the head of the Oblate Fathers in France, who always charged a good rent for the schools. About three years ago Mr. O'Donoghue said he had canvassed his friends in Winnipeg and found they were favorable to the introduction, by way of compromise, of the Fairbairn system in force in Minnesota. He and two gentlemen named by Rev. Father Fox went on the archbishop about it, but his grace would hear of no compromise, adding that "he was advised by his eastern friends to accept nothing short of the repeal of the 1890 school law."

A very clever young Irish priest, Father Maloney, Trustee O'Donoghue went on, was obliged to leave Winnipeg in a hurry because he had suggested that either the Catholic schools should be improved or the children sent to public schools. Every day, according to witness, Catholics called upon him to say privately what, for fear of the clergy, they were afraid to say openly, namely, that they wished to see the rights which they claimed for their children to the public schools. The school matter, he said, was first taken up in the pulpit by Rev. Father Langevin, now bishop-elect. "In his warm remarks from the pulpit," said witness, "he would call the government thieves and scoundrels and those of his congregation that did not fall into his views were blackguards, etc."

should have been notified of testimony it was intended to produce. Mr. Ewart replied he was equally entitled to notice from Mr. McCarthy, but was not prepared to do so. However, meet his learned friend's objection he would consent to have his affidavits merely considered as statements.

Mr. Oulmet wanted Mr. McCarthy to proceed with his argument and file his affidavits in rebuttal afterwards. Those submitted by Mr. Ewart related to public matters that were well known. They had been before the Manitoba legislature and been discussed in parliament frequently.

Mr. McCarthy, however, declared that he had never seen them before. This claim of bad faith was altogether new to him.

The committee of the cabinet thereupon retired to the next room to deliberate upon the objections raised. When the return was made a few minutes later Sir Mackenzie Bowell said: "The council has decided to request Mr. McCarthy to proceed with his argument on the points of law, and such points of historical interest as he desires. In such matters we will give him reasonable time afterwards to produce affidavits in reply to those tendered by Mr. Ewart, not submitting new matter of course, and we will hear argument upon them on a subsequent date if he so desires."

Before Mr. McCarthy had time to reply Mr. Ewart made a move: "Will you allow me to say that that would put the matter over for a year, and rather than that should take place." Mr. Ewart was taken at his word, the affidavits were withdrawn and Mr. McCarthy consented to proceed. But as it was now four o'clock it was decided that he need not commence his argument until tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock.

Ottawa, March 7.—After four days devoted to the hearing of the Manitoba school appeal the case was concluded at one o'clock this afternoon, when the privy council adjourned. It is expected that tomorrow or Saturday a conclusion will be reached by the government on the petitions of the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba for remedial legislation. Natural much interest centres in the course the government will take and considerable speculation is being indulged in. A gentleman high up in official circles said to your correspondent tonight that he thought the government's line of action would be somewhat as follows: A communication to the Manitoba government will point out that by the judgment of the judicial committee of the privy council a grievance exists. This grievance has been admitted by the government, but as hitherto fore he suggested that steps be at once taken to provide a remedy. It is thought that if the Manitoba government amends the act of 1890 by allowing Roman Catholics in those municipalities to erect their own schools and their own taxes be utilized for support of these schools, receiving in addition a moiety of legislative grants to education, based upon the population or the number of children, that all legitimate grounds of complaint on the part of the minority will be removed.

It is expected that the Manitoba government will be also notified that the efforts of the various committees have hampered to a great extent by the scarcity of contributions, and the number of applicants is growing larger daily. The better class of people, who have saved a little and are anxious to be compelled to look to for assistance to the relief committee.

A relief committee in St. John's west, supported by private subscriptions, assists seventeen persons with soup three times a week, and fish twice a week. There are in St. John's alone about two thousand five hundred families destitute, and cases are being discovered daily of families, formerly in good circumstances, who are now reduced to starvation rather than report to the committee.

The clerical committee, assisted by three hundred ladies, superintend the distribution of relief, which is done by tickets given by the ladies and presented by the applicants at the depots. The relief received this evening brought joy and happiness into the homes of thousands, and the people of St. John's are loud in their praise of their American neighbors.

Mr. Ewart occupied about an hour and a half this morning in reply to the speech of Mr. McCarthy. His speech was noteworthy for one fact brought out, namely that Mr. McCarthy was the first man to suggest to Manitoba that separate schools in that province be abolished. Mr. McCarthy's speech was not so advanced as Mr. Ewart had his proof ready in the shape of citations from Mr. McCarthy's speech at Portage La Prairie in 1889.

In resuming his argument this morning Mr. Ewart said the smallness of the minority affected could not enter into the consideration of this appeal. If only the person was affected it would be sufficient. The Jesuits' estate act was an educational measure, and yet Mr. McCarthy called for interference with that measure. He did not agree that once the Dominion parliament had passed the act, it could not be repealed, but if so he would get over the difficulty by inserting a clause saying that the act should remain in force until repealed.

Mr. Ewart spent some time in showing that the provinces were not supreme in any local matters, owing to the provisions in the constitution. Alluding to a quotation by Mr. McCarthy from Rev. Dr. King, the latter was described by Mr. Ewart as a gentleman who had himself, while advocating unity among the Catholics, been conducting a separate school with the object of separating Presbyterians and others from the rest.

the deepest lake in the world?" Mr. Ewart accounted for the large percentage of Catholic schools which had come under the public school act by saying the amending act of 1894 forced them to come in by depriving them of the local school grants. He referred to the Manitoba government frequently as a bad, dishonest government, and declared that they or any future provincial government could not be trusted in this matter of education. He suggested that Mr. McCarthy had incited the local government to abolish separate schools in his speech at Portage La Prairie, but Mr. Daly asked Mr. Ewart to read Mr. Swart's speech at Clear Water three days before, where Mr. Swart declared the new policy to be a complete revolution in the school system.

Mr. Ewart suggested three things the cabinet might do: Leave the matter of education to the opinion of each individual, declare that separate schools were guaranteed at the union, and to say that parliament was not to abolish separate schools in the Northwest. Mr. Ewart concluded at 12.30.

Mr. Hibbert Tupper asked if Mr. Ewart had considered the form which any remedial legislation ought to take. Mr. Ewart suggested it should take the form of an order from the whole council and not of a report from a sub-committee.

GREAT JOY IN ST. JOHNS.

Boston's Contribution of Provisions Received None too Soon.

About Two Thousand Five Hundred Families Said to be Destitute.

St. Johns, Nfld., March 7.—The steamer Grand Lac, Capt. Delaney, arrived here from Halifax this evening at six o'clock. When the ship was sighted an immense crowd began to gather, until about 3,000 people were on the wharf. As the ship came near the wharf the crowd was so hoisted from the foremasthead, and as the excitement ran very high, cheer after cheer went up for the American flag, for the states and for Boston. When the ship was moored a delegation from the relief committee, consisting of Bishop Jones, Revs. P. O'Brien and Graham, and J. A. Cooper, went on board and were met by Mr. Flaye, who is in charge of the relief, which amounts to about 1,700 barrels of provisions.

It was decided to call a meeting of the clerical relief committee for tomorrow at 11 o'clock, at which the details of the distribution of the provisions will be submitted. The efforts of the various committees have hampered to a great extent by the scarcity of contributions, and the number of applicants is growing larger daily. The better class of people, who have saved a little and are anxious to be compelled to look to for assistance to the relief committee.

A relief committee in St. John's west, supported by private subscriptions, assists seventeen persons with soup three times a week, and fish twice a week. There are in St. John's alone about two thousand five hundred families destitute, and cases are being discovered daily of families, formerly in good circumstances, who are now reduced to starvation rather than report to the committee.

COULD NOT SEE THE JOKE.

Pretty Miss Gardner, Telegraph Operator, Wants Ten Thousand Dollars.

Chicago, March 7.—The breach of promise suit of Daisy Gardner, a telegraph operator, against John W. Stone, son of a wealthy board of trade operator, has developed a romantic story, in which stern parents, big iron vaults, an imprisoned bridegroom and disappointed wedding guests are mingled in charming confusion. Daisy Gardner is a very pretty girl, who takes stock quotations and the like in an office very near the board of trade, where young Stone is employed in his father's office. The young people met often, and Cupid did the rest, or would have done it, Miss Gardner says, if the senior Stone had not interfered.

The wedding day was fixed, so says the court bill, the guests arrived and the bride was ready, but the necessary groom did not come. The guests went home, and next day, Miss Gardner declares, young Stone came to her with a peculiar explanation. His father, he said, had discovered about the proposed wedding, and, finding the young man obstinate, pushed him into a large office vault and kept him locked up until the wedding hour was finally passed.

Miss Gardner could not see the joke, but her young Stone for \$10,000 breach of promise, in the hope, she says, that her prospective father-in-law will have to foot the bill. Stone, senior, admitted in an interview today that he had prevented the marriage, but emphatically denied that he had locked his son in a vault.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Behring Sea Question Again Up in the Commons.

The United States Refusal to Pay Canada Sum Agreed on.

Chicago Meat in England—Colonial Office Statement About Gen. Herbert.

London, March 7.—Sir Richard Webster, M. P. for the Isle of Wight division of Hampshire, and one of the British counsels before the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration, in the house of commons today questioned the government in regard to the negotiations for a settlement with the United States of the British sealers' claims for seizures prior to the arbitration proceedings. He pointed out the award of the tribunal was adverse to the United States, the only point unsettled being the amount of compensation, and that Canada had agreed to the amount she was willing to accept in full payment of her claims. Consequently, Sir Richard asked whether, in view of the great and growing discontent in Canada, if the government proposed to take any, and if so, what steps to settle the dispute either by obtaining the payment by the United States of the agreed amount, or if necessary, by arbitration.

In a French, Sir George Baden-Powell, M. P. for the Kirkdale division of Liverpool, and formerly one of the British commissioners to the Behring sea tribunal, asked what conditions were attached to the agreement to enable the award to be carried out in view of any failure upon the part of the United States congress to appropriate the necessary money and in the event of the United States government not being in a position to pay the sum for the award, whether the government proposed to take any, and if so, what steps to settle the dispute either by obtaining the payment by the United States of the agreed amount, or if necessary, by arbitration.

Replying to these questions, Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary to the foreign office, said that Canada had agreed to accept a lump sum of \$25,000 from the United States in settlement of all claims. But as yet the money had not been paid. No representation, however, had been received from Canada on the subject of the refusal of the American congress to agree to the appropriation, but the various committees have hampered to a great extent by the scarcity of contributions, and the number of applicants is growing larger daily. The better class of people, who have saved a little and are anxious to be compelled to look to for assistance to the relief committee.

The secretary of the foreign office also said that the United States secretary of state had expressed deep regret at the unfortunate delay which had taken place in the discharging of the liability of the United States. The president of the board of agriculture, in the house of commons today, was asked by A. F. Jeffrey, member for North Hampshire, whether his attention had been drawn to a statement in the Times concerning the preparing and packing of meat at Chicago said to be diseased and intended for exportation to England, and whether he had reason to believe that those articles, which are condemned as diseased and unfit for food, yet its tongue was preserved and exported and its fat made into oleomargarine.

BOSTON SOCIETY LADY FAILS.

She is the Wife of a Prominent Lawyer—Business Complications the Cause.

Boston, March 7.—Mrs. Micael Dyer, Jr., the wife of one of Boston's prominent lawyers, a leading society woman, and one whose devotion to charity is well known, today filed a voluntary petition in insolvency in the Suffolk court. The liabilities are about \$100,000, with the value of the assets yet to be determined. The trouble is said to be due to business complications between Mrs. Dyer and her son, Dr. Willard K. Dyer, manager of the American Health Supply company of this city, the former, it is alleged, having been induced to endorse notes by the aid of which, as collateral security, he himself issued notes for more than \$100,000, though the exact amount is unknown to him, the books in which he had recorded all the transaction having been lost. It is said that the son has been at the mercy of extortionate money-lenders for the past year, and that it is principally to defeat some of the holders that the case has been put in court. Dr. Dyer says that he has formed a reorganization of his business, whereby he hopes to relieve losses incurred, which he asserts were due wholly to the fact that the concern, through lack of funds, was unable to fill its orders.

DEATH OF MRS. MARGT LUNEY.

Hampstead, Feb. 14.—A gloom has been cast over the community by the death of Mrs. Margaret Loney, Feb. 11th, in her 83rd year. Mrs. Loney had been able to go about until the day before she died. The funeral took place from the residence of B. McInyre on Feb. 13th, and was largely attended. She leaves three brothers and two sisters to mourn her loss. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. M. Neales of Woodstock, who preached from Job vii. 9, last clause. Carleton Sentinel please copy.

WOULD WORK TOGETHER.

New Girl (timidly)—I s'pose you are a fine cook, mum? Young Mistress—Eless, ma, no, I don't know a thing about it. New Girl (relieved)—Then we'll get on famously, mum—I don't either. TIT-BITS.

SAMSON.

By the Rev. F. G. Scott.

The Rev. Frederick George Scott is an Anglican minister at Drummondville, Que. He is a son of the late Dr. W. E. Scott, in his lifetime professor of anatomy at McGill college. Samson is only one of his many striking poems. It first appeared two or three years ago, but was republished in Mr. Scott's last book, My Lattice. The poem is as follows:

Plunged in night, I sit alone Eyes on this dungeon stone, Naked, shaggy and unkempt, Dreaming dreams no soul hath dreamt. Rats and vermin round my feet, Play unarm'd, contumacious sweet; Spiders weave me overhead, Silken curtains for my bed.

Day by day the mould I smell Of this fungus-blighted cell; Nightly in my haunted sleep, O'er my face the lizards creep. Gyves of iron scrape and burn Wrist and ankle when I turn. And my collar'd neck is raw, With the teeth of brass that gnaw.

God of Israel, count Thou see All my fierce captivity? Do Thy arrows feel me slain? Hear'st Thou the clanking chains? Thou who madest me so fair, Strong and buoyant as the air, Tall and noble as a tree, With the passions of the sea.

Swift as horse upon my feet, Fierce as lion in my hand, Residing, like a wisp of hay, All that dared withstand my way. Canst Thou see me through the gloom Of this subterranean tomb? Blinded tiger in his den, Once the lord and prince of men?

Clay was I; the potter Thou With Thy thumb-nail smooch'd my brow, Roll'd'st the spittle-moistened sand Into limbs between Thy hands, Thou didst pour into my blood Fury of the fire and flood, Thou didst first unclose my eyes.

And my breath of life was flame, God-like from the source it came, Whirling round like furious wind, Thoughts unthought in the mind. Strong Thou mad'st me, till at length All my weakness was my strength; Tortured am I, blind and wrecked, For a faulty abject.

From the woman at my side, Was I woman-like to hide What she asked me, as if fear Contain'd my heart's some pain? Nay, I scorned and scorn again, Towards who their tongues peev'd, Care'd I no more for Thy laws Than a wind of scattered straw.

When the earth quaked at my name And my blood was on my face, Who was I to Me, and cheat, Her who clung about my feet? From Thy open nostrils blow Wind and tempest, rain and snow; Does Thou care then, on their course For the fury of their force?

Tortured am I, wracked and bowed, But the soul within is proud; Dungeons fetters cannot still, Forces of the sunless world. Israel's God come down and see All my fierce captivity; Let Thy anger be my pain, With Thy fingers hilt my chain.

Then with thunder loud and wild, Comfort Thou Thy rebel child, And with lightning others slain, Loose my heart as night's brain. Give me splendour in my death— Not this sickening dungeon breath, Creeping down my blood like slime, Till it wastes me in my prime.

Give me back for one blind hour, Halt my former rage and power, And some giant crisis send, Meet to prove me hero and true. Then, O God, Thy mercy show— Crush him the overbearing foe, At whose life they scorn and point, By his greatness out of joint.

BOSTON SOCIETY LADY FAILS.

She is the Wife of a Prominent Lawyer—Business Complications the Cause.

Boston, March 7.—Mrs. Micael Dyer, Jr., the wife of one of Boston's prominent lawyers, a leading society woman, and one whose devotion to charity is well known, today filed a voluntary petition in insolvency in the Suffolk court. The liabilities are about \$100,000, with the value of the assets yet to be determined. The trouble is said to be due to business complications between Mrs. Dyer and her son, Dr. Willard K. Dyer, manager of the American Health Supply company of this city, the former, it is alleged, having been induced to endorse notes by the aid of which, as collateral security, he himself issued notes for more than \$100,000, though the exact amount is unknown to him, the books in which he had recorded all the transaction having been lost. It is said that the son has been at the mercy of extortionate money-lenders for the past year, and that it is principally to defeat some of the holders that the case has been put in court. Dr. Dyer says that he has formed a reorganization of his business, whereby he hopes to relieve losses incurred, which he asserts were due wholly to the fact that the concern, through lack of funds, was unable to fill its orders.

DEATH OF MRS. MARGT LUNEY.

Hampstead, Feb. 14.—A gloom has been cast over the community by the death of Mrs. Margaret Loney, Feb. 11th, in her 83rd year. Mrs. Loney had been able to go about until the day before she died. The funeral took place from the residence of B. McInyre on Feb. 13th, and was largely attended. She leaves three brothers and two sisters to mourn her loss. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. M. Neales of Woodstock, who preached from Job vii. 9, last clause. Carleton Sentinel please copy.

WOULD WORK TOGETHER.

New Girl (timidly)—I s'pose you are a fine cook, mum? Young Mistress—Eless, ma, no, I don't know a thing about it. New Girl (relieved)—Then we'll get on famously, mum—I don't either. TIT-BITS.

GOOD GOODS

REASONABLE RATES!

KEY FLANNEL

left. 20c. a yard now.

tonne, 9c., worth 11c.

tonne, 12c., worth 15c.

nts, 5/8c. a yard up to 13c

ghams, 5c.

nelettes, 5c.

ny Cotton, 3/8c. a yard.

air Grey Blankets, \$1.00,

were \$1.75.

DEPARTMENT STORE

to five. A further consideration

the address was then postponed un-

the next night of meeting. LeBaron

was clerk of the house; Harry

hour, sergeant at arms, and Tal-

Kelly and Percy Fowkes, pages.

Cochran acted as A. D. C. to his

pr. A large number of visitors were

present, including the members of the

ing Ladies' Debating society.

here are in St. Martins some claim-

to a share in the three hundred

of the late Col. Jans Bogardus

de of New York. "Dr." Wm. De-

ne, who died a short time ago, con-

fided that he was one of the heirs;

he had his claim some time ago

forwarded to New York. His claim

now sends to his children, some of

whom he first.

the first of the week Ge. Baxter,

leg working at Carson's mill, had

leg broken just above the ankle

having a pile of scantling fall

on it. The fracture was set by Dr.

Black and the patient is now doing

well.

schoner will sail the middle of

week.

DAIRY INSPECTION.

The Editor of the St. John Sun:

The above question seems to be ex-

amine the minds of the butter and

cheese generally, without regard to

well as in other parts of the provin-

will no doubt receive due considera-

tion. The coming date is set by Dr.

Frederick on March 5th, 6th and 7th

to government having expressed their

wish to appoint an inspector of butter

and cheese. It is considered a matter

of inspection which has been before

the association at its last annual meet-

ing discussed at length, and which

was held over for further considera-

tion. The main objection to the measure at that

time was that the private dairymen

ought the regulations should not apply to

the producer of the dairy placed

our local market. It is a tendency to

place the product of the

dairy in a position to crowd out that of

farm dairy.

The answer to this objection was that

private dairies when properly equipped

could handle a large quantity of

cheese as good an article as the cream-

ery. An inspection would have a tendency to

bring about that result, and consequently

the returns to the farmer.

The question naturally arises since the above

reasoning took place, and certain difficulties

have arisen in reference to dairy products

imported from Canada, without regard to

the fact that a large majority of the

importers agree that a compulsory system

of inspection must be applied to all

butter and cheese exported, and it is con-

sidered advisable by many to make inspec-

tion optional in our local market. The

difficulty above referred to appears to