A Right and Privilege of the Roman Catholic Minority Was Affected.

The Liberals Prevented the Application of the Remedy and Will Be Held Responsible.

A perfectly plain matter is made ob-Liberals see in this question a possibilityto get on the Treasury benches. Canadians should be above the old preju- ce'dor, speaking of the whole system of provincial legislature is not in all r dices that existed when the different education from 1871 to 1890 in Manispects supreme within the proving classes of the people were more divided toba. calls it distinctly denominational. Its legislative power is strictly limit Can it be that here in Canada, we are going to have enacted those unreasoning may in its nature appear to be some- in 1870, it does not appear to The to bear. Provincial autonomy is good in Lord Chancellor said: "But it seems sary to protect the Protestant or Cathonot absolute authority in a matter comthe speedy dissolution of the Dominion.

We find men of prominence emplaining-rather confusing-this question by saying that notwithstanding that the being overwhelmingly supported by the Privy Council, the highest appellate people and the bluster about previncial tribunal, has held that there is a griev- autonomy matters nothing. The quesance and that same requires remedy, tion is: Etas any right or privilege of a that after all it is a political matter Why? ought not to legislate. toda Act (1870).

Lord Herschell in delivering the judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the last appeal said:

"The appeals to the Governor-Generalin Council was founded upon the 22nd section of the Maniteba Act, 1870, and the 93rd section of the British North America Act, 1867. By the former of these statutes Manitoba was created a province of the Dominion.

Manitoba a constitution that the Impertial Parliament can alone alter or change. change it-save in respect to the follow-

may from time to time with the consent of the Legislature of any Province of the ince upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the said Legislature and may with the like consent make provision respecting the effect and operation of any such increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any Province affected thereby.

Sec. 6. Except as provided by the third-section of this act, it shall not be competent for the parliament of Canada to alter the provisions of the last mentioned act (referring to the Manitoba parliament in so far as it relates to the Province of Manitoba, or of any other act hereafter establishing new provinces in the said Dominion, subject always to the right of seem possible to say that the rights and the Legislature of the Province of Mani-privileges of the Roman Catholic mintoba to alter from time to time the provisions of any law respecting the qualification of electors and members of the Legislative Assembly and to make laws respecting elections in the said prov-

Now let us read section 22 and subsections 2 and 3 of the Manitoba act. They are as follows:

"XXII. In and for the Province, the said legislature may exclusively make and according to the following provi-

(2.) An appeal shall lie to the Governor-General-in-Council from any act or decision of the legislature of the Province, or of any provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Pro-testant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to edu-

(3.) In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General-in-Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section, is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General-in ouncil on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances in each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execu tion of the provisions of this section, and of any decision of the Governor-General in-Council under this section."

lic and Protestant populations in the parliamentary compact, must be read in The government retired, he said, undis have been proposed for the cross of San Province were about equal in number." ment.)

The next matter that will suggest itself is: Upon what terms did Manitoba matter in hand, viz., Education? We Province of Manitoba done? Has the confidence, and to inculcate a healthy nine men wounded.

may again turn to what the Lord Chan-grievance been remedied? No. Not interest in political struggles. cellor said: "The terms agreed upon so only has it not been remedied, but the have done our best," of the act of 1870."

achieved a provincial status. Again we cial law or a law passed by the Parliathe hour when the country will pass sovereign judgment upon us." may turn to the Lord Chancellor's ment of Canada."

education in the province. The provisions of this act will require examinascure and difficult to understand. For tion. It is sufficient for the present to be meted out at the polls. what purpose? Political purpose. That say that the system established was disthere should be such misconception of the true neture of this school question. That tinctly denominational. The system, with some modifications of the original the true nature of this school question scheme, the fruit of later legislation, repasses comprehension. The only possi- mained in full force until it was put an imited jurisdiction by parliamentary to the present controversy."

It will be noticed that the Lord Chanclasses of the people were more divided | toba, calls it distinctly denominational. He further states that its place—but if a Province is to be equally clear that no class of the Proteshigher than the Dominion, when it has tant or Catholic majority would have a locus standi to appeal under the 2nd secmitted to it, t en it is time to look for tion because its rights have been affected."

So we immediately see that all the talk about the Greenway government minority of the Queen's subjects, he the House of Commons they Protestant or Catholic, in relation to education been "affected"? The Because the majority in Manitoba next matter for consideration then is: will not have it. These people never ex. Was a case made out before the Lords of plain that just what has happened is the Judicial Committee of the Privy what was provided against by the Mani- Council? We may again usefully turn to the language of the Lord Chancellor:

"The sole question to be determined is whether a right or privilege which the Roman Catholic minority previously en-joyed has been affected by the legislation of 1890. Their Lordships are un- it at such a cost." able to see how the question can receive any but an affirmative answer. Contrast tibe 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 control and management were in the hands of the Roman The Imperial confirmation of the Mani- Catholics, who could select the books to having this right or privilege, it has been preventing her from being present upon toba Act theing "The British North be used and determine the character of America Act, 1871,") therefore gave the religious teaching. These schools money contributed for school purposes neither has the Province the power to purposes by local assessment was, so far as it fell upon Catholics, applied only to wards the support of Catholic schools. will receive no aid from the state. said Deminion, increase, diminish or will receive no aid from the state.

They must depend entirely for have done so heroically, for which they HAVANA, April 24. — Dispatches rethe taxes out of which state aid is grantstatute, fall alike on Catholics and Pro- majority. testants. Moreover, while the Catholic inhabitants remain liable to local assessment for school purposes the proceeds of that assessment are no longer destined to any extent for the support of Catholic schools, but afford the means o maintaining schools which they regard as no more suitable for the education of Catholic children than if they were distinctively Protestant in their character. In view of this comparison it does not ority in relation to education which ex-

isted prior to 1890 have not been af-

What remains to be said? Nothing, absolutely nothing. As the Liberals still surround this question with arguments of expediency and utility, and further that the majority must be sup- all round to read an old-fashioned book surrender of the garrison with honor, ported, and would seemingly talk seriously, we must disclose the tactics of ously, we must disclose the tactics of laws in relation to education, subject the pure party and the loyal party. What lovalty is there in this policy? None. The highest judicial tribunal in the land has pronounced that a right or ferred this morning with M. Loubet, he decided to remain under the privilege of the Roman Catholic minority Brisson, Peytral and Poincarre. He will Spanish flag. He said that the inof the Queen's subjects in relation to receive M. Bourgeois, Sarrien, Leroyer surgents, during the first day's fighting, education in the Province of Manitoba and Melina this afternoon. The papers being the insurgent Colonel Pena, who has been affected. But contrary to all agree that yesterday's vote in the cham- had recently landed in Cuba, and that has been affected. But contrary to all true tradition and justice, arguments specious in their nature are voiced to prevent that being done that was expressly guaranteed, and a breach of faith is endeavored to be written upon the fair ators. According to Le Gaulois, the pages of Canadian history. It has been new premier will appear in the chamber carried to Manzanillo, and Gen. Hunoz, pages of Canadian history. It has been with the dissolution decree in his attempted to argue that there were no pocket. Le Gaulois added that as the left that city on board four small gunagreements on the matter of education, result of his experiment with a Radical boats and two tugboats for the river and that the provincial act of 1871 is cabinet President Faure has resolved to Canto, and protected by the guns of the not in its nature one of carrying out the take a determined stand upon constitu- warships, the troops were landed at two previous treaties in respect to the matter. Again we have the language of the Lord cor. The Royalists regard the proceed-Again we have the language of the Lord cor. The Royalists regard the proceed-landing than they beat a retreat. As Chancellor: "It is notorious that there ings in the chamber in the light of a vicwere acute differences of opinion be-It will therefore be seen that the tween Catholics and Protestants on the predict a presidential crisis. Catholics are given no special position, education question prior to 1870. This but the Protestants also have guaranteed is recognized and emphasized in almost terday M. Bourgeois said that the gov- viously been the rendezvous of the inrights. With respect to the population every line of these enactments. There ernment desired to make it clear that surgent forces of the districts. at the time of the union, we have this is no doubt either what the points of answered: "At the time when the difference were, and it is in the light of trious precursors, Gambetta and Ferry Province of Manitoba became part of the these that the 22nd section of the Mani- which laid down that the chamber elected Dominion of Canada, the Roman Catho- toba act of 1870, which was in truth a by universal suffrage alone had the to the rank of major, and Lieut. Vic-

mentary compact.

passed by the legislature of Manitoba erals have prevented it. The country, was an act to establish a system of though, will hold them answerable for

The argument that it affects the autonomy of Manitoba is an argument of no imited jurisdiction by parliamentary. ble explanation for it is the fact that the end to l'y the acts which have given rise compact in respect to education.

The was the third and final day of the cellise expected to reach the outposts of Buluwayo during the first week in May Lord Chancellor said:

"It must be remembered that the To well understand any matter that mind the circumstances which existed disputes and broils between Carnolics and what involved is to well establish your ships an extravagant notion that in disputes and broils between Catholics and what involved is to well establish your creating a legislature for the province non-Catholics, that are now unknown in premise and work from that. Now, the with limited powers it show do have been the Mother Country? The speaks little for premise here is that the Imperial part thought expedient, in case either Cathothe intelligence of our people if such is liament has guaranteed, what? That lics or Protestants became either Catholics or Protestants became e preponderant. to be the case. Should it become a fact there shall be an appeal by a minority of and rights which had come into existto be the case. Should it become a fact there shall be an appeal by a minority of ence under different of reumstances were those who how foster and add fuel to the Queen's subjects, be they Protestant interfered with, to give the Dominion fire in the way of crying out for proving or Catholic—it is not the majority that government pover to legislate upon cial autonomy will have a heavy burden have been guaranteed anything. The matters of education so far as was neceslie minorit, y as the case might be."

> is coercive. The only people who so of a long literary effort, referred to the cry out are the Liberals, for political special significance given to the present effect, yet we have a prominent member
>
> Americans, pointing out the timeliness of that warty, Mr. Carrol, a member of of the gift as containing in the recognithe present House of Commons, stating tion of Shakespeare a common bond of on the floor of the house that he was

> page 3,281 of Hansard.) Manitoba, it is true, offered to secular, itoba College, an eminent Presbyterian After the ceremony Mr. Arbuthnot that separate schools could only be ated Press: system, much as this end is to be tween the two countries." desired, I could not consent to purchase ceremony Mr. Bayard said:

that beyond the question of a doubt the United States is used.' Catholics are entitled to have schools a The few Americans present included maintained by their own taxes and are present included maintained by their own taxes and are present included present included present included maintained by their own taxes and are present included present included present included maintained by their own taxes and are present included entitled to a portion of the state aid, and anderson) sent her regrets, her health prejudicially affected, in fact abrogated, the occasion. What is the position of the Roman say at the polls is certain. The Con- There is no boundary line in it." Catholic minority under the acts of servative leaders have ascended to the remark was greatly cheered. 1890? Schools of their own denomination conducted according to their views to grapple with a great question and

. THE "TIMES" AGAIN.

To the Editor: -Your contemporary The Times before writing should down the storehouses and doing great make up its mind to the line to be pursued on any question, and I would ad-

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

Paris, April 24.—President Faure con-

tional grounds, and will pursue a line of points in the vicinity of the besieged fort. conduct in opposition to Socialistic ran- The insurgents no sooner saw the troops tory, and demand the summoning of a column started in pursuit of the insurnational assembly. The Conservatives gents and followed them to Jaguez

In his statement to the deputies yes-

they had not abandoned for a minute the doctrine professed by their illus-The Lors Chancellor, it will be seen, couraged. They wished to express their

cellor said: "The terms agreed upon so only has it not been remedied, but the far as education was concerned must be government of the day in that province taken to be embodied in the 22nd section flatly refuse to remedy the matter.

CAPETOWN, April 25.—The general regreat Democratic party whose to make the republic the instrument of have been a reverse for the British who What was then to be done? The Do- moral and social progress an da lasting We then come to view Manitoba as a minion had to act. We have the lan-means of lessening the in equalities of were greatly outnumbered, and once We then come to view Manitoba as a minion had to act. We have the lanprovince. What was done by Manitoba

The remedy is either a provin
The remedy is either a provinin respect to education when she had point: "The remedy is either a provingreat task. We await vith confidence

anguage:

"Amongst the very first measures endeavored to pass the law but the Libleral legislature of Manitoba erals have prevented it. The country, manded urgency on the proposition was rejected by a vote of A patrol was to have left.

A patrol was to have left. though, will note them them them will proposition was the cted by a vote of their conduct—condign punishment will 214 to 33, and the senate adjourned till

KESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY.

S TRATFORD-ON-AVON, April 23.—This ebration of Shakespeare's birthday. The U. S. ambassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, and his wife and daughter, arrived wards. in company with Mr. George F. Parker of New York, the U.S. consul at Birmingham. They were the earliest arrivals and were warmly greeted. The other guests included a number of members of the Players' club of New York which organization has presented through Mr. Parker, a portrait of Edwin Booth as Hamlet to the Shakespeare Theatre and Museum.

Mr. Bayard drove to the Shakespeare church, where a window contributed by Americans was to be unveiled. He was accompanied by Lord Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, and when the U.S. ambassador entered the edifice "Hail Columbia" was played upon the We hear it said that the remedial bill organ. Mr. Bayard, during the course feeling and sympathy

Rev. Mr. Arbuthnot, vicar of the against the measure because it was "not parish, then made a speech describing in Wolfville that Freddie underwent a coercive enough to be really useful and the window, after which Mr. Bayard was very severe illness, though perhaps the advantageous to the minority." (See escorted to a raised dais in the south transept. There he pulled the cord of the curtain covering the beautiful win- of the case may be the means of belping dow, and the American memorial to ize the schools, but this would be un- Shakespeare was unveiled. Mr. Bayard December, 1893, Freddie was taken ill satisfactory to both Protestants and thereupon made a few appropriate re-Catholics. Rev. Principal King of Man marks, which were well received by the

divine, said: "Even if it were a fact said to a representative of the Associ-"I wish to thank all Amequitably got rid of through the entired erica for this noble gift presented to the secularization of our public school church by anonymous American donors.

System much as this and is to be call attention to the service. It is that It is therefore seen that to secularize of the Episcopal church as used in America, and instead of a prayer for the the schools will not do. It is also seen Queen, a prayer for the President of the

and therefore there is a wrong, and there is a remedy, the highest court of there is a remedy; the highest court of luncheon at the town hall. Mr. Bayard out of the general taxation of the Pro- the realm has so determined. That the met with an enthusiastic reception, and The Dominion has no power to change it vince, and the money raised for these Conservative government have endeav-in replying to the toast of his health he ored to perform a high duty cast upon the made a brief address, during which he said: "We have met at Shakespeare's them is patent. That the people will so home without a shadow of difference.

ther support upon the contributions of merit the country's thanks and support, deived here from Manzanillo, province shine and for several days was carried which will assuredly be given and the of Santiago de Cuba, give details of the out and taken for a drive. This brought the taxes out of which state aid is granted for the schools provided for by the
party returned to office with increased
gallant defence of Fort Zanja, near on the relapse. The doctor was again
gallant defence of Fort Zanja, near called in and as he continued to grow Canto, by a small force of Spanish troops. The fort, it appears, was be- Things then looked very dark, as despite sieged by about 3,500 men under the medical care he did not get any bet-Roderiguez, Rabi, Capote and others. finding the injury it was doing to the The attack of the insurgents was carried believe the government were in earnest with them two rapid fire guns, one of in proposing the aid to the line. Per- them belonged to Rabi's column and the haps so, but in that case the fool of fools other was recently landed near Guayawas the Times. It not only believed it, bol and was manned by American gunbut it knew the base motive of the gov-ners. The latter made excellent pracernment in proposing this aid, the base tice, firing about 215 shots, destroying motive of the C.P.R. in asking it, and the small reservoirs used for the storage of water, riddling the barracks, beating

vise it before attributing bad motives sengers to the fort offering to accept the ed their intention of accepting death before surrender. The behavior of the Spaniards so impressed the messenof the insurgents, that after last visit to the lost thirty-three killed, among them

This course is favored by many sen-garrison only had eight men wounded. News of the siege of Fort Zanja was Camanaiguan, where General Hunoz destroyed the large camp which had pre-

Captain Antonio Sanchez Bernal, of Union battalion, who commanded the detachment of troops which so bravely held the fort, has been promoted Fernando for valorous conduct in convey-(Lord Herschell in Privy Council judg- puts the matter plain-it is not a matter hope in the majority for reform which ing water to the fort under the fire of ordinary statute law, but a parlia- sustained the government against almost of the enemy. At Sevilla, Capt. Canosa daily attacks. The government for the surprised an insurgent camp at night mentary compact.

Then, since a right or privilege is afFrench democracy in its natural course; with a force of guerrillas, killing eight insurgents, including Caldarin, the injoin the Dominion, in respect to the fected, what has the legislature of the to inspire the Republican party with surgent leader. The Spanish force had

WAR WITH THE MATABELES.

have been a reverse for the British, who fighting than they did years ago. They threw themselves on the ground when

they saw the machine guns going into action, and repeatedly tried to Outflank the troops. The evidence points to the Matabeles having an intention of deavoring to surround the town and cut A patrol was to have left Buluwayo or

Thursday in order to ascertain if the route to Salisbury is still open for the from Mafeking, upon which body of men rests the hope of those living in Buluwayo. The advance guard of this column and the main body, it is hoped, wil reach the besieged town soon after

There can be no question that on the occasion of the recent sortie prodigies of valor were performed by some of th British troops.

A YOUNG LAD'S RESCUE.

CONFINED TO HIS ROOM FOR MORE THAN A YEAR.

An Intense Sufferer Through Pains in the Muscles of His Legs and Arms-Reduced Almost to a Living Skeleton. [From the Wolfville, N. S., Acadian.[

Mr. T. W. Beckwith is the proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Wolfville, the most important hostelry in the town, and is a nan well known and esteemed through out that section. He has a bright hand some looking son, 13 years of age, named Freddie, who is a lad of more than average intelligence. It is pretty well known very severe illness, though perhaps the means to which he owes his recovery is not so generally known and a statemen't and was confined to his room and his bed until March, 1894. Two different physicians were called in during his long mass. One said he had la grippe and the other that his trouble was rheumatic ever. He was troubled with

pains through the muscles of his legs and arms, after three or four days was obliged to take to bed, where he lay nearly all winter, suffering terribly from the pains. He became reduced almost to a skeleton and was unable to relish food of any kind. During his illness he suffered relapse owing to trying to get up sooner than he Boy-like he was anxious to get should. worse he was ordered once more to bed ter. At last his father decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Soon after beginning their use Freddie began to feel | His appetite began to return and the pains were less severe. As he continued the use of the Pink Pills he re-

in about a month was apparently as wellas ever, the only remaining symptom of his trying illness being a slight pain in the leg, which did not disappear for several months. It is over one and a half rears ago since Freddie took his last pill, and in that time he has not had a recurrence of the attack. There is no doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured him, and both the boy and his parents speak highly in their praise.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the medical marvel of the age. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed. They are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail, from Dr. Williams' Medicine ompany, Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutions against which the public is cautioned.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

Paris, April 24. - President Faure spent to-day in conferences with the political leaders of the various parties, but M. Bourgeois' successor is still un-L. Loubet assured the President that the senate having affirmed its constitutional prerogatives would not offer any factions opposition even to a radical cabinet. M. Brison A. Poincarre advised the President to form Radico-Republican cabinet.

M. Faure had over an hour's conversation with M. Meline, and it is believed that he has asked him to form a cabinet, as it was foreshadowed he would do last night. But M. Meline wants a decree to dissolve the chambers and go to the country, as a condition of his accepting the responsibility of forming a cabinet and this President Faure hesitates to agree to.

Then Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Onild, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. Wan she had Children, soe gave them Centorie

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continued the use of the Pink Pills he re-gained health and strength rapidly, and DR. J. GOLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freema that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA. RHEUMATISM, &c.

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prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times

want and fill a place."—Medical Times
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Maclure Capture Trophy - C Coming

The fifteen hund

percentage of the park yesterday, wit the finest exhibition in Victoria. The raw, and a high wi the entire game. unfavorable con crowd of spectators gate and filled the that baseball is ray in public esteem. hit shy in expres the batting would error column would with more than to the fan was off his ers, without except ner that drew roun the spectators. brilliant stops, fir running catches. the grand stand and Babbit must h windy city." wind seemed to be sphere out of Peq oria's left fielder ball, and following course, finally gath tainly made the fir in this city. Babbit stances. They were To correctly gauge a ot yesterday's embry

rare ability. Mr. T. W. Edwards teur umpire has wor tending over the e-officiated in this tryin taken place in this ci years, kindly filled the first professional played in this proving cellent judgment was tified by the fact that and the Seattle playe selves as highly deligh cisions. There were on the bases vesterda strikes Mr. Edwards of showing his ability

entire match his r players and spectator From the time that first ball past the r square, the game was terest of all was stim ness of the score trying positions in seemed to be place stages of the game, way in which the team selves from apparent tions. Darby again splendid control, his nervy head-work. came here with the re a heavy batting aggr and one run, and th unearned.

The Seattle players

first three innings-lead by getting in o inning, and adding a Owney Patton took O'Neil's sacrifice hi second, and Captain centre. There were t big "Baby" Whalin Baby "lined her and the welkin rang the "kids" as Patto and home, thus run for Victoria. were kalsomined in third Patton again knocked a fly to which the latter Blandford realized countable manner t hole in his hands Pa served dancing arou followed with a sp advancing Patton Klopf put the ball i it came down it got second, and was thro Patton crossed the cheers and secured Victoria. That run it won the game, man to bat, flew out toria's run getting v the rest of the game In the fourth innin Seattle would more Blandford led off wit followed with a prett beyond Klopf's reach captain turned tail a to make an out. Bla frisky and running caught napping by a on Pequigney's part, to O'Neil, and Blanf a frantic effort to get Robinson went to fir seemed to take on a "rooters" for the V.
"Count" Campau rapped out a hit. The and Darby was in a

lost control, for he pre his base on balls, and across the plate. The to one in Victoria's fa were full, though, and given the game to Seat But, luckily for the longed-for hit faile ize. Darby braced "Strike one, strike two were the sounds that succession from Ump as Butler, the Seattle ned the atmosphere in nect with the sphere.

were not over by a

were still three men o

would he get out?" query in the though

For a moment it seem