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Five men were badly ners bruised to-day by treet electric car run speed. When near the track and dashar, which was broken

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Baking Powder

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Explanations by the Premier as to the Situation in the Cabinet.

Hon. Mr. Angers Gives the Reasons and Circumstances of His Withdrawal

In the Senate on the 11th instant Hon. Mr. Scott reminded the Premier of his promise that he would announce whether the gentlemen who were reported to have resigned have either resigned or are still members of the government.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said-I am in a hon, gentleman has put. Upon the receipt of the answer to the remedial order which the house a few days ago, not to proceed with remedial legislation during the present session, but in view, as then expressed, of answer from the government of Manitoba that they were prepared to still further consider any further representation which might be made by the Dominion of Canada, we thought it best in the interest of the Dominion-in the interest of those who had this remedial legislation, or what was to be obtained from the adoption of this remedial legislation, most at heart—to postpone its consideration until we had communicated with that government in order to ascertain how far they were prepared to accede to the terms of that remedial order, and the judgment delivered by the Lord Chancelior of the Privy Council of England upon this subject; I refer now to the last our colleagues, I regret to say, took exception—the hon. Minister of Agriculture, who has the honor of a seat in this House, the Postmaster General and the Minister of interests of those whom they represented, and in the interests of the minority of the Province of Manitoba, it was the bounden Province of Manitoba, it was the bounden duty of the Government of Canada to proceed at once during the present session with remedial legislation. I regret to say we did Mr. Angers next took up the various para not come to an unanimous decision upon this graphs in the government's declara-point. My hon friend who is in this tion. He was sorry to have to differ House, and who, I regret to say, still holds from his colleagues with respect to the opinion that he first entertained, declines to re-enter the Cabinet unless we are with so important and intricate a question prepared to concede the points which he has so forcibly and elequently urged upon his colleagues. The majority of the Council, however, deemed it, as I have already Mr. Ewart's draft bill had been before the cil, however, deemed it, as I have already stated, more to the interest of the peace public for three months. It was proposed and welfare of the Dominion, and more to to enter into negotiations with the governthe benefit of those deeply interested in ment of Manitoba. But the law required this very important question, that we that any negotiations upon this subject should not proceed as they desired. My hon. friend is in the House and will be better able to state his reasons than I possibly had just prorogued, and was not obliged to meet before the first or second week of July can. I may, however, with the permission of the Senate, after he has spoken think it next. Therefore, the Dominion government necessary to make further explanations. would be unable to approach again, and he necessary to make further explanations. These gentlemen sent in their resignations. I am glad to say that after mature deliberal legislature of that province, and they would those and in a firm belief in the honesty of have to approach the government, which it their colleagues they have decided to re- was true was a responsible government, but main with the Government, the mem-bers of which have expressed to them their determination that should ment came to the decision to make the Manitoba refuse to grant remedial legisla-tion to restore to the minority of Manitoba the rights of which they were deprived by Monday, but that the government should the acts of 1890, then the government of tothe acts of 1890, then the government of to-day will be pledged to risk its position, each individual his own political reputation, and introduce remedial legislation, and to trust introduce remedial legislation, and to trust to the good sense and fairness of the House of Commons and the Senate to carry it into operation. I may say, and I say it in all sincerity, that I look forward with much fear and great anxiety to the future of this country if we, without having exhausted every possible means to obtain from the legislature and the government of Manitcha but objecting in the most positive manner.

The sense that were not dependent upon the government but it was not dependent upon the government but it was not dependent upon the government by the government were the grounds that induced me to part from my colleagues upon this important question. Of course, for the country, it matters very little when a colleague of the hon. gentleman leaves the cabinet. We are not so in touch with the legislature and the government of Manitoba but objecting in the most positive manner a redress for the grievances of the minority that any negotiation should be had with the in that province—I say I look forward with government of Manitoba. Mr. Angers demuch apprehension to the effect of a policy which would force on an almost independent province, so far as local matters are con. the position of the Catholic minority, who cerned, a law which would have to be carried out in all its details, should they refuse to do it, by any Dominion government or any Deminion parliament. I ask every well-wisher of his country to reflect well upon that point. There are certain provincial rights which every province has. The difficulties which present themselves to my mind in attempting to force upon an unwilling people any kind of legislation will render whatever that may be useless to those whom it is the intention of randomner. those whom it is the intention of parliament | minority was told that it should be satisfied to aid if it possibly can. My other two colleagues, I am very much pleased to say, that is the Minister of Public Works and the Postmaster-General, after much had a similar promise from the Premier durant of the promise from the Premier durant of the promise from the Premier durant of reflection, and having considered the representations which have been made ginning of the present session. In view of to them from the standpoint which I have given to the house, and with a distinct and positive understanding that this government courage to the minority or the Province of will proceed with legislation should it be denied by the people of Manitoba, consented to wait and accept a second promise? The to retain their portfolios, and remain in the government until the time arrives when it will be an imperative duty of the government to act in this matter. I sincerely regret for more reasons than one that one of mising to grant relief when the time would remain the second was not so good. "That noble voice," proceeded the speaker, "we heard at the beginning of the session, promising to grant relief when the time would remain the second was not so good. my colleagues, who has sat beside me ever since I came to the Senate, has not been able to take that view. I must be permit ted to say, although in his presence, that I believe he is actuated by the highest patriotic motives. I believe that he has but one single object in view, and that is the securing to his fellow-countrymen rights of which he knows they have been despoiled, and which he desires to restore to them. The only difference of opinion between that hon, gentleman and myself and my colleagues was as to the best mode of carrying that out. I do not know that at present I need say more upon this question. I have expressed the regret I feel deeply over the severance of the personal and pol-itical relations which I have held with my colleague, who has occupied a seat on my right since we have been in the Senate, and hope the time is not far distant when he may be enabled to see, although he may not

be able to see with us at the present mo ment, that he will at least give us credit for having pursued that course which we believed to be the best in the interests of the Dominion, and those who have been deprived of their rights. (Applause.)
Mr. Angers said:—I have to inform the
House that I have obtained through the Prime Minister permission from His Excellency to state to you the reasons and circumstances of my withdrawal from the ority to a certain extent too in an unfavorable position, still between this day and the day that parliament meets again such an ex-Cabinet. On the 8th July, instant, I wrote to the Prime Minister the following letter: I have the honor to inform you in writing, as I have already done verbally, that I citement will go over the country in opposition accept the responsibility you are about to make in the Senate in the Manitoba that if the governable of the minority of Manitoba that if the governable of the minority of Manitoba that if the governable of the minority of Manitoba that if the governable of the minority of Manitoba that if the governable of the minority is a country in a better position to carry in the country they before His Excellency my resignation and day, it will then be afraid. The minority is

obtain permission for me to state in the Senate the causes and reasons of my withdrawal from the Cabinet. "I remain, yours truly,

"A. R. ANGERS." That permission to give those explanations I received yesterday, and agreed to post-pone them until to-day. It is unnecessary for me to go through the history of this im-

portant question of the separate schools in Manitoba, especially in this house, where every man is conversant with all that has seen published concerning them. I have, however, to recall a period not very distant from the present day, when it is necessary I think to do justice to myself that I should lay before the house the main points which have been decided by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council. (Mr. Angers then quoted at some length from the judgments of the Privy Council as to the position of the Roman Catholic minority, position to answer the question which the and read the terms of the Imperial order in council commanding the observance of the judgment. He went on to detail the Government's declaration made on Monday last.) "To this declaration," proceeded Mr. Angers, "I was unable to assent, and I what we considered an intimation in that at the opening of my address. I shall state to the house what are my grounds for being unable to subscribe my assent and my name as a member of the Cabinet to this declaration." Mr. Angers then examined clause by clause the answer of the Manitoba legislature to the remedial order, and declared

possibility of an amicable settlement on the basis of action by the Manitoba government. as hoped for by the government of the Do-minion. In his opinion the reason given for the abolition of separate schools by the Manitoba legislature was not the true one. Mr. McCarthy, when he came before the Privy Council of Canada, speaking in the name of the province of Manitoba, stated the true it shall not be competent for the parliament decision, delivered on the 25th of Jan-uary, 1895. To that decision three of and the true object was to deprive them of object of the abolition of separate schools, their language so as to make them English. (Hear, hear.) "It was impossible," continued Mr. Angers, "after hearing this answer, for me to subscribe to the first para-Public Works. They considered that in the graph of the government's declaration that interests of those whom they represented, in that paper was to be found a hope of an amicable settlement of the Manitoba school

the reason assigned for not dealing but with the legislature. The legislature

might say, humbly approach again, the

might thus be thrust out of their fort, and left standing again in the open field. He had been able to show that he had not been hasty, although he had to a certain extent been putting the minority in an unfavorable the minority may never have it, and conseposition, less favorable than it was to-day, quently I could not take upon myself the for the attention they have given me in this matter, and I hope I have not uttered one

Manitoba, and to induce all lovers of justice come to the minority, has been suppressed Now, under this, the necessary delay granted to perfect the legislation which has been handed in by Mr. Ewart when he made his argument, the minerity, who have now an acquired right to come before parliament, would not run the risk of seeing the door closed upon it by an evasive answer or by a promise that could not be carried out, or by proposed doing so in the month of June or

promise, for instance, that the legislature of Manitoba having just closed, it is impossible for the government to call it together before the month of January, but that he July next. What will be the position of the government if they come before parliament in January with such a declaration? The minority will have been put out of the fort, is will be standing out again in the mise. That was my objection to the paragraph in the declaration of the government, and I offered the one which I have just read to you, but it was voted down. The declaratson made by the government admits of a don't as to the actual jurisdiction of par-liament. The one that I offered granted

a delay, but raised no suspicion as to the jurisdiction of parliament. In an-other way, although I must confess that I have done that to show that I was not hasty, although I was putting the mincitement will go over the country in opposi-

told that it should be satisfied with the declaration made by the government, because there is in it a determination binding the government to bring before parliament reme-dial legislation, that the minority had just the same promise from the government be-fore. He read the extract from the speech Sir Mackenzie Bowell-My hon friend's expression when speaking of my promise as a promise or declaration in the speech that I made when the debate upon the address was

of the Premier at the opening days of the session, which, he said, was a promise given in answer to the speech from the throne. Was it necessary to get another declaration of the same kind to induce all the lovers of justice to wait and accept another promise for me, the first one is good, and for me the second one is not so good. The second one is embarrassed with procedure which may deprive the leader of this house and his government of moving it before parliament That noble voice that we heard at the begin ning of the session granting this release when the time would come, and it has come, though the minority has been suppress

Sir Mackenzie Bowell-What has been uppressed?
Mr. Angers—Your promise has been suppressed by an influence which it seems, although existing in a small traction of the of the answer to the remedial order which was sent to the Manitoba legislature, and which was received a week ago last Monday, the government, after due consideration, came to the conclusion which I read to the house a few days are not to preced to the remedial order. He followed this up by reading the Dominion declaration of the Government. After redeclaration of the Government. After recalling to this House the voice of the leader of it at the beginning of the session, think it is my duty, before closing, to recall sent in the letter of resignation which I read the echo of another voice upon this very subject. I quote from the second volume of Mr. Pope on the life of Sir John Macdonald. At page 248 I read the following, which is an extract from a letter: "You ask me for advice as to the course you should take upon the vexed question of separate schools in your Province. There his inability to discover in it the slightest is, it seems to me, but one course open to you. By the Manitoba Act the provisions of the B. N A. Act, of section 93, respecting laws passed for the protection of minorities in educational matters, are made applicable to Manitoba and cannot be hanged. By the Imperial Act confirming the establishment of the new provinces, 34 and 35 Vic., chap. 28, sec. 6, it is provided that of Canada to alter the provisions of the Manitoba act in so far as it relates to the province of Manitoba. Obviously, therefore, the separate school system in Manitoba is beyond the reach of the legislature or of the Dominion parliament." After pointing out that Sir John Macdonald, according to Mr. Pope, was not a sympathizer with the movement for the abolition of the dual language, Mr. Angers proceeded: Now that spirit I think the Premier of Canada is essed of, but, unfortunately, I fear that his power of action upon the suppressing of the opposition that might be made to the putting into execution of the mandate of the Queen, and of the remedial order, is stronger and greater than his intention. The hon. leader has in his hands the present; no man, perhaps, in Canada could more effectively have given remedial legislation to the minority than himself this session, but having the present in his hands, he has not the future. He has not the to-morrow and blind fate between the time for legislation, and you cannot anticipate now when it will be—it may be one year, it may be two years, ossession to give us that remedial legislation may have vanished. I am justified in speaking so from an extract which I will read to the House from the Hamilton Spectator: "The result of the grand tug-of-war in the Dominion cabinet is that there is to ever that is interfered with. My personal be no remedial legislation introduced this another session of the present parliament will be held and that a bill to provide remedial legislation will be presented only in that session. We do not think that to be at all likely. The same influence which prevented the introduction of a bill now cabinet. We are not so in touch with the people, as it is said, that it can have for the government any serious consequences, and from these utterances in this house I have come to the conclusion that his two other colleagues have returned to their portfolios. My opinion was if my judgment was well founded that it was impossible for me, and it still is impossible for me, to doubt that remedial legislation, by the action of the

> harsh or unsatisfactory to the leader of the overnment and of this house. After some personal explanations by Sir Frank Smith, Sir Mackenzie Bowell said before the orders of the day were called he had one or to do so." In my letter to my hon. friend two remarks to make in reply to the statement in explanation given by the Minister of Agriculture. Before doing so, he expressed his regret at the tone exhibited in the latter portion of his statement. His remarks, I considered, were personal to myself, and as such I resent them. Without going into particulars in reference to this matter, there has not been, I say for myself, member of the government with whom I have been on more intimate terms and with whom I have consulted as frankly and given my opinion as frankly as I have with the hon. gentleman, and that he should have closed his remarks with the statements which he made in reference to myself and made. I say for my colleagues—and I relt-the position I hold in the Cabinet of this erate it for myself—that the pledges that we country was a matter of very great surprise to me, and I can only repeat the remark for life-if life lasts, and we are enabled to I made, that I deeply regret it. Now, do it by the majority in the parliament until to day, the only material difference of Canada. What the Manitoba govthat I was aware that existed between that ernment say under that order is ed and the course which should be pursued mands made by the remedial friend was always frank in stating that he culture maintained that it would

government, has received such a blow that

esponsibility of running the risk that they

hould not get it. I must thank the house

word that could be construed as expressing

lisappointment or anything that could be

than himself, and I never in any way wished the House to understand that owing to his position in the Cabinet he was unable to do it. On the contrary, I contend he is.

under consideration was frank and explicit, but that I had changed that because I had been suppressed by some other power. Now it may be that he meant something other than the interpretation which I placed upon it. Now, my hon. friend should be more frank. He knows that in all matters affecting the State and all matters which are of grave importance, there is always but as a governor of one of the great prov-inces of this country, that when difficulties and divergencies of opinion arise in the cabinet there must be some concession, either on one side or the other, and he should have been more frank, and stated that when these itoba legislature. I said also here frankly, and there is no misunderstanding of my position, that personally I am not in favor of separate schools. I stated distinctly that I believed that Manitoba came into this Dominion with the distinct and positive promise implied, and as it was believed incorporated in the act which gave them the constitution, that they should have the right of separate schools, retained to them for ever in the same manner that they are enjoyed by the provinces of Ontario and dividual opinion may be, as a public man, I to the fullest possible extent the promises position they are to day. It is true I sympathize, as far as any man can do, with the minority on account of the delays which bave taken place, but have those delays been the fault of the government? It may been the fault of the government? It may the right to pass that act, and if we dis-If there are people in this Dominion who teach morals and religion as they under are sensitive as to interference with the stand it in those schools, and that they shall although he says it will be next session, and that they shall that strength that the Premier had in his provincial autonomy or provincial rights it in addition to that partake of a distribuis the gentlemen from Quebec. They were tion of the public funds upon some printhe men who helped to frame the constitution, who took particular pains in order to management of their schools is all, I take it, protect the minority in each of the prove that a reasonable man and the most earnest inces, and they are extremely jealous when- of them who are demanding it have ever reason, as I have stated already, for asking ment of which I am the head are prepared session. It is semi-officially announced that for this delay was to place ourselves in a to go if the parliament of Canada will susposition to prevent the charge being made in the future that we had acted precipi. measure of relief from those who are in the tately and that we had thrust upon the interest of peace andharmony of this coun-Province a system of schools without giving try giving it to them. It is not a question them the opportunity of at least saying as to whether we should go into an investi-whether they would come down one step gation of the position of the schools prior to from the position they had taken in 1890. I say on behalf of my government we order to relieve the Dominion Parliament from inflicting upon them Dominion legislation which might prove of minority have been deprived of their right, very great danger to the provincial autono-my and at the same time to the peace of this country. What I object to more par-ticularly in the remarks of my hon. friend blis country. What I object to more particularly in the remarks of my hon. friend those rights and establish such a system of is the doubt of the sincerity of those with education in that province as will meet the who kappen associated for some years. whom he has been associated for some years, reasonable requirements of the demanders of prisoners or anybody else, can see that and in that respect I have to thank the hon. of separate schools, providing that there perhaps the treatment they meted out member for Toronto for the remarks he should be beyond peradventure in any made, and I have to say this to him, that system which might be called in an if my Upper Canadian colleagues think proit is a quality they do not possess—to retire | the position I take. I would reject, and refrom the government on account of this from the government on account of this ject at once, any attempt to appoint a conquestion, if my health remains as it is I mission. It would be utterly useless; but I shall try and fill the position with gentle-wen who hold views on this and other im-with a declaration that they are willing to portant questions in accordance with my own. The hon gentleman said further—sition: "Are you prepared to restore Sepand it is for this that I thank him—that he arate schools under such a system as will doubted whether if they gave remedial legislation one of them would ever come back to the house, or ever be elected. If After recess, Sir Mackenz's Bowell conthat be the case—and probably it is—so tinued his remarks, dealing with the answer much the greater is the credit that should go from Manitoba to the Dominion government. to men who take their political life in their He then compared the declaration made by hands with defeat staring them in the face, the government with the counter proposition and come down and say, "I will do submitted, and left it with the House to justice to that hon. gentleman's co religionist in the Dominion while I have the power

hon. gentleman and his colleagues was as to they will not grant the full measure the particular mode which should be adoptorder in connection with the carrying out of the the Manitoba government to inquire as to judgment of the Privy Council and of the the actual meaning of their answer to the remedial order based thereon. My hon, remedial order, while the Minister of Agriopen field, and the government will not be able to move parliament to fulfil their propostponement of the question to another ation with a government which, session. He gave his reasons for them to bis interpretation, had insulted the mement of the question to another ation with a government which, according me and to my other colleagues. Those were not considered of that weight which would did not understand the question when they justify him in pursuing the course that he passed the order. Sir Mackenzie maintained suggested, and when he states to the Senate that this was a matter of opinion, and dealcourse was adopted on account of some ing with grave questions of a constitutional outside influence, or other influence, I am character, such as this, it was not well to be at a loss to know what he means by that. I would much rather that he had been frank, and stated what he really meant, without leaving the impression that my position in the Cabinet or my position as Premier or in the country was held on any formular in approval of the moderate policy the government. the country was held on sufferance ment had adopted. Sir Mackenzie closed Mr. Angers—Allow me to interrupt the with an eloquent appeal for toleration, in hon, gentleman there, because I think he which he declared that unless men were

expressing regret at receiving his resigna-

tion—for no one regretted it more than I did, and what I considered to be the ex-

introduced by the government, securing to the minority of Manitoba the rights and

privileges of which the Lords of the Im-

perial Privy Council declared they had been

deprived, should, I venture to say, have

been accepted by you as a guarantee of their

dence in those pledges which they have

have given as public men will be carried out

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Val Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

legislation. which they have received. Now, they occudifferences of opinion exist, that when the policy adopted to day by the government holds any opinion on this matter, who feels went to jail in default of \$1,000 bail. was a suggestion of my own, in order to bring together the whole of the elements of that cabinet, that we could come down as the cabinet, that we could come down as one man, and pledge ourselves, when we thought the time had arrived, to grant to beach his children the religion which he himthe minority of the province of Manitoba self fosters, whether it would not be better the minority of the provided the those rights which I have always stated in that they should have those concessions this house and out of the house to my own made by Manitoba than to be forced upon individual friends, privately and publicly, that they had been deprived of by the Manare all the difficulties, there are all the annoyances, there are all the obstructions that will be constantly thrown in the way of carrying it out, as instanced in the very order from which, if they proceeded with themselves, you would be relieved Having quoted the language which in his opinion warranted the opinion that the province was holding out the olive branch, he continued: There is not a Catholic with whom I have had any conversation in any way that asked to have a system of schools lic schools, or what some people call consider myself bound, and I will take my Protestant schools. They are quite willing party with me as far as I can, to carry out to have properly certificated teachers; they are willing to have a proper inspection of that were made at Confederation, and these schools wherever they receive public which, I say and repeat, I believe the Manimoney; they accept the principle that the toba legislature has despoiled them of. It is not the fault of the Conservative party at least that they find themselves in the we have placed within the power of the particular themselves are today. It is true I be said yes, because you might have, and schools accepting. a medium course, procould have, disallowed the act when viding it meets the wishes of the people it was passed. The Privy Council of who are demanding them. I take it for England have decided, contrary to the printed that all the Roman Catholics who opinions of the Supreme Court in Canada, desire to have separate schools require, first, desire to have separate schools require, first, that the Legislature of that Province has the right to establish separate schools; sec ondly, to be relieved from taxation in supallowed it we should have been pursuing a port of public schools when they support course which my hon. friends from Lower their own schools; thirdly, to be enabled Canada have objected to over and over again. and to have the power and authority to asked me to give, and that far the governtain them in case they do not accept a fair through fear-of which I can safely say and all that kind of evils. That is discuss the matter, with the simple propoarate schools under such a system as will

ensure their efficiency and a release from taxation to support other schools?" ence between them. The House would observe that there was just this difference between the two. The government affirmed that they would send a communication to

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

treme course he had taken—I used this language, "All your colleagues being pledged to support a remedial measure to be Winnipeg, July 18.—(Special)—The attendance at the Winnipeg industrial exhibition to-day was practically nil, owing to the heavy rain storm which set in early this morning. A half holiday had been declared, but owing to the storm all special attractions and races were postponed till tomorrow.

sincerity." I am sorry to find from his language to-day that he has not that confi-Arthur Johnson, of Barrie, Ont., charges man named Jones with obtaining money under false pretences. The accused has been arrested. Jones and Johnson travelled here from Barrie together, the former representing himself to be a prosperous farmer, and borrowing considerable cash from Johnson. The Tribune to-night intimates that the Nor'Wester newspaper is shortly to disap-

pear from the journalistic arena.

At the joint Patron Prohibition convention here, the following resolution was carried most enthusiatically: "Resolved, that this convention is unalterably opposed to any change in the present school system of Manitoba.

The reeves and representatives of the municipalities of Manitoba met here this evening, when resolutions were passed that both the local and Dominion houses be memorialized to have crown lands made liable for taxation from the time the land is eptered upon or the first payment is made. The jury which is investigating the death of J. F. Torrance at Rossland, examined the premises and body and gathered up his papers and bottles. The general impres-sion is that death was due to an overdose

CONTRABAND CHINESE.

DETROIT, July 17.—For a long time the customs officials have suspected that Chinese were being smuggled across the border in alcoping cars. The suspicion was verified last night when some important arrests were made on the arrival of a Wagner car across

grave importance, there is always viction that the moderate thinking men of the river from the Grand Trunk railway. among thirteen or fourteen gentlemen a difference and divergence of opinion, and he knows from his long connection with par-liamentary usages and with parliamentary practice, and the great experience that he while the lamp holds out to hurn the control of the Wagner Co., entered the car accompanied by Special Treasury Agent Wood. minded the house of the familiar saying, panied by Special Treasury Agent Wood practice, and the great experience that he has had, not only as a minister of the crown, vilest sinner may return." He hoped Manitoba would adopt a conciliatory position, and that the Dominion parliament, siter all, would not be obliged to pass remedial berths although they protested that there berths although they protested that there was a woman in the state room. In this compartment they found four Chinamen py that position, and I will repeat what I with Herbert Johnson. The conductor and said before, and I appeal to every man who porter were arrested and the Chinamen

SEIZURES OF SEALERS.

The matter of the seizure of two B. C. ealing schooners, the Carmolite and the Willie Gowan, having been brought up in the House of Commons on the 4th inst. by Mr. Davies, P.E.I..

Mr. Prior said : As the matter now under

discussion is one of great moment to every person in British Columbia, concerned, as that province is in the sealing industry, in which a large number of men are employed and a large amount of capital is invested, I and a large amount of capital is invested, I may be allowed to say a few words on the subject before as. First of all, I wish to say that I am very glad indeed my hon friend from Queen's (Mr. Davier) has seen fit to bring this matter up. I am glad not only speaking for myself but also on behalf of the other members from British Columbia, that this matter has been brought up by a gentleman holding the high position that he does in Her Majesty's Opposition, and who has manifested on this occasion such great fairness towards the government and also to the members from the Pacific coast. Some people might ask perhaps: how is it a Brit-ish Columbia member did not bring this matter before the house? All that I can say is that we did not do it for one very good reason; and that was we did not see what good it would do, since we were in constant touch with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and on all occasions were told how matters were going. We were allowed to know as much as he could possibly tell us and we felt that the interests of the sealers were looked after as well as they possibly could be. With regard to the seizures themselves, as the hon. member for Queen's has said, anybody who takes the trouble to read all the correspondence in the blue-book will see that they were perfectly unjustifiable in the cases of these two schooners. The Russian commission sets that forth with no uncertain sound. That makes it very difficult for the owners and the sealers themselves to understand why it is no determination has been come to with the Imperial government, and why it is compensation has not been paid. Of course, from the explanation made by the Minister of Justice, it is easy to see that these things cannot be done in a day, or a month, or perhaps a year, where two large powers are contest-ing over a matter of this sort. The Do-minion government, I firmly believe, has done all it could, and it is most satisfactory to hear that stated by an hon, member of the opposition. The British Columbia members, who are supporters of this government, might well make that statement, but it comes with much greater force from hon. gentlemen on the other side of the house. In regard to the treatment of the crews, I think all must agree that it was most in-hospitable, and I think we may say it was cruel. There may be a difference of opinion, to these captains and what a Britisher would think was quite kind treatment. This matter of compensation being withheld is a very serious one to these men, and I am sure that the whole house must wish to see a final settlement arrived at as speedily as possible. I trust the hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries and also the Minister of Justice will continue to press upon the government, as we see they have done hitherto, the necessity of a speedy settlement, not only of these claims, but of any other claims that are still unsettled. I think it is a pity, to say the least of it, that the Imperial government, in their wisdom, have seen fit to refuse permission to this government to publish the evidence and the correspondence that has taken place. It is very hard indeed to make men who are interested in a case like this, it is very hard to make sealers believe that as much as possible is being done for them, unless they can see some documentary proof of the fact. Now that there is a new government in England, I hope the matter will not be shelved by them for what they may consider more important matters. The Minister has just stated that Lord Rosebery's government were most fair about it and did all they possibly could, and I only trust the present Imperial government will take the matter up, and before another meeting of this louse these sealers who have lost so much and have been put to so much inconvenience will be recompensed for the trouble and anxiety they have suffered.

THE PITZEL MURDERS.

TORONTO, July 18 .- Owing to a misunderstanding on the part of the jurymen as to the time and place the inquest on the body of Nellie Pitzel, the younger of the murdered girls, which was to have opened to-night, did not proceed. The coroner has fixed to-morrow evening for the inquest to open. Mrs. Pitzel, the wife of the murdered man, arrived in Toronto to-night by the Canadian Pacific railway from Chicago. She is in a terribly exhausted state, and refused to be interviewed. The bodies of the two girls are being made as presentable as possible, and if her health permits, she will view them to-morrow. She is at present at the Rossin house under medical care.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18 .- A French-Canadian, stoutly built and with black whiskers, called to day at the office of W. A. Shoemaker, Holmes' counsel. After a conference with the lawyer, who positively refused to give the name of his mysterious visitor, it was stated that the stranger had arrived here to day from Toronto and says that a complete alibi can be proven for Holmes when the proper time comes.

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