Fitzpatrick Introduces a Bill to Repeal the Franchise Act.

Cartwright Resumes the Debate on the Address.

Some Important Notices of Motion-Gov. Mackintosh Resigns-Debate in Senate.

Ottawa, March 29.—Amid rousing liberal cheers, Guite, from Bonaven-

ture, was introduced by Messrs. Laur-ier and Talbot, and took his seat. Mr. Casey introduced his bill to se-Mr. Casey introduced his bill to secure the safety of railway employes and passengers, the object of which he explained is to provide for the compulsory use of air breaks, and of certain attachments to box cars. Another feature of the measure provides for compensation to railway employes injured in the performance of their duty through no fault of their own.

Mr. Maclean introduced a bill to

vide for the adoption of the automatic air brake. He said the different railway organizations in the country approved of the principle of the mea-

Mr. Maclean also introduced a bill to compel railway companies to keep the upper berths in the sleeping cars up when not occupied or engaged. (Cheers.) Another provision calls for a return to parliament by each rail-way company of the number of passes of all kinds issued by railways to-gether with the special rates quoted

or passenger travelling.

Mr. Cowan introduced his bill respecting the employment of aliens in the dominion. It provides that no alien shall enter Canada to work under contract; nor shall any person be em-ployed in Canada who resides in a

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick introduced a bill to repeal the Franchise act and said the title accurately explained the scope of the bill. In substance, the bil. provided that the provincial franshould be substituted for the present dominion franchise. He believed it would be more convenient to the different uses of the till are the measure had been distribut-He explained that the bill was largely drown on the lines of the measure of Sir John Thompson's in 1894, when he undertook to substitute the provincial electoral lists and franchise for the present franchise. The chief object in introducing this was to avoid the heavy expenditure which the present act involved. Up to the present time the sum of \$1,140,000 had

pass the house without full and elaborate discussion. He did not mean to say the present franchise act could not be improved, and he thought especially so in regard to expense. Doubtless the house could devise means to mitigate the complaint. He questioned, however, the propriety of passing this bill at this moment. In England it was usual after a change in the franchise to appeal to the electors and as it was evident the government had no such intention, what then was the necessity for pressing this measure now. The government would have to indicate its position by bringing down a bill and letting it stand over until a future session. It was extremely important that the prime minister should visit England in connection with the jubilee festival; that was an additional reason why a contentious measure of this kind should not be pressed now. The great measure which the country was looking forward to was the tariff, and he urged that a bill of this kind should not be interposed. Personally he held the mean that meanload suffrage might urged that a bill of this kind should not be interposed. Personally he held the view that manhood suffrage might with safety be adopted as a basis of dominion franchise. If this bill were left over until a more convenient time a general agreement might be reached in regard to the franchise that would be acceptable to the whole country. Hon. Mr. Laurier said the government was convinced they could do nothing which would be halled with more delight by public opinion, than the introduction of this bill. For ten years the liberals have been asking

changed his mind. (Ministerial cheers.)
There would be no necessity to go to
the country immedialtely after the
passage of this bill, as the people had
passed on this question and on many
others on June 23rd last. (Liberal

Hon. Mr. Foster pointed out that the tariff was the chief measure of the session, and the people were anxi-ous to know what that tariff was to

ous to know what that tariff was to be. Nothing was to be gained by the passing of the franchise act bill this month. The great cry throughout the country was what are you going to do with our business and the government ought to relieve the public. Hon. Mr. Blair told Mr. Mackean that the government had under consilderation the question of the negotiations with the C. P. R. for the abrogation or modification of clauses 14 and 20 of the company's contract. The first provides for free land grants for railway branches, stations, etc., and the latter that no interference shall take place as regards railway rates until the company is earning ten per

dule. He hoped the minister of fin-ance would be able to assure the house that nothing so unconstitutional house that nothing so unconstitutional with reference to the principle or the details of the tariff bill had occurred as to give an intimation to the cotton

Hon. Mr. Fielding said the hon. gentleman's hopes were exceedingly interesting. The present government would do nothing that was unconstitutional. Hon. Mr. Foster asked if the reports

Hon. Mr. Fielding replied he had no desire to be held responsible for

sewspaper statements.
Sir Richard Cartwright continued the debate on the address. He devoted most of his speech to the Manitoba school question, maintaining that the liberals had fulfilled all their promises. Referring to the tariff, at present. It is, he said, the earnest desire and it will be the endeavor of the government as far as hes in our power, to do justice to all classes consumers, producers and manufac-turers alike. We hope to be able to it will show at least that the governnt has made an honest attempt to lircharge its duty towards the people

who have placed it in power.

The debate was continued by
Messrs. Davin, Monk and Casgrain. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick moved an adjournment of the debate. The house adjourned at 11.10.

THE SENATE The senate had an hour's session onight and interchange of compliments between Messrs. Bowell

John Lovitt of Yarmouth took the oath and his seat. Mr. Cox of Toronto moved the address in a credit-

G. King was the second G. Speaking of the revision of the tar-iff, he said that he had always been in favor of a reduction of the tariff. The introduction of the national policy had been a mistake which had wo havoc in the country generally, and especially in the maritime provinces. Today, however, after eighteen years of protection, the conditions were changed. Immense industries had been built up under the national policy which had to be considered. The United States showed a disposition to make us lose our identity as a nation and sever our connection with mother land in return for any trade concessions which might be granted us. These conditions were impossible and the government would do well go slowly and consider well what it was doing in the revision of the tariff until such time as the good judgment of the people of the United States re-asserted itself. We should grant no oncessions unless we received con-essions in return. It was impossible to enter into any trade arrangements with a country which adopted not only a policy of protection, but a policy of exclusion as well. The new tariff of been spent under the act.

Sir Charles Tupper said the opposition felt very strongly on this question. Many objections could be raised to the bill. The government could not expect such a measure as this to pass the house without full and elaborate discussion. Fe did not mean the maritime provinces. He spoke the ports of St. John and Halifax to accommodate the western trade of Canada and expressed th that the government would no more subsidies to steamship grant no more subsidies to steamship lines to carry the trade of the wes-tern portion of Canada by the doors

Bowell moved the adjournment of the debate, which carried.

Hon. Mr. Tarte is bound to make a clean sweep in his department. To-day eighteen employes of his depart-ment got their walking orders. Of this number five were on the permanent and the others on the temporary

Premier Laurier informed a deputa tion today that the government in-tend to erect a special building for the geological survey specimens

The government will support Mr. Cowan's labor bill. It will only go The auditor general's report was is-

Ten liberal members gave pledges to the bishops before the June elections they would support full justice to the Manitoba Catholics, viz.: Renfret, Gray, Bruneau, Geoffrion, God bout, Ethier, Fitzpattick, Savard, Talbot and Angers. It is stated the object of Hon. Mr.

Dobell's visit to England is the further arrangements for the fast line service between Canada and Great Britain. Mr. Peterson, the representative of the English company, is in Boston, but will probably accompany Mr. Dobell to England. On good authority it is stated the figures of the proposed subsidy which Messrs. Peterson, Tarte and company are said to be willing to accept \$500,000

per annum, added to the imperial subsidy, are not correct.

Lieut. Governor (Mackintosh, who has been in the capital for the last fortnight, has tendered his resignation from the office which he now ocles as lieutenant governor of the

Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinire has been offered the post and will likely ect. Mr. Choquette is anxious for

day Hon. Mr. Mulock introduced a bill to amend the Superannuation act. He said it dealt with the superannua-tion of officials who have contributed for ten years or more to the superan nuation fund. In the event of suc nothing. If superannuated they would receive an annuity for the rest of their lives. The percentage deducted from the salaries is to be funded and interest allowed on it. When an offi-cer retires or resigns that money is his, but while in the service he will have no claim upon it. Should he die in the service it will pass to his heirs. Officers hereafter appointed will not come under this fund. Those who have five per cent. interest on

use the latter could etire at any time with the gratuity. Sir Charles Tupper said the bill departed from the principle underlying the superannuation system, and would lead to the former condition of affairs, where officers who were either suffering from ill health or were inefficient through old age were kept on because dismissal would reduce their families to destitution

Hon. Dr. Montague said the optional Mr. McMullin claimed credit for having been the father of this bill, as it was framed on the lines of his. Had

the superannuation system not been abused by the conservatives there would have been no necessity for this The bill was read a first time Hon. Mr. Fielding, on the orders of the day being called, said the state-

had given away private tips regarding the coming tariff was absolutely Hon. Mr. Foster was glad to hear the straightforward dental of Hon. Mr. Fielding. It would be a shameful act for any member of the government

to give private warning to any industo give private warning to any industry. If, however, Mr. Fielding yesterday had only given a direct answer to his (Fister's) question he might not have left himself open to attack.

At this point the speaker interfered and Hon. Mr. Foster resumed his seat.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick then rose to continue the debate on the address.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick expressed his appreciation of the opposition cour-tesy. Then he plunged into a discussion of the school question, incidentreferring to Mr. Foster's attack upon him for non-fulfillment of his ante-election pledge to his bishop. He had one remark to make, and that was when the inside history of the school agitation was written it would be seen who were the secret foes and ity. (Liberal cheers.) He referred to the mandement of last June, and expressed himself as not opposed to the interference of the Roman Catholic clergy in elections, but he did object to their interference in party poli-tics. The two parties should have been allowed to fight out the issue, without clerical interference. Despite the pledges given by himself and friends, there had been most active interference against the liberal candi-

The pledge amounted to a contract between two parties, but neither party seemingly had lived up to it. His (Fitzpatrick's) case was the most agstand by his pledge, no matter what the consequence might be. Having given his pledge to his bishops, from that day to this he had not been called upon for an explanation as to whether he had fulfilled its conditions, but the pledge had been delivered up to the tory party, to be used for political purposes. (Loud liberal cheers.) Not only that. Instead of the clergy holding off from the election contest, four in his county actively worked against him, and yet he beat his opponent Freemont so badly that he came near losing his deposit. (Lilberal cheers.) Personally he was in favor of the Personally he was in favor of the Manitoba minority severing everything to which they were entitled under the privy council judgment. He believed, moreover, secular and religious teaching should go hand in hand. Under the present agreement the Manitoba minority would not get all they ought to get, but it was uttendy out of the question, under ex-

terly out of the question, under ex-isting circumstances in the house, to secure more for them at the present time. He would not ask the minority take this as a final settlement (opposition cheers)—but he would ask them to take it in the spirit in which it was given to them. At the same time he would ask them to look to the Manitoba legislature and in this house and see where they could get any more than was now offered to them. Why, even in the Manitoba legislature, Robthe six months' hoist. Proceeding, he commended the appointment of Charles Russell as the Camadian solicitor in England, and disagreed with the conservative doctrine that no change should have been made. Then he spoke of his trip to Rome. He went there and came back. (Laugh-ter.) After he came back some one else went there. (Laughter,) Speak-ing seriously, he went to Rome, not on ing seriously, he went to Rome, not on behalf of the government of Camada, not in the interest of the government of Canada. He went to Rome so as to endeavor as a Roman Catholic to bring the grievances that, in common with other Roman Catholics, he felt he had, before the head of his church. It was a source of comfort and grati-fication to the Roman Catholics to feet that they belonged to a religious body in which there were over 240,-000,000 subjects, and no matter how humble one might be, if he went to Rome with a grievance he could lay to before the head of his church within two days. (Hear, hear.) Faw people realized the extent of the papal power and influence. They talked of the power of England, of Russia, or

did he go to Rome? Some hon members gave it up. The solicitor general-Here is the reason, not in my words, but in the words of Mgr. Satolli, because I cannot find words to convey my ideas to the world: The state has nothing to

Germany, but they were as nothing compared with the influence of him

liberty of political parties as well, to none of whom the church or the pope desire that Catholic interests should bind themselves. The church holds

of such safe men as the members of this government. The country will be all right."

Speaking of dismissals, he said that rself on a higher plane, and looks only to the common good, to the reign of truth, justice and peace. That is why I went to Rome. (Loud liberal

Hon. Mr. Tarte said if it suited the opposition to fight the school question did not object. They had been fairbeaten in June last, and the liberals were prepared to repeat the dose at any time. (Government cheers). The government had been specially assailed on incidental grounds; they had been accused of violating their duties as ministers of the crown by appealing to the pope for his interference. He was glad this matter had been brought up, because it gave the liberals an opportunity of stating their case before parliament. There was nothing to conceal in this matter. The government as a government had nothing what-ever to do with the appeal to Rome. He frankly admitted, however, that a group of Roman Catholic public men pelonging to the liberal party took steps to securing the sending out of a papal delegate. He took full responsility of his signature to the document

he was about to read: try. If, however, Mr. Fielding yesterday had only given a direct answer to his (Fester's) question he might not have left himself open to attack.

At this point the speaker interfered and Hon. Mr. Foster resumed his seat. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick then rose to continue the debate on the address.

Mr. McNelil raised the point of order that Mr. Fitzpatrick having spoken last night he could not speak again today. He quoted a number of English precedents in support of his contention. He did not want to shut the solicitor general out, only to have the rule defined.

Mr. Speaker's ruling was in favor of Mr. McNelli's contention. He thought a member in moving an adjournment should confine himself strictly to the formal motion, and in future he would ask that rule to be observed. Doubtless, however, the house would allow Mr. Fitzpatrick to make his speech. (Opposition, Hear.)

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick expressed his Appeal to His Holiness Leo XIII.:

fidence, can only exist under a perfect electoral freedom.

Far be it from us to refuse to the clergy the plentitude of civil and political rights. The priest is a citizen, and we would not for a single instant deprive him of the right of expressing his opinion on any matter submitted to the electorate, but when the exercise of that right develops into violence, and when that violence in the name of the religion goes to the extent of making grievous sin out of a purely political act, there is an abuse of authority of which the consequences cannot but be fatal not only to constitutional liberty but to religion itself.

If in a country such as ours, with a popu-If in a country such as ours, with a population consisting of persons of various creeds and wherein the Protestant denominations are in the majority, Catholics did not enjoy in all matters relating to legislation the same political freedom as their Protestant fellow-countrymen, they would if ipso facto be placed in a position of inferiority which would prevent them from taking the legitimate part which they are entitled to take in the government of the country. The possibility, moreover, of conflicts between the various groups of the population which history shows to be over fraught with danger.

Then again an active and violent intervention of the clergy in the domain of political questions submitted to the people must of necessity produce amongst the great mass of the Catholic population a degree of irritation manifestity prejudicial to that respect which religion and its ministers should ever inspire and command.

Some twenty years ago his holiness Pius If in a country such as ours, with a popu-

exist between the various elements of our population.

Again affirming our absolute devotion to the faith of our fathers and to the church of which you are the supreme head, affirming our respect and attachment for the person of your holiness, our attachment to the interests of our country and to the crown of Great Britain, its regis and protector, we beg that your holiness will renew in our behalf the most wise prescriptions and prohibitions of your predecessor, protect the conscience of the Catholic electors and thus secure peace in our country by a union of religion and liberty, a union which your holiness has many times extolled in those immortal encyclicals whose precious teachings we desire in all things to follow, and lastly grant to the children of the church now addressing your holiness the apostolic benediction.

Dated Ottawa, October, 1896.

Dated Ottawa, October, 1896. Mr. Casgrain asked if the hon. entleman meant to accuse any of the sishops who went to Rome of branding Mr. Laurier as a bad Catholic and

Free Mason.
"Yes," said Mr. Tarte, "the hon gentleman who is at the head of af-fairs today (Mr. Laurier) was denounced to the papal authorities as a ad Catholic and a Free Mason." the bishops upon their return issued a circular stating that the pope had ascircular stating that the pope had assured them no delegate would be sent. But a delegate had been sent, said Mr. Tarte. "My sons," he said, "publish a paper, the Cultivateur, in which I am the political editor. That paper, without any explanation being asked, was placed under the ban. That means in the diocese of Chicoutimi there is not a Roman Catholic who goes to confession but the first quesgoes to confession but the first ques-tion he is asked is, if he is a subscribe to my sons paper. I feel I can be a good Roman Catholic and a good British citizen at the same time. I know that if the pope, who is one of the broadest minded men of the age, knew the oppression that was being practised he would put a stop to it. And we were not mistaken."

Mr. Tarte read the pledge which the
Bishop of Rimouski asked Mr. Guite

of Bonaventure to sign, and praised therefore went to Rome for liberty. The allies of the hon, gentlemen opposite went to Rome against liberty." As to the charge that the minority had not been consulted, Mr. Tarte declared that he had four interviews with Mgr. Langevin himself. But his grace would have nothing but separate schools, and that was out of the question. The holy see was not opposed to lic schools were attended by thousand Roman Catholic pupils, in those schools religious teaching was

fear but everything to hope in the existence of the Catholic church in with the tariff. "Of course," said he, their midst. It has everything to hope and nothing to fear, not only as regards their independence and constitutional liberty, but as regards the

Speaking of dismissals, he said that in the department of public works he had dismissed about one hundred because they were not wanted. "Nevertheless," be said, "we must protect ourselves. We are not going to put ourselves in the hands of our enemies, and when I find one of my empioyes not loyal to me I shall dismiss him at once." He concluded with declaring that the sentiment of the peo ple of the province of Quebec was changing, and they were no longer exclusive, but anxious to be at one with their Protestant neighbors. (Liberal

Mr. Craig followed. He said it was time these questions were dropped, the country being tired of them. any conservative offered a resolution condemning the settlement he would

vote for the government.

Mr. McInerney criticized Mr. Tarte's attitude when by open accusation he cast slurs upon the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and realizing that the papal ablegate would make but one report, had turned around and reviled his church. He would like to know if othr documents and other changes were not sent to Rome.

Mr. McInerney said he had learned chart specific charges had been sent to Rome against certain of the clergy. Yet this same Mr. Tarte was not long since the violent champion of thes same clergy in the house.

At midnight, upon a suggestion from he government, Mr. McInemey moved the adjournment of the debate, and the house adjourned immediately after-

NOTES

nentary committee of the dominion alliance today decided not to introduce a prohibitory resolution this session. A committee was pointed to watch the plebiscite. Mr. Davin will move that the time has arrived when the claims of the Wood Mountain scouts to scrip or land warrants for services during the rebellion should be settled. Mr. Lariviere will ascertain the pre-

school question settlement. Inspector Scartn takes a police detachment of twenty men to the Yukon country this spring.
Fred L. Jones, the well known Ot-

tawa correspondent, has been appointed to a position in connection with the customs department. Sir Oliver Mowat introduced an important bill in the senate today re-

specting the employment of children. No boy under 12 or girl under 14 is to be employed in a factory. The hours of labor are to be limited and factory

Col. Tucker is being boomed for the command of the Canadian detachment to the Queen's jubilee. It has been definitely settled that Col. Aylner, adjutant general, will take

Ottawa, March 31.-New Brunswick was heard from today through Mr.
McInerny. He spoke tersely and
well pilloring the government on the which religion and its ministers should ever inspire and command.

Some twenty years ago his holiness Pius is one of the coming men in parliament. He claimed that the second congregation of the programment was not a settleed by the Roman Catholic minority. The bishops had certainly some right to express their views, as had Anglican synods or Methodist conferences. Mr. Maclean (con.) had no sympa thy with the attempt to re-introduce remedial legislation into parliament. He believed the people of Ontario sympathized with the people of Que-bec in their struggle to vindicate their civil liberty. The government must assume full responsibility for their action as well as for the mission to

> Three bills of a public character vere introduced in the house this afternoon. They were: Charlton's, to secure a better observance of the Lord's day; McLellan's, to compel railway companies to sell second class return fare tickets on the same basis as first class; and Wood's (Hamilton). respecting building societies and loan Ontario.

There was a great batch of questions on the order paper, but none of special interest. Many referred to the dismissals of government officers, the admission being made that in many cases the services of officers were dispensed with without investigation.

Hon. Mr. Blair told Hon. Mr. Foster hat the cost of operating the Baie des Chaleur railway as part of the I. C. R. system in January was \$3,664; receipts, \$1,313: in February, \$2,708;

receipts, \$1,201.

Hon. Mr. Mulock shirked Hon. Foster's question regard-the appointment of G. King (formerly M. P., now senator) as postmaster at Mar-shall, Ontario. Owing to a misprint the name appeared Gerald G. Kin on the order paper. Mr. Mulock said no person of that name was known to the post office department. At a later stage Hon. Mr. Foster called atten-tion to the evident attempt of Mr. Mulock to shirk the question, and asked

The speaker supported Hon. Mr. Foster's view, and the question was allowed to stand on the understanddown the proper answer tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Tarte told Hon. Mr. Fos ter that by changing the caretaker-ship of the government buildings a Sussex he had been able to save \$280

per year. mick of the marine department to adhere as closely as possible to the rule not to appoint any lighthouse keeper

Mr. McDougall asked if the gov-ernment purposed introducing the tar-iff before April 13th, the date of the nomination for the general election in Nova Scotla. Hon. Mr. Fielding replied that it

was not in accordance with precedent to mention the date ahead when the tariff would be brought down. The government would act with due regard to the best interests of the do Hon. Mr. Fielding told Hon. Mr.

Foster that the estimates were nearly ready.

that the C. P. R. had deposited plans at the department for the railway through Crow's Nest Pass, on March

Mr. McInerny resumed the debate on the address. He took up the question of the tariff and read the past declarations of the liberals to show low in swallowing the proposed new tariff they were doing the Crow" act. When the history of this tariff provision came to be read it would be known as the Laurier-Mowat somersault act. (Conservative cheers.) He proceeded to refer to the school question, and pointed out that in the petition to Rome the liberals. scnators and members, spoke for the liberal party, that being expressly stated. Moreover, the petition stated that previous communications had gone to the Pope. He (McInerny) was anxious to know how those com munications were. He charged Mr. Tarte with having made the declaration that unless justice was granted to the minority and the guarantees under the constitution secured for the French minority they would annex themselves to the United States. Hon. Mr. Tarte-You are altogether wrong. I never made any such statement in the house nor out of it. Mr. McInerny-Just wait until I have finished. In the house on the

6th March, 1893, Mr. Tarte referred at some length to the position of the Catholics, and wound up with this sentence: "There is a large space where we could get protection, and where our rights would not be assailed." (Conservativec heers.) Hon. Mr. Tarte-Is that all? Mr. McInerny-That is enough. It

s nothing more or less than a threat that the hon. gentleman is prepared either to unite to the states or rebel against the constitutional authority of this country.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Maclean, Macpherson, Wallace, Casey, Robertson, Tallibot and Clancy. Messrs. Maclean, Wallace and Robertson, speaking as conservatives, expressed the opinion that the Manitoba school question was dead and buried, and they did not want it resurrected. Mr. Macpherson, liberal member from Huron, declared himself strongly opposed to prohibition.

The house adjourned at 11.25.

NOTES.

There is a great rush on the part of liquor dealers to clear their goods out of bond in anticipation of the new tariff. Harry Corby, M. P., is being deluged

with orders, and since last Friday he has paid duty to the amount of \$100,-Only legitimate orders of the trade for duty paid spirits are being

There is some uncertainty regarding the reported resignation of Lieutenant Gov. Mackintosh. Today he said he knew nothing about it. The caucus of the conservative party

was held this morning. Mr. Bennett presided. There was a large attend preshed. There was a large attendance. Many speeches were made with regard to the work of the session. It was agreed it would be inimical to the interest of the country to allow the franchise bill to go on before the tariff is introduced. There was some

The school question will not be raised by ally member on the oppositionside in the form of a direct motion. day. He ridiculed the paktry excuse given by the government for retain-ing the principles of protection in its tariff bill; that element of protection existed, even in a revenue tariff. Time would tell whether the premier or rimister of finance was telling the truth in reference to coal and iron duties, but he was strongly of the opinion that the pledge given by the opinion that the pleage given by the premier that the coal and iron duties would be removed would be redeemed and that the announcement made by Mr. Fielding that the duty on bitusimply a dodge to capture a popular verdict in Nova Scotia. The manner in which those elections and the elecin which those elections and the elec-tions had been sprung before the life of the legislature had expired, and the platform announced by Premier Mur-ray, all showed that this indecent ac-tion of the finance minister had a po-litical significance. He had understood the minister of justice to say yester-day that Mr. Fielding had been auth-orized to make the announcement. He would like to know if this was the

that the announcement was to be

that if such was the case, the government itself was responsible for a most indecent action. He would like to why the announcement regarding the

States has imposed a duty of 75 cents a ton on Nova Scotla coal.

Senator Ferguson—And is that the only industry in Canada upon which the United States tariff bears heavily? Proceeding, Senator Ferguson referred to the school settlement, then to the franchise act, and gave straight tips to the government that the senate would never allow the federal franchise to be tinkered at by the

local legislatures.

Mr. Boutton talked until six o'clock and then moved an adjournment of the

Dr. Allingham, who operated on Lieut, Gov. Kirkpatrick in London, has written to friends here that Gov. Kirkpatrick cannot live.

Only four of the Catholic senators or members supporting the liberal party failed to sign the petition to Rome. They were either out of the country or could not be reached in

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

There are nearly 30,000 trees on a 600 acre crab apple farm, said to be the largest in the world, near LavenTHE FA

Sandord Flem liverance

Scheme to Send Volunteers

They are to be Draw

ments of Canada-Ottawa, March Fleming, .whose p Atlantia steams months ago, attra tention, has prep ticle on the same he combats the with which the f received. He repectusions which he (1) That the St. vantage in the staple products a cargo merchandise sible rates, and rates the produc on steamships of (2) that any atter fast line on the result in disappoi successfully esta steamships must their departure f Atlantic. He r to combine summ er with a short ocean. This can The first propos steamships between erpool and to mal call in order to and passengers provinces and ea steamships to run tween Sydney and reduced speed, as may require, bety Sydney. The sec divide the voyage parts, a fast line eligible port in G connecting line to to Quebec and M out that the dista an English port e twenty knot stear a half, by a twent in about four days.

voyage would be and, moreover, the (4) all other expe rould be proporti yearly increas that, once fairly e via Sydney would and that in the d number of stea to be multiplied, would nartake of Canadian ferry. rate and every ne its increase. Begin Atlantic to the time goes on, an manded. Firmly 4 views, Mr. Flem

connection between

In connection v

Summarizing his Fleming claims th

against the New Y

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steamships would form the regular

that the consump

presentation of at the Queen's proposition was ment, today by 1 Major J. B. Ma Fusiliers of Montr officers have appl to raise a provision battalions, one of of infantry, to pr the beginning of J to ask twenty-two sentatives who ar penses that may rivate and nongoing would have, ing \$75 for the ro ing that this ocean voyage and British isles, it those who have n lantic. Each secon be asked to subs ants, \$300; captain six in all, \$1,000 es the trip, which w A troop ship we convey the men Montreal June 1s required to take onstrution, ti

with the imperia. Col. Burland w with Majors Pells majors, Capt. Mac Montreal, will be Cartwright, R. R. Corps desiring nust make imn he adjutants at

Co., has defaulte York state, but The Ottawa gov cided to give \$
building the Victo
Quebec governm

nt, the work

confidential man

"What's his p man with a wide an artist."

Does he dance, the tight rope?"