LIBERAL OBSTRUCTION.

Laurier and His Party Stopping the Progress of the Remedial Bill.

Some Interesting Details of Public Expenditure Under the Liberal Administration.

The Kings County Cavalry Will Not Go to the Soudan-General Gaseoigne Opposed to Their Leaving Canada.

Sir Charles Tupper appealed to the

hon, gentlemen who did not wish to

see this unhappy question made an issue at the coming elections to the

passage of the clauses of the bill in

case the negotiations which were go-

had but too great reasons to fear they

might.
Sir Richard Cartwright opposed the

in my understanding of what the sec

tiations failing. Did he say that?"

Sir Charles Tupper-Yes, I did say

Sir Richard Cartwright—I am sorry

Sir Charles Tupper-It is an expres-

sion of opinion. I am afraid these ne-

Sir Richard Cartwright-I am sorry

trary, and it is a very early date for

such an expression to be given by the

secretary of state. I am afraid if.

after two or three days' sojourn in

Winnipeg, the secretary of state vir-

bassadors, that these negotiations

Sir Charles Tupper-No, I did not;

I have not gone so far as that. I said

that I had great fear that they had

Sir Richard Cartwright-Such lan-

and I am sorry to hear it. And I am

very much afraid it will be found that

most stupid, undiplomatic action of

the government in pressing this mat-

ter forward. (Derisive ministerial

Hon. Mr. Foster pointed out the in-

tude, and appealed to the common

the house rose for dinner.

The deputy speaker resumed

McNeil's motion, which was declared

Mr. Davies then took up the discus-

sion on clause 1, which constitutes the Catholic board of education in Mani-

toba, and argued that the power of

parliament to legislate on this matter

was confined to the terms of the reme-

dial order. Parliament had not the

power, even if the remedial order had

so decreed, to alter the administra-

tion of the education law, as the ad-

ministration of that law was pre-scribed in Manitoba. Manitoba had

plenary power to constitute one, two

or three boards of education just as

it pleased, and when it exercised that

power parliament had no right what-

ever to interefer with it. Inasmuch as

the remedial order did not provide for

the re-establishment of the dual sys-

tem of education, for re-organization

of the separate school board, parlia-

remedial order had not stipulated. He

therefore protested against the pas-

Mr. Casey followed in a discursive

peatedly, he moved that the commit-

tee rise and report progress. He con-

tinued to speak amid repeated inter-

Sir Charles Tupper said he would

see this question out of the way.

not question the sincerity of the opposition when they said they desired

What was the real position of affairs?

government had persistently from the commencement endeavored to do ev-

edything in their power to advance

public business. After the fullest and most deliberate discussion that any question has ever obtained in this

house a division took place, and with what result? With the result that the

government was sustained by a ma-

largely swollen by a large contingent

of gentlemen from the opposition side

of the house. Notwithstanding the

porting the government, warm and de-

ment, among whom I do not include the hon. member for East Grey (Dr. Sproule), because no person could have listened to that honorable gentleman's speech without seeing that his object

in common with some gentlemen with whom he was allying himself, was for the purpose of breaking down and

destroying the government of which

he was a supporter. If further evi-

dence of the position of that honor-

able gentleman is required, it is to be

found in his attempt at obstruction

today by attacking the government of which—Dr. Sproule rose to a point of order. The honorable getleman had

no right to charge him with obstruc-

The deputy speaker ruled the word

Sir Charles Tupper asked if Dr.

He had simply done his duty.

fact that a number of gentlemen

jority of its own supporters in the

He was in the judgment of the house

speech. On being called to order re

ment was powerless to do what

sage of the clause.

can only have one meaning,

reason for failure has been the

to hear it.

cheers.)

ing on in Winnipeg should fail as

Ottawa, Ont., March 31.—At the open-nig of the house this afternoon Sir remedial bill was presented to the Charles Tupper and Mr. Laurier paid sympathetic references to the late Col. Amyot.

of the house in order to bring to the attention of the government the fact that the salaries of sessional messengers and other employes of the house were a couple of weeks over due.

Sir Charles Tupper regretted that no notice had been given of the mataer, plan of proceeding with the bill. He and asked that it be deferred until the continued: "I hope I was not correct was not in the chamber at the time. retary of state said, that he thought The opposition, however, determined to there was great danger of these negogive tongue to their honest abhorrence of such remissness on the part of the government and to their over-flowing that I feared these negotiations might sympathy with the pages and the charwomen, who were a fortnight behind in their pay.

Mr. Gibson termed it a shame and a disgrace.

Mr. Carey scored the government for gotiations will fail. the hump-backed sidewalks and mud pavement about Parliament hill. avement about Parliament hill. to hear it. I had hoped, and I suppose But Mr. Lister outdid them both. He that all sides had hoped, the condrew a pathetic picture of the suffering of those poor charwomen, mostly widows with large families, he had no

Mr. Allen took opportunity to introduce the topic of hog cholera in Essex tually announced on behalf of his amcounty. When remonstrated with by bassadors, the chair, he made a reply that the have failed. two questions were yery much in the

The matter was discussed for some time and dropped, after Hon. Mr. Fos- failed. So I have. ter had assured the house that the supplementary estimates were in the guage, coming from a man in his po-

The house went into committee the remedial bill, Mr. Bergeron in the

Mr. Davies pointed out the impro priety of the house proceeding with this measure while negotiations were in progress at Winnipeg. He thought Charles should inform the house how far the negotiations had progressed. It would be a matter of great satisfaction if some amicable agreement could be made by which this vexed question could be withdrawn from the political arena.

Sir Charles Tupper said it was highly important that the bill should be proceeded with from day to day owing to the short time remaining for parliament. It was therefore the government's intention to press this meafar from such action interfering in any way with the negotiation in Winnipeg, he calculated it would have precisely the opposite effect. After the bill became law it would be a simple matter for Manitoba to make arrangement so as to prevent it going into effect. Unless the bill were proceeded with and negotiations came to nought, as he had reason to fear they would, the minority in Manitoba would be left in the same deplorable, hope-less condition that thed had been in for the past five years. Consequently the government proposed to press this measure with all the vigor at its com-

Mr. Davies proceeded to criticise the action of the government in continuing to press the bill, when Mr. Ouimet to a point of order. He thought the discussion should be confined to the first clause and not to the general policy of the government.

Mr. Mills claimed that parliament had no power to proceed with a bill of this kind except as a court of last resort. By the fact of the Winnipeg negotiations it was shown that this was not a court of last resort. He was proceeding to elaborate this point when the chairman gave his decision on Hon. Mr. Ouimet's point of order that the discussion must be confined

Mr. McNeill thereupon rose and expressed his regret that the discussion was shut off. He moved that the committee rise and report progress.

Mr. Mulock asked Sir Charles Tupper to explain how the negotiations

at Winnipeg would be facilitated by proceeding with the bill. Sir Charles Tupper-I don't propose

to discuss any question except the clause of the bill before us.

Mr. McNelli's motion having been out, the flood-gates of talk were open-Mr. Davies got the floor and soundly

berated the government for proceed-ing with the bill today. He believed that it was a course calculated to destoy any chance of settlement. Sir Charles Tupper said Mr. Davies lost sight of the fact that only a few days remained for the session. If the house suspended operations on the bill it could not be passed before the general election. It was because he wanted this question to be taken out of

politics that the government were asking the house to pass the bill. They would be branded as insincere if they did not pass the measure. Mr. Charlton inferred from the action of the government that the nego-Winnipeg had failed. He proceeded to criticise those members of the house who had voted for the reading, many of whom he said had appointments in their pock-For this he was called to order by the chairman and was told not to

Mr. Charlton, after apologizing, proernment for trespassing on the liber

ment for delay in bringing down the measure. Forty days had elapsed from

He tried to see him twice.

Mr. McNeill—Is there any member of this house who is above rules of the house. (Liberal cheers).

Sir Charles Tupper withdrew the word, obseruction, as applied to Dr. Sproule . Continuing, he said that notting the withdrawal of the upport from this bill of a number of gentlemen who usually suported the government, the second reading had been carried by substantial majority. Under the circumstances, there was an absolute end to parliamentary government of the solemn decision of the iouse was to be met, day by day, by obstructive tactics. This obstruct was palpable to every man in the house and the country would see there was a determined attempt to defeat the government in their effort to settle

Sproul had mentioned the matter to the finance minister. Dr. Sproule replied: "No; because the

ister was not in his place.

this unhappy question. Mr. Davies rose to a point of order. The leader of the house had again used the word obstruction.

The chairman said the word as applied to a single member would be unparliamentary, but applied generally it would not be so. (Gomernment

cheers). Sir Charles Tupper, continuing, said it was evident there was a determination to prevent the progress of this bill. In his judgment it was of vital moment that the measure should pass, it was essential to the peace, tranquil-ity, happiness and well-being of the country. (Loud cheers.) He put it to the opposition. Were they going to be responsible for the defeat of a measure which a substantial majority in the house had declared in favor of? Were they gonig to prevent the passage of estimates and entail theeby the holding of another session at a cost to the country of half a million dollars? The government was determined to press, this measure through by every means at their command. They would exhaust at the risk of health and life, it might be, all efforts to secure the pass-the right place. Public opinion in age of the measure. (Cheers.) At his Cuba has been tremendously worked up against the United States owing age he did not shrink from the ordeal, and when the time came to appeal to the country on this question they would

do so with confidence. Dr. Sproule-Why don't you go now, then ? Mr. Belley-You shut up. Sir Charles Tupper continued by warning the house that unfortunately it might be necessary to adopt the closure rule as in England if public business was impeded as it had been. Mr. Laurier retorted that the govern-

ment and not the opposition was responsible for the obstruction that preented the bill being discussed between the 2nd of January and the 1st of March. He held there was no desire on the part of the opposition to obstruct. He was anxious the bill should go through, for th opposition would go pefore the country on the merits of the bill itself.

Dr. Sproule asserted his right to difconsistency of the opposition's attifer from either the government or the sense of the house whether there had opposition on any policy he thought not been sufficient discussion and might be against the feelings of the whether the house, having affirmed the principle of the bill, it should not be proceeded with without obstruccountry. Seven-tenths of the ratepayers of Ontario were against this bill-(Cries of "No, no.")—and it was all very well for the leader of the house, like Micawber after a sleep of five years—(roars of laughter)—to come to cided by the board of customs last this house and try to force an unpopular measure upon this house and counseless that the board of customs last this house and try to force an unpopular week, which are now made public. In lar measure upon this house and counseless that the board of customs last the board of customs l the negotiations at Winnipeg placed it beyond the power of parliament to He went on to say that the vote ard Cartwright was speaking when on the second reading showed by 81 to ment and in others against the de-67, that Quebec and Ontario, the two partment. It was held, for instance. provinces which had separate schools, chair at 8.15, and immediately put Mr.

were against this bill. man understand that the members from in under the head of unenunmerated Quebec who voted against the bill were articles at 20 per cent. The board opposed to separate schools? held that they are nuts n. e. s., and Dr. Sproule replied that the amend- are dutiable if shelled at five cents a ment for a six months' hoist was a pound, and if not shelled at two cents

distinct stand against the measure. ways or secretary of state to meet him cpinion. An importer held that they in East Grey. He would resign tomorrow and run against either of them. item 256 regarding sad-irons, batten .He concluded by declaring that Sir irons, etc., whereas the appraiser held Charles Tupper had made a great deal they should be classed as plated ware of noise in the country, but had effect- and subjected to 30 per cent. The ed very little

tifled in intimating that the negotiations at Winnipeg had probably failed, seeing that they were still in progress, if the newspapers were to be depended

accuse the members of obstruction who

Sir Charles Tupper-It is not the members who are desirous of discussing the clauses of the bill, but the members who were trying to prevent the discussion of the clauses who were guilty of obstruction. In the course of his further remarks,

Mr. McNeill severely censured the leader of the house, declaring that he and Dr. Sproule were quite as good conservatives as the secretary of state, and he himself would not be read out of the party by Sir Charles Tupper. After some observations from Mr. Fraser, Dr. Weldon said he had not realized until today that it was the government's intention to push forward the bill at high pressure. He thought it better to let the bill stand over until next session in order that the country might pronounce upon it. This parliament had no mandate to deal with this question and an appeal to the people upon it would whether the measure was wanted by the country or not. No undue amount of time had been given to the discus- passes or reduced rates to parties sion of the bill. If there was only a travelling to the polls, was up this limited time now for the consideration morning before the special committee. of the measure whose fault was that? Mr. McCarthy was in attendance and Surely the government should have a number of changes in the wording had their bill ready when parliament met. It was too late in the day now to drive the parliament at the point of ciple of the measure, the bayonet. (Cheers.) The threat to Ottawa, March 31. sit all night and all day should not sit all night and all day should not be made in a free parliament. (Hear, firmed by private telegrams from Winhear.) Free speech had not yet been nipeg, it is evident that the dominion hear.) Free speech had not yet been stifled in the Canadian parliament by the use of the closure. He held the actempting to coerce a free parliament. He proceeded to speak on the operation of Nova Scotia school law, explaining that by practice all religious de-nominations there were allowed to at Ottawa should be withdrawn. This

you be prepared to legalize that? Great regret is expressed here at the Dr. Weldon replied that he certainly apparent failure of the negotiations.

ild. The system had worked well Mr. Cameron of Inverness-That is

cries of "No.")
Dr. Weldon, continuing, said the true soultion of this question in Manitoba was to adopt the middle course, which prevailed in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, in Victoria, at the Cape and in other of the great

At midnight Mr. Casey withdrew his motion for the committee to rise.

Then Clark Wallace rose and spoke for over an hour, in the course of which he had several sharp passages at arms with different members. He appealed to the government to let this legislation stand over until the new session He urged them to pause in their mad

Mr. Fairburn said as a friend of many years' standing of Mr. Wallace, he must resent his statement that the on the government side of the house had been coerced into voting for the bill. He (Fairburn) believed in fair play. He had been an Orangeman since 1855 and believing the Catholics of Manitoba had a grievance, he had to support the measure of redress. (Cheers.) It came with bad grace from Mr. Wallace now to join hands with men who a few years ago were endeavoring to take his political life.

Mr. Ingram made a vigorous spein support of the bill, in which he was severely criticised by Mr. Wallace. Mr. Casey's motion was then put

and declared lost.

The discussion was continued on the first clause by Messrs. Mills, Daly, Ives, Weldon, Ouimet and several of the Quebec members. The first and second clauses were

passed, and the discussion with the second clause was kept up till nearly four o'clock in the morning.

The British consul at St. Jago de Cuba is essentially the right man in up against the United States owing to the action of congress in recognizing the Cuban rebels as belligerents. Many of the commercial bodies in the leading business centres of the island who look for peace and prosperity in that distracted country strongly resented the action of the United States. and have adopted resolutions urging the people not to purchase any more products from the United States. The consul at St. Jago has sent a communication to his excellency calling attention to these facts, and urging that the time is ripe for Canada endeavor to secure a strong commercial footing in the island. He encloses a list of commodities which Cuba has been accustomed to import from the United States and which Canada can readily supply. They include clear pickled pork in barrels, clear belly pork in boxes, hams, potatoes, lard in barrels and also in tins, flour. He also points out that pine lumber, coal, petroleum, sugar and machinery are imported in large quantities. Canadian exporters of these commodities should not miss this opportunity of getting a firm footing in the markets of Cuba.

Several customs disputes were dethat the board ruled with the departthat acorns should be rated as nuts and pay duty as such, whereas an im-Mr. Lariviere—Does the hon. gentle-man understand that the members from in under the head of unenunmerated distinct stand against the measure. Per pound. Regarding plated sad-He would dare the minister of rail- irons there was also a difference of should come in at 27 1-2 per cent. under board of customs held that the import-Mr. Patterson of Brant contended er's view was the correct one, the act that the secretary of state was not jus- making no provisions whether iron should be plated or not, and consequently the rate of duty was fixed at 27 1-2 per cent. Another article in dispute was California or silver prunues. The importer contended that they Mr. McNelll held it was unfair to should be entered at one cent per pound, under item 74, as dried prunes, wished to discuss the clauses of the whereas the appraiser argued that they should pay duty at the rate of 25 per cent. as plums. The board held that they should come in as prunes at one cent per pound. It was contended by several importers that perforated pa-per in sheets or rolls, for use in mechanical musical instruments, should be rated at 25 per cent., as parts of the instruments, because they are essential to them. The department argued that the article should be rated as a manufacture of paper, dutiable at 35 per cent. The board sided with the importers, and the lower rate was consequently authorized. Regarding filter paper, cut to shape, there was also a dispute. The department's views are that when imported in sheets it was dutiable at 25 per cent., and when cut to shape at 35 per cent. The board decided that the rate on filter paper is 25 per cent. whether cut or

Mr. McCarthy's bill to amend the Elections act so as to provide against impersonation at elections, and also to prohibit the issuing of railway of the clauses were made, without, however, materially altering the prin-

Ottawa, March 31.-From Sir Charles commissioners and the provincial au-thorities have failed to come to terms. nistration was not just ed in at- It is alleged that the province was willing to meet the views of the minority in regard to some questions, but the province would only agree to this teach their religious doctrines, provided that there was no interference with agree to and consequently there was a deadlock. It is said that the commissioners Mr. Cameron of Inverness—Would sioners leave for Ottawa tomorrow

Ottawa, April 1.—The usual variety of topics was furnished by the order war.

paper of yesterday, one of the three remaining private members days of ham, England, one of the British tenders.

Hon. Mr. Haggart informed Mr. officials hauled.

Sir Charles Tupper informed Mr. Ingram that owing to the pressure of business it is doubtful if it is possible during this session to give the legislative measures recommended by the swealting commissioner due considera-

Hon. Mr. Ives told Mr. Rider it was not the intention of the government at present to impose an export duty

Some interesting details of the public expenditure under the liberal administration were given in reply to of two months, July and August, by questions by Mr. Girouard. The ex-bona fide farmers or settlers in waters penditures of the Canadian commis-contiguous to their own lands. Last sioners at the Centennial exhibition of 1876 was stated to have been \$39,670, and the total cost to Canada of that exhibition \$93,549. The total amount expended by the liberals on the Fort was \$253,622. As to what use had been sent bill will safeguard these rights. made of them since, the only use to

the hotel was bought in 1875 at a cost of \$5,029, the site being paid for at the rate of \$600 an acre.

In reply to a question by Mr. Charlton respecting the proposed half-breed colony in the northwest, Hon. Mr. Daly said that an order in council, which had been printed, plainly set forth that no actual grant of lands had been made to Father Lacombe, but a certain tract, not exceeding four townships, had been leased. The location was between Edmonton and Battleford. The leased sections would not be under the full "control of the bishops and missionaries of the Roman Catholic church," but were subject to the contral of the governor general in

Hon. Mr. Costigan, answering Mr McDougall, said that a complaint had been made to the government that St. been made to the government that St. Johns, Nfild., authorities had exacted duities on stores of a Canadian sailing vessel. Enquiries were being made as to the truth of the allegation. The government already had dealt with similar practices pursued by the Newfoundland government in regard to exacting duties on casks and salt takexacting duties on casks and salt taken to Newfoundland by the Canadian ONE MORE CHEER FOR OLD ENGLAND. fishing vessels, but not landed there. The colonial secretary for Newfoundland acquainted the Canadian government that instructions had been issued to the customs department directing that in future such articles shall be Sees its ardour again set aglow, reported as intended for export or By recalling the foes she has whipped.

for service in the Soudan. He desired to know if the ffer had been despatched to England. He had received telegrams urging him to press this matter upon the government, as Col. Domville of the Hussars was receiving offers from volunteers all over the country offering to join the regiment in case the imperial government de-cided to accept the offer of the Hussars. Col. Domville was anxious answer those volunteers.

Sir A. P. Caron replied that when the matter was first brought up in the house he was unable to say whether or not the offer of service had been received here. Since that he had ascertained that the tender of the service had been received and as disclosed by the papers brought down to manding considered that he could not recommend that the tender should be ccepted."I consider," said Sir Adolphe that such an offer should at least be ransmitted to the imperial authorities—(hear, hear)—and accordingly the tender of Lt. Col. Domville of the 8th Hussars was sent over to the gover-

some Baie Chaleurs railway bonds in sterling. Mr. Newcombe gave a rock \$30,000, besides some \$7,000 of twine in stock and the security of the debtors. Mr. Martin wanted information concerning an item of \$1,537 travelling expenses for Hon, G. E. Foster. Mr. Foster said it included travelling expenses in Canada and his trip to London on account of the loan, which probably amounted to one thousand dollars. Particulars were not forth-

coming. Important regulations have been

ant farmers who visited Canada in 1893. Chartton that no account was kept of in the settlement of the Northwest. the private cars of American railway Mr. Weeks has been instrumental in grants to Canada during the past two years, and has recently despatched due at Winnipeg on 7th of April, for all but one of whom places have been secured in advance on the farms in

Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia gives notice tonight to amend the Fisheries act is in line with the present Mr. Fraser was informed that no ing, but provides that under author-changes were contemplated in the lobity of the governor in council, regulations regulations governing the salmon fishtions may be issued, providing for the limited fishing for salmon with set year, it will be remembered, Hon. Mr. Costigan introduced a bill permitting net fishing in non-tidal waters, but withdrew it under strong pressure Francis Locks, Hon. Mr. Haggart said, ly on New Brunswick rivers. The pre-

Arrangements are being made for which they had ever been put was for dumpling sawdust in. (Laughter.)
Asked when the government of Canada purchased the Neebing hotel and at what cost, the minister replied that the hotel was bought in the gulf. The Curlew was commissioned today for ing revenue duty in the gulf. The Curlew was commissioned today for work in the Bay of Fundy, while the fast sailing cruiser Kingfisher was also ordered out for duty between Cape

Sable and Lunenburg. As a matter of courtesy the offer of the 8th New Brunswick Hussars for active service in the Soudan has been forwarded to the imperial government. While appreciating, however, the patriotic motives which inspire the offer, General Gascoigne cannot rec its acceptance. He holds that it is somewhat inconsistent at a time when the government contemplates the expenditure of a large sum of money on the defences of Canada to permit one of the finest regiments to leave the country. Col. Domville and his men, therefore, will have to stay at home.

Then one more cheer for old England,
No more this war nonsense she'll take
Her ships are already manmed,
For adventure her sons are awake,
Witth wealth her coffers overflow,
Her army ne'er better equipped,
Sees it's ardour expin exist.

duty paid and refunded upon the production of certificate of such export having been entered in Canadian ports.

Mr. Davies (P. E. I.) brought up the matter of the offer of the Princess In defense her dependents combine, Give the word and they rush to the fray.

Bravely she'll take up their gage, The whole empire, shoulder to shoulder

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ST. JOHN A LANDING PORT.

United States Immigration Bureau Contract With Beaver Line and the C. P. R.

and the C. P. R.
Hussars was sent over to the governmor general for transmission to the impertal government." (Cheers.)

Mr. Davies—Was it transmitted by cable.

Sir A. P. Caron replied that he presumed it had been sent by cable, but if so, no answer had as yet been received.

The house went into committee on Mr. McCarthy's bill to amend the election act. As he explains it the measure is designed to prevent writs for by-elections being held over through the delay of the government to appoint returning officers. There was a long discussion on the measure, which was opposed by the government on the ground that it was not advisable in the interest of public convenience to fix an arbitrary date for the holding of elections.

The hour devoted to private bills had already been exhausted in a discussion upon the Manitoba and Nelson Valley railway bill and when Mr. McCarthy's bill had been talked upon for a couple of hours the committee rose and reported the house adjourned at half-past eleven.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE. The public accounts committee met this morning. The first witness was Mr. Newcombe, who was examined respecting the item \$28,999 due for binder twine made in the penitentiary. He said there were several debtors guaranteed by Mr. Connor. The security was only given a month ago and considered to were the landing of transport them to such place upon their fixed and advanced to verify the landing of transport them to such place upon their line of the portunisation of the portunistic fixed shade which hat the maintenance of the proton of the portunity and steamship to go, most remote to the public accounts committee met this morning. The first witness was Mr. Newcombe, who was examined respecting the item \$28,999 due for binder twine made in the penitentiary. He said there were several debtors guaranteed by Mr. Connor. The security was only given a month ago and considered to were the landing of transport them to such place upon their line of travel as said and afford government simulation of the portuning

S.S. Helmswood having had her propellor repaired at Rodney slip moved over to her loading berith at the government pier yesterday. Capt. Mathieson, the commander of the steamer, is very much pleased with St. John. He says he was able to do here for \$50 what it would have cost him \$50 to in New York. He would have been obliged to dock his steamer in New York in order to make what repairs were necessary to the propellor. Here he simply had to let her ground on the mud in Rodney slip. His own men did the greater part of the work, the gear required being supplied by Mr. Fleming, Rodney slip for the purpose was equal to the best dock in thite world. Capt. Metchieson is a gental gentleman and has a fine boat.

SCHOOL NEG

Attorney Gener nounces Confer

No Official Stateme gation Return

The Commissioners no Courtesy they W

Winnipeg, April i the house of comm he had received wo that the commission representatives wer reach a satisfactory chool question, w city as conclusive of the question will the present negotia ally understood the ment ministers have tiate while a coerci they promised certa dominion comm an offer to seculari not be announced port is handed out. has been held since as proof of the state ferring parties were reach a satisfactory Tonight the Free Charles Tupper in plain that there hope of an understan question between ments. Till the ger the conference feel a speculations are idle who, sincerely appre ready surrender by

isfaction at this ev

trary, and there ma

political sympathies

sire a continuation

tion in the political

these there will be f not profoundly reg Sir Donald Smith's evils threatened, bo and the dominion struggle over racial The Nor'Wester, or says: "The utmost paid to the Manitol sending here a dist sion to adujst the sible. All the 'sunn ism' have been add necessary drastic m deral government f grievances complair ority in Manitoba. been met in the pro representatives trea entitled, must be evare familiar with the tion in this city w days. Premier Gr members of the go sent from the city vised as to the tin They have been dila the sessions of the

is disturbing the pe ity of the whole do sponsibility for wha surely rests with th The Tribune intim columns that the conwithout results. Ed Sir Charles Tupper yesterday in regard and the remedial b Winnipeg, Man., ference on the scho

shown throughout

settlement of this ve

pondent has just se this interview took "Is the conference "Yes; it conclude When will the prepared to make 'We can say not municate with our "Can you tell me result ?'

"No."

Do you leave tor "Yes; by the St. Ste. Marie, arriving most favorable imp ple and their hospit Winnipeg, April 1 Sifton announced school conference no settlement had b the full report of th not be given out un missioners reached Ottawa, April 1.-from Winnipeg to the federal committor Ottawa tomorr yet they bring ba posals from the ment. The feeling vative members to statement is corre party should be h situation and end the course for unit despair. They see hilation for all of eral elections, and Laurier if obstruc bill is continued

PRESENTATION !

hall to Dr. C. M. I evening, the follo read, and replied after which speed Wainwright and which with music ing's entertainme ing adjourned tho vited to Geo. Cha were given a cand Mrs. Chaloner. At the regular lodge, No. 336, L. March 27, 1896, it the following addr

To Charles Murra