

ON SECRET SOCIETIES

Modification of the Ban on the Knights of Pythias and Oddfellows.

Catholic Members May Retain Benevolent Features of These Two Orders.

Exceptional Cases May be Referred to Washington Instead of to Rome.

Archbishop Ireland has a Talk on the Subject, and Expresses a Hope.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—The Review, a Catholic paper of this city, publishes an important decree of the Roman Propaganda, given in Rome under date of January 18, 1893, which modifies considerably the decree previously issued from that tribunal in condemnation of the societies of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Sons of Temperance, and who have belonged to these societies. The publication of the decree is a matter of great importance, as it leaves their names upon the rolls of these societies, and to pay into the treasury dues, and assessments when pecuniary loss and detriment would occur from complete severance. The general prohibition still remains as to any other participation in the proceedings of the societies. Particular cases, however, offering difficulties to priests forced for adjudication to the apostolic delegate in Washington, instead of being sent as heretofore to the congregation in Rome.

St. Paul, March 2.—Archbishop Ireland's attention having been called to the information taken from the Review of Chicago, regarding the decree on secret societies, admitted that the decree alleged to be authentic. He had himself received an official copy and had communicated the contents to the priests of his jurisdiction. While the Archbishop further said, to his members aloof from these societies, she allows all possible consideration for the indulgent application of her principles as these principles will allow. The provisions of the decrees condemnatory of the Knights of Pythias and Sons of Temperance are modified in two important points. First: Catholics who joined these societies before their condemnation, and who, by total severance with them, would suffer serious detriment, are now allowed to leave their names on the rolls of the societies, paying into their dues and assessments, all other participation, however, being strictly prohibited.

Secondly: In particular cases, where extraordinary difficulties would arise from a compliance with the letter of the condemnation, it is now adjudicated finally by a tribunal of delegates in Washington, instead of having to be referred to the congregation at Rome, which is a matter far less able to understand our local circumstances and the complications arising from them. In the Archbishop's opinion, the only objection of the church against the societies of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias is found in their religious features, which eventually transfer them into religious sects or churches. These societies should leave out from their constitutions and rituals all mention of altars, chaplains, Bibles, etc., and address exclusively to the prime purpose of benevolence and brotherly counsel. In so doing the societies would be strengthening the work of the church, removing needless and offensive barriers and invite to their membership men of all classes and all creeds. "May be," said the Archbishop, "a hopeful smile lighting up his countenance, "all the people concerned in the matter will work in a conciliatory spirit and that all contentions and recrimination will cease."

CLEVELAND NO CANDIDATE. He Will Devote His Time to Duck Shooting.

Louisville, Ky., March 3.—O. O. Stanley, a well known Washington correspondent, telegraphs the Courier-Journal that President Cleveland will not be a candidate to succeed himself. At a first public movement of any of his friends to advocate his nomination he will write a letter stating his position and positively declining to have his name used in the national Democratic convention at Chicago.

How to Get "Sunlight" Books. Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 23 South St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-bound book, 169 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at six cents per tin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cents. The post postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

ROYAL Baking-Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTIONS.

The Two Ministers at Washington Are Directly Negotiating.

Washington, Mar. 3.—It has been learned that the British Ambassador here, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the Venezuelan minister in this city, Senator Abrade, entered into direct negotiations for a settlement of the Yucatan incident, which involved the arrest of a British police officer in the territory in dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain, the hauling down of the British flag and the subsequent demand of an indemnity upon the part of Great Britain.

SITUATION SERIOUS.

President Cleveland Held a Cabinet Meeting on Sunday at Secretary Olney's.

Steamer Bermuda Returned to Filibusters—What Gen. Weyler Calls Americans.

New York, Mar. 3.—A special from Washington says: The Spanish-American situation, growing out of the reports of the riot in Barcelona, is regarded so seriously by the president that he convened a meeting of the cabinet Sunday night, though the call was issued under the guise of a dinner at the White House. The conference lasted until after 10 o'clock. During the dinner Secretary Olney produced some important information which had come to him by cable. Just before the adjournment a cable was received to the effect that the Spanish minister of foreign affairs had been instructed by his government to insist that the United States government disavow the action of the senate as a condition precedent to the continuation of friendly relations between the two nations. This demand for a disclaimer of the senate resolution will be ignored.

The Herald says this morning that the steamer Bermuda will be released by the United States government at 10:30 o'clock and surrendered to her owners. The transfer from the hands of the government to those of the Cuban rebellion representatives will be made in the office of United States Attorney Walter Macfarlane. A dispatch was received by Joaquin Castillo yesterday in which he is informed of the government's determination to release the Bermuda. A publication was also sent to the ostensible owner of the steamship to be at District Attorney Macfarlane's office this morning to execute the necessary papers.

Key West, Fla., Mar. 2.—A passenger on the Olivette, which has just reached here from Havana, brought with him a pamphlet which discloses very plainly the temper of the Spaniards towards the United States. The pamphlet is styled "The War With the United States and the Cuban Insurrection." It was inspired by the Spanish government and General Weyler is having it spread broadcast throughout the island. Every line of the pamphlet bristles with denunciation of the United States and of American citizens. It declares that although the United States and Spain are on the verge of war, yet Spaniards need not be alarmed, for they would have the aid of every European nation. It continues: "Should the United States declare war against any European nation, all the rest of the world would give the assistance of one efficient aid. It is essential that we should bear in mind the fact that there exists in the United States, many states which, in the shape of intrigue, are struggling for their independence, and would hail the outbreak of European war as the opportunity for their own emancipation. All these reasons have contributed to the indisputable fact that the government of Washington would not recognize the belligerency of the Cuban secessionists. Spain has always been invincible, and as certain as the indignities of the American government reach the point of acknowledging the belligerency of the Cuban rebels will Spain declare war. The blood of the sons of Spain, when it boils over from the heat of an insult offered to their native land, is not to be controlled by consideration of property or interest. Confident of the valor of her sons, Spain has never feared the United States, and on the day when the government of Washington recognizes the belligerency of the Cuban rebels, we will declare war. If Spain declares war on the United States it will not be solely on account of having recognized the belligerency of the rebels, but also because we have a considerable number of grievances against her. The United States could not have borne her wrongs towards Spain in a more despicable manner. The Mora indemnity, the Alliance embargo, the display of rebel flags in the streets of New York, the rescue which the rebels enjoy in Key West and Florida, the privilege of making all manner of demonstrations of disaffection toward Spain, the departure from the United States of filibustering expeditions and worse, the American syndicates formed to furnish money to the rebels, constitute a series of offenses against Spain, none of which has been avenged solely because Washington has pretended that the insurgents did not enjoy official favor.

"Annexation is the aim of the Americans, and if their indisputable conduct causes war, still we must laugh at the futility of the hopes of these thieving Yankees."

Out of weakness comes strength when the blood has been purified, enriched and vitalized by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

UNCLE SAM'S DEPARTURE.

Is America Aspiring to a Position of Power in International Politics?

Venezuelan Message and Senate's Cuban Resolution Seem Significant.

European Politicians Discuss the Gravity of the Latest State of Affairs.

Berlin, March 3.—The intentions of the American government towards the rebellion in Cuba, as indicated by the action of the United States senate, has awakened profound interest and widespread discussion here, not only in the press and official circles, but in all kinds of society. The questions involved are not regarded as by any means being confined in their effects to Spain and the United States.

The Cuban resolution, coupled with President Cleveland's Venezuelan message, appear to mark a determination on the part of the United States government to depart from its time honored course of non-intervention in European affairs. The American action on the Cuban question, therefore, is regarded as an event of the first importance to the European world. As to the opinion here held, it must be said that Germany and Austria stand amazed. Neither statesmen nor the public know how to regard what they consider, as recent frequent evidences show, that the United States has formed a determination to take an active part hereafter in the world's politics. There is also more or less speculation also to the manner in which the United States expects to reap any profit by intervening for Cuba. Much of the argument on the question proceeds on the presumption that it is sought to take Cuba from Spain for the purpose of adding it to the United States.

It is generally admitted that the belligerent force of Spain would be no match for the United States in the event of hostilities arising out of the dispute.

When it comes to the merits of the case upon which the United States bases its action, general opinion holds that Spain's treatment of Cuba has been so brutal and such as awakens a feeling of reprobation. But, looking further to the legal aspects of the case, Spain is considered still within her rights, secured to her by international law, in questioning the title of the United States to Cuba. It is not believed in this city that Spain will brook interference with her course in Cuba. The opinion generally held by well informed politicians in the reich and government circles is in question. The United States is not to be taken for granted in Europe if she finds herself compelled to fight the United States. Herr Richter, the distinguished radical leader, said to-day: "The United States has undoubtedly become a new and hitherto unconsidered factor in international politics. As to the Cuban question, Spain would be better rid of Cuba from a financial point of view, as the island costs her more than she yields. She would not agree to give it up, do so means for her abdication of all pretensions as a great power in Europe."

At the foreign office it was said that grave fears were entertained that serious international complications would be the outcome of the attitude of the United States towards Cuba. The Frankfurter Zeitung, editorially, discredits its own dispatch from New York, alleging that secret negotiations are in progress between France and Spain looking to an Anglo-Spanish intervention by the United States in Cuba. France is too much engaged with her own affairs, the Frankfurter Zeitung thinks, to go out of her way to the support of Spain.

The Vossische Zeitung, of this city, maintains a neutral tone in its comments, but says: "Naturally the provocations offered by the United States have been keenly felt by Spain." This journal hints that Spain might be willing to cede Cuba to another power to be rid of the embarrassment it causes her. The National Zeitung utters a warning to its readers against undervaluing the last manifestation of the United States, although it does not mean a decisive plan of action on the part of the United States government.

Paris, Mar. 3.—The newspapers of this city continue their unfavorable comments upon the action of the United States congress on the Cuban question. The Pigeon says: "American statesmen will do well not to expatriate Europe with the Monroe doctrine. It is certain Spain will not recede, and it is difficult to see what benefit the United States will receive from war."

Cable News.

Rome, March 3.—It is stated this evening the ministry has decided to resign as a result of the popular clamor arising from the recent defeat of Italian forces in Abyssinia.

It is reported here to-day that General Barattieri, commander of the Italian forces in Africa, has just suffered another severe reverse at the hands of the Shoans, while advancing on Abba-cherim, and was wounded during the engagement. It is reported half of the artillery and all the ammunition and provisions were lost. The number of dead has been estimated at 500, but it is reported that 3,000 of the Italian soldiers engaged in the battle with the Shoans had been killed, and among them Generals Albertone and Darbordino, who commanded two of the three columns. The number of wounded is said to be proportionately large, and includes very many officers. It is rumored Gen. Barattieri committed suicide by shooting himself. The war department officials at Rome discredited this report, this city, however, the report of suicide is generally believed.

IS GETTING WARM

Maceo Making it a Little Salutary for Spanish Soldiers in Havana Province.

Havages Made in Their Ranks by Sickness and Death—Better Hygienic Measures.

Havana, March 3.—The gunboat Hermin Cortes had a chance after a suspicious course off Matanzas. The steamer was running at full speed and she put out her lights when the gunboat appeared and drew away in the darkness. The gunboat fired first a blank cartridge and then a solid shot in an effort to stop the fugitive, but without effect.

A train running between Altamira and Banaguas, near Colon, in Matanzas, was fired upon by the insurgents. The mayor of Banaguas went to the assistance of those on the train, and his presence of mind and courage were not the least of the reasons why the insurgents had set fire to two bridges. The escort of troops with him succeeded in extinguishing the flames and they dispersed 500 insurgents. The train then proceeded, but the engineer sought to take Cuba from Spain for the purpose of adding it to the United States.

Antonio Maceo is moving on the coast near Santa Cruz del Norte, in Havana province. The troops were in pursuit of him last night. Gunboats have been sent to operate in combination with troops near Santa Cruz. Word has been received that 25,000 additional soldiers will sail soon from Spain for Cuba. The steamer San Augustin arrived here to-day, having on board the Princess and other passengers. They were accorded a splendid reception. At Zulueta the insurgents have burned nearly all of the canefields and a part of the fields belonging to a respectable Cuban named Gonzales Mendez. Forty-two political prisoners have been sent to Cienfuegos.

The actual number of soldiers at present on the sick list, inclusive of the convalescents, is stated to be 5,500. The convalescent number 5 per cent., and the mortality has been 2 1/2 per cent from the unhealthiness of the rainy season. Hygienic steps are being taken for the care of the troops' health during the next rainy season.

New York, March 3.—The Herald's special Havana dispatch says: Ramon O. Williams, of Havana, consul general of the U. S. in Havana, has tendered his resignation to President Cleveland. Your correspondent does not hesitate in stating this as a fact, though Mr. Williams courteously but firmly refused to either deny or affirm it.

Among the passengers on the steamship Yumuri which arrived to-day from Havana, was Mr. Murat Halstead.

Havana, March 3.—Two steamers bearing additional troops have arrived from Spain and others are on the way. The Spanish war ship, Fernandez Cortez, sailed from Havana for Matanzas on Friday night. She had her lights extinguished when off the coast east of Havana when she sighted mysterious steamer carrying a signal light forward. The Cortez fired three blank cartridges at her, and followed then with a solid shot. The steamer seemed to have extraordinary speed and escaped.

While forty Cuban prisoners were being taken aboard a Spanish steamer here yesterday to be shipped to Ceuta, Africa, one Abilardo Santis Castro jumped overboard. His arms were pinioned and he immediately sank. When he rose the guards fired four shots into him and the body disappeared beneath the waves.

THE BILL INTRODUCED

Sir Charles Tupper Moved the Second Reading of the Remedial Bill To-Day.

He Was Followed by Hon. Mr. Laurier in Opposition to a Great Speech.

Major Hughes Wants Another Conference—Doubts About the Bill Passing.

Ottawa, Mar. 3.—Mr. White, Shelburne, presided at the Conservative caucus this afternoon. Dr. Roome, the regular chairman of the caucus, was on the Toronto train, which was six hours late, and along with him was A. McKay, M. P., and a number of others.

At the caucus Weldon and Lariviere reported that they could not accomplish anything. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper spoke in favor of the bill. Henderson and Hughes opposed it. Sir Donald Smith and Hon. Mr. Daly, while favoring the bill, would like to see it dealt with by the Manitoba legislature. Foster spoke rather moderately. Oimmet made a harangue in favor of coercion and Dr. Sprone fired back at him with some red hot shots. It was finally decided that Sir Charles Tupper would take charge of the bill. Henderson and Hughes opposed it. Sir Donald Smith and Hon. Mr. Daly, while favoring the bill, would like to see it dealt with by the Manitoba legislature. Foster spoke rather moderately. Oimmet made a harangue in favor of coercion and Dr. Sprone fired back at him with some red hot shots. It was finally decided that Sir Charles Tupper would take charge of the bill. Henderson and Hughes opposed it. Sir Donald Smith and Hon. 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ROME IS IN MOURNING

Shame and Sorrow Heaped on the Eternal City by the Abyssinian Defeat.

The People's Sullen Anger is Ready to Break into Open Resentment.

Reserves Ready to be Mastered—Account of the Disastrous Defeat at Adowa.

Rome, Mar. 4.—The kingdom of Italy today is in a state of excitement, grief and anger beyond description. No pen can adequately portray the picture for every dispatch received from the Massawan adds to the gravity of the disaster to the Italian army in Abyssinia.

When the first news of General Baratieri's defeat reached the city, the king had it that only 500 men were killed, then, yesterday afternoon, the number ran up to 3,000 men killed and six pieces of artillery captured. But this morning's dispatches show the number of Italian troops killed at the battle of Adowa, which followed, at 5,000, and it is believed that even these terrible figures tell the full extent of the disaster. The king on Monday morning was allowed to see the bodies of those who fell wounded, but the long retreat of over forty miles, according to the general report, met a more horrible fate than those who were killed on the spot. Through the night the general's troops were kept under arms and mounted patrol traversed the principal streets. The men are however, do not seem to have retired, and the streets were filled with people until daybreak and early morning, every public place being crowded with excited men and women.

Today the indications are that the people are assuming a most threatening attitude throughout Italy. Demonstrations against Premier Crispi's ministry, and even against the crown are reported from a number of towns in the provinces, in spite of the fact that the provinces are straining every nerve to suppress any such movement.

It is said that the government were at one time on Tuesday of the full extent of the defeat inflicted upon the Italians, but it was judged that it would be dangerous to allow the startling information to reach the public suddenly, so the first report of the defeat was allowed to be to be rumored that some men were killed. After this came the report that 3,000 had been killed, but it is now admitted that 5,000 Italian troops were slain. In addition to severe losses among the Italian troops, the loss of the flag of Italy. Under these circumstances, it is not astonishing that the wildest kind of rumors are in circulation in some of the cities that the number of killed and wounded are placed at 10,000. These figures may turn out to be exaggerated, but they show the state of the public mind here. All fetes have been indefinitely postponed and masses for the repose of the souls of the dead were celebrated this morning in every cathedral in the city, crowds of weeping women and sorrowing men being to be everywhere.

Rome, in a word, is today a city of mourning, and the sullen anger of the people is ready to break into fire, open resentment. The government and military authorities are loudly charged with gross mismanagement of the Abyssinian campaign. Great indignation is expressed against the newspapers, which have been goading General Baratieri into action by taunting him with "impossibility." It is also said that the Italian commander was also led into a trap which his bayonets were with which he allowed to reach him that a number of important chiefs of the Shoans, attended by a portion of the Shoan army, were attending the coronation of King Nigus at Axu. Hoping to surprise them, the Italian general ordered Generals Abbotto, Arimondi and Dadorrida to attack the enemy. The latter, it appears, pretended to retreat before the Italian advance, until the troops were within the town leading to Adowa. Then the men changed, the Shoans, armed with improved French military rifles, supported by modern artillery directed by French artillerymen, advanced upon the Italians in overwhelming strength, while the apparently deserted passes became alive with natives, who hurled rocks down upon the soldiers, while others kept up a terrible, well-directed fire upon the troops.

Rumors add that the Italians broke and fled after making a gallant stand, leaving thousands of their number shot down or crushed to death. Then, it is added, began their most disastrous defeat, the triumphant Shoans pressing on after the disorganized soldiers, cutting them down in great numbers in spite of repeated attempts to form squares. The Italian troops in these attacks are said to have behaved with the greatest gallantry, but all the reserve of ammunition was captured as well as the provisions and articles. The result was that numbers of Italian detachments eventually had only their bayonets with which to defend themselves, and, it is feared that a small portion of the Italian forces that went against the Shoans reached Axu in safety. Days must elapse before the details of the war horrors can be accurately told.

Later in the day news from the provinces became more alarming. It was stated that in a number of places the people had been utterly unable to cope with the populace, and that the troops had been called upon to restore order. The soldiers, however, appear to have been as helpless as the police, and in several places the crowds had been vainly trying to disperse a mob who were making demonstrations against the

NOT QUITE SO FIERY.

A Feeler From Washington to Smooth Over the Ruffie Recently Raised

By Injudicious and Irresponsible Politicians at the United States Capital.

Murat Halstead Tells a Tale of Weyler—St. Louis a Centre for Recruiting.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—The president and cabinet are undoubtedly strongly opposed to present recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, and to any declaration concerning Cuba's independence as embodied in the recent congressional resolution.

The following is not an official statement, but it is known from careful inquiry that it accurately presents the administration's views of the matter: While the president and members of the cabinet personally feel sympathy, in common with all Americans with those Cubans who are contending for self-government, they feel that in official action they should not depart from the well settled principles which have been followed by former presidents and secretaries of state during prior insurrections in Cuba. It is understood that the administration does not think that the present state of affairs in Cuba justifies any change in the attitude of the government. Its intention is to act, not to express feeling. The only action now proper is to continue to hold responsible for injuries to American citizens the only government which so far maintains authority in Cuba, and until some other government succeeds, at least temporarily, in supplanting it.

New York, March 4.—Mr. Murat Halstead, who has just arrived from Cuba, tells of the difficulties which attend the entrance to and departure from Havana, and of the need of more protection to newspaper men from the United States whom he left behind and who will be subject to espionage, imprisonment and even worse. A terrible situation exists. There is little doubt that political prisoners are daily butchered by Gen. Weyler, or his subordinates. The captain-general keeps up a pretense of humaneness, nevertheless he is the instigator of much of the cruelty that is practised. The killing in cold blood of seventeen prisoners at Candelaria, three weeks ago, is denied repeatedly and the assertion stuck to, that this cowardly and brutal act has not been committed. Nevertheless the resignation of the general who had the men shot was demanded, and he was sent home to Spain in disgrace.

HUGHES REPUTATED

Grand Lodge of Ontario West Reputate the Address of Grand Master Hughes.

Difficulty of an Orangeman Trying to Serve Two Masters Exemplified.

London, March 4.—The Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West is meeting here. There is a big attendance and the feeling runs high over the Manitoba issue. Grand Master Hughes, who says he is not a candidate for re-election, added nothing to the flames by which he said nothing in condemnation of the remedial bill. He says the legislature which passed the law causing a grievance to the minority should have tried to find a reasonable remedy for the grievance when its existence was pointed out by the privy council. The grand master's address was referred to a committee, which, it is said, will probably bring in a resolution favoring a national secular school as the only remedy for the difficulty attending the teaching of religion in schools.

London, Ont., Mar. 5.—The committee to which was referred the report of Grand Master Hughes reported in particularly favorable terms. It declared the Grand Master's remarks on the Manitoba school question to be special pleading. Regret was expressed that an attempt was made in the address to give the impression that the legislature of Manitoba had refused to render justice to a supposedly injured minority of the province. It further protests that the followers of Orange principles, as represented in the Grand Lodge, don't need to be lectured on tolerance and justice, and that repeated exhortations to that effect in an address are unnecessary. The committee finally agreed that the present danger to Protestant and British interests in Canada is so imminent that no word or act should appear in the proceedings that could weaken the arm being raised in defence of national schools in Manitoba, and therefore asks the Grand Lodge to repudiate every sentence, line and word in the address that tends to put Manitoba in the wrong or to justify coercion by the federal parliament. The report of the committee on the Grand Master's address caused a lot of discussion, but was adopted by a majority.

William Lockhart, of Alliston, was elected Grand Master and the Grand Lodge adjourned at midnight.

HIIS REIGN WAS VERY SHORT.

Not Long Enough for the United States Senate to Pass a Resolution.

London, March 4.—The Standard has a dispatch from Bombay saying that Zalin Sing, Maharajah of Jhalwar, who was preparing to begin a small war on his own account against the Indian government, was deposed on Tuesday, and that the British agent is now in control.

ROYAL Baking Powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report

FROM TORONTO

The English Expert's Opinion on the Water Supply—Lady Smith.

Toronto, March 3.—The provincial trustees of the National Sanitarium Association have decided in view of the interest taken in the project for establishing a sanitarium at Gravenhurst, Muskoka, to make an effort to increase the subscriptions to not less than a quarter of a million so as to place the institution on a permanent basis immediately, and to open another institution at an early date in the Rocky mountain district.

The death of Lady Smith, wife of Mr. Mansergh, which took place last night, was due to pneumonia. The deceased was in her sixty-fourth year and was the daughter of John P. O'Higgins, once a resident of Stratford.

Mr. Mansergh, the English engineer, whom Toronto paid \$15,000 to report on its water system, sent in a report to-day recommending the city to stick to its old system of pumping water from the lake. He says no one can say what will be the future of Toronto. It may never be more than 200,000 inhabitants, and in that case he would not recommend a gravitation scheme for getting water from Lake Simcoe on account of the great distance.

DISCUSSING THE BILL

A Great Debate on the School Bill Now in Progress at Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 4.—Hon. Mr. Laurier's speech yesterday on the Manitoba school bill was a masterly effort, and was listened to by a full house and packed galleries. The leader of the opposition proclaimed his independence on all matters political or ecclesiastical affairs. As the leader of a party he knew neither Catholic nor Protestant as such, but would extend simple justice to every class. In concluding he moved the six months' hoist.

Mr. Clarke Wallace strongly opposed the bill and Hon. Mr. Dickey supported it.

Mr. Edgar resumed the debate to-day. He agreed with all that Hon. Mr. Laurier had said on the subject. It was not correct to say that the question of provincial rights was not in the school question. The only way to apply the remedy was through the provinces. The Behring League to-day in the tower room, Lt.-Col. G. T. Denison, of Toronto, presiding, all the old officers were elected. Mr. McCarthy said that he was prepared now to wait until such time as certain treaties were denounced before doing so.

From an official document which has been laid before parliament it is evident that the Canadian authorities are resisting the pressure from the United States government for a revision of the Behring sea regulations on the ground that the obvious intentions of the reprisal is to destroy the Canadian industry of pelagic sealing. The whole matter is set forth in the report from Hon. Mr. Costigan, minister of marine and fisheries, which shows that the industry in spite of harassing regulations the sealing industry is not decreasing. The Canadian yield for 1895 was 13,000 more skins than the average for the past seven years. The report concluded that as the seals are not becoming extinct the need for a revision of the regulations does not exist.

The government has announced that tenders will be called at an early date from persons or firms willing to undertake the running of a line of not less than 400 cabin passengers. The vessels are not to be inferior to the Teutonic of the white Star line, in general equipment and with a capacity of between 400 and 500 cabin passengers. They will be required to make twenty-one knots in a six hour trial trip, and be capable of ordinary ocean steaming at a rate of twenty knots. They will be of not less than 8,500 tons. The government will grant a subsidy with an annual subvention of \$750,000.

WILL KILL THE SEALS. The Proposal to Kill Off All the Seals Receives Approval.

Washington, March 4.—The senate committee on foreign relations to-day voted to recommend that the senate should not concur in the house substitute of the senate Cuban resolutions and should ask for a conference.

The senate committee on foreign relations decided to-day to report the Dingley resolution, authorizing the extermination of fur seals unless England consented to further arbitration without amendment. Only one dissenting vote was cast by Senator Morgan.

The greater portion of the time of the committee meeting was devoted to the Cuban question. The senate and house resolutions were carefully analyzed and prepared. Several members expressed themselves satisfied to accept the house resolutions, and the opinion was ventured by one or two that the house substitute was in better form than the senate's original measure. In view of this fact, it appears probable if the house insists upon its substitute it will win and the house resolutions will be accepted as the expression of the joint opinion of the two bodies.

In the senate to-day Mr. Sherman reported back the Cuban resolutions and moved that the house amendment to the senate resolution be not concurred in and that a conference be called and appointed. The motion was agreed to and the vice-president appointed Senators Sherman, Morgan and Lodge a conference committee.

Mr. Frye, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a substitute for the house bill, providing for the extermination of the Alaska fur seals, which was made a special order for next Thursday.

FILIBUSTERS.

Aid to Cuban Patriots by American Adventurers.

Titusville, Fla., March 4.—A well equipped filibustering expedition sailed on Monday from Cape Canaveral for Cuba. The expedition did not originate here, but is composed of men gathered by Chief Collazo at Key West and Tampa. A steamer from Jacksonville left arms on the cape by pre-arrangement with the Cubans. As soon as the arms had been stored the Cubans sailed to the cape, secured their arms, and left for Cuba. It is said over 100 men are in the expedition, which carried 1000 rifles and 200,000 cartridges, besides other stores.

ITALIAN UPROAR.

The Italian Ministry, Responding to the Popular Clamor, Has Resigned Office.

And Their Resignation Has Been Accepted by King Humbert—Confusion Reigns.

A Report That the Blandering General Baratieri Had Succeeded Unfounded.

Rome, Mar. 5.—Savage excitement throughout Italy shows little signs of abatement. The disturbances caused by the news of the great disaster and the consequent display of indignation against the government have been greatly increased by the calling out of the army reserve of class 1872, which calls 80,000 additional men into active service. The majority of these reserves are married men whose families will be thus deprived of their chief or only support for an indefinite period. Thus, at Milan and other places, serious rioting has occurred where the reservists were preparing to obey orders, and in many cases it was prevented by force, the women and children leading the agitation. Railroad cars have been demolished, rails torn up, telegraph wires cut, the police beaten and stoned into helplessness. Soldiers have been attacked and bayonets freely used, men and women, frenzied with rage, throwing themselves on the naked steel of the troops. A large number of arrests have been made. Everywhere the troops are either confined to the barracks or occupying the streets. Night has been turned into day by torchlight processions, indignation meetings and riotous demonstrations in the public squares, and in front of the municipal and public buildings.

This is a summary of what has occurred in a greater or lesser degree at Milan, Florence, Turin, Como, Verriera, Belluno, Lodi, Verona, Parma, Bergamo, Naples, Brescia, Venice, Ferrara, Salerno, Palermo, Catania, and almost any other town mentionable. The agitation has spread to the country districts and from all sides come accounts of rioting and indignation protests, bitter denunciations and loud cries for vengeance, upon those who are responsible for the terrible reverse of the Italian army. The report that Gen. Baratieri committed suicide turns out to be incorrect, but it would seem as if it would be the best thing he could have done under the circumstances, for, if the darker and darker reports which are reaching Rome from Massawan are substantiated, he will have great difficulty in escaping capital sentence after a court martial.

After the neighborhood of the chamber of deputies had been cleared by the police and troops, large crowds of people marched through the streets headed by the leftist deputy, shouting, "Down with the government," "Down with Crispi," and other violent cries. The police and carabinieri made an attempt to disperse them and much disorder followed.

Rome, March 5.—The ministry announced their resignation in the chamber of deputies to-day and Premier Crispi said it had been accepted by the king.

In spite of the strong force of troops and police present about the chamber of deputies to-day, it was with difficulty that order was maintained. The chamber of deputies and the king had accepted their resignation. The announcement was followed by loud cheering, which was heard by the crowds outside, and being understood was taken up and repeated far and wide.

Premier Crispi, when he was again asked to make himself heard, added that "the ministers will remain at their posts until their successors are appointed." More cheers and shouts of disapproval followed this statement, after which the president of the chamber asked that the house adjourn until the crown had decided upon the successors to the ministers who had just announced their resignations. This was agreed to, despite the protests of the Leftists who said the government should be impeached, as the public were entitled to know who was responsible for the disaster in Abyssinia, and there was no excuse for not making known to the public all the facts in possession of the ministers.

THOSE PESKY REPUBLICS. Martial Law in Part of Nicaragua—The Venezuela Dispute.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, March 5.—The government has declared the departments of Tegucigalpa, Paz, Valle, Choluteca, Paraiso, Olancho and Cocon under martial law. This step has been taken as a result of the revolution of the government of the president Zelaya, of Nicaragua, and the possibility of trouble.

London, Mar. 5.—The Daily Chronicle says there is person to believe at the present stage of the negotiations regarding the Venezuela difficulty, that Lord Salisbury has made a proposal to Secretary Olney and that Secretary Olney has also made a proposition to Lord Salisbury. Both propositions, the Chronicle asserts, have been declined.

THE BRITISH CASE.

Forecast of the Evidence Collected in the Venezuela Dispute.

London, March 4.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon publishes a forecast of a summary of the British blue book upon the Venezuelan situation, shortly to be issued. It is said to contain extracts from the archives of Holland from the letter part of the 16th to the second decade of the 19th century, and extracts from the archives of Spain, from Orellana's ascent of the river Amazon in 1542, and Martinez's ascent of the Orinoco river to Diego de Ordaz, down to Venezuela's independence in 1830. All the documents in this connection have been ransacked in order to establish the British case against Venezuela's claim for possession of the west bank of the Essequibo, and it will be shown, it is said, by overwhelming strength, that the possession of that bank by Great Britain is beyond doubt. The statement of Sir E. Pollock, who prepared the British case, is described by the St. James Gazette, as being remarkable for its mastery of detail and skill in collating evidence, and for the force and clearness of its conclusions.

DEBATE WANING.

Interest in the Great Remedial Bill Debate Rapidly Flagging at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Mar. 5.—At the public accounts committee to-day Lt. Col. Panet stated that the report from H. B. Secretan for inspecting the military stores along with J. C. Patterson in 1894, had not reached the department until January 1896. The report came from Winnipeg from Lieut. Gov. Patterson addressed to the present minister of militia. The amount paid Secretan was \$639. His engagement was kept secret and the checks were made out in Mr. Patterson's name and then endorsed to Secretan. There was nothing in the reports which was not known to the department before they were made.

Ottawa, March 5.—(Press Dispatch)—There was a marked falling off in the public interest on the remedial bill debate in the house yesterday, and even the members listened to the speeches with a languidness that indicated that they attached importance only to what the leaders had to say. Messrs. Foster and McCarthy perhaps are the only two men who can arouse enthusiasm again and their speeches will be awaited with much expectancy. The fight on the second reading will be short and sharp, and will not last so long as at first expected. Mr. Edgar continued the debate yesterday. He spoke in justification of Mr. Laurier's policy of inquiry, contending that the government had taken action upon the allegations of one side, and without giving the claims of the other the slightest consideration. Caron followed and spoke for three hours. His speech was rambling, and devoted principally to a recital of the Manitoba School Act in order to establish that the schools are Protestant. He said he heard it stated that Laurier had stolen McCarthy's position as leader of the ultra-Protestants of Ontario. Geoffrey, French Liberal, denounced the bill because it did not go far enough. He complained particularly because there was no provision for collecting legislative grants. Amyot, French Conservative, replied, claiming that the bill was ample and secure justice to the minority. If it was found faulty it could be amended from time to time. Lavergne, French Liberal, supported the policy of inquiry, but favored remedial legislation if justice was not ultimately done. He said he distrusted the government bill was only a ruse to bridge over the elections. The law, if passed, would never be enforced by this government or that of Manitoba. Col. Musson contended that the government was insisting strictly in accordance with the demands of his constituents.

It is rumored here that Caron will be appointed high commissioner to England. In Montreal it is stated that Sir Ronald A. Smith will get the post if he wants it.

Mr. Weldon's committee on conciliation waited on Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper, and urged them not to stand on nice points of etiquette, but stand for Mr. Greenway to settle the school question.

The imperial federation league went out of existence yesterday, being merged into the recently organized British Empire league. The league affirms its faith in the preferential trade idea. Col. Denison, of Toronto, was elected president.

COAL MINE HORROR. Over One Hundred Miners Entombed—21 Bodies Recovered.

Berlin, Mar. 4.—Fire broke out to-day in the Clechoc coal mine at Kattowitz, Prussian Silesia. The bodies of 21 victims of the conflagration have been recovered. The fate of the miners entombed, numbering about one hundred, is still uncertain.

One Honest Man.

Dear Editor:—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak stricken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, and thank heaven I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp, L. A. Edwards, Jarvis, Ont.

MARKETS.

For Farmers' Profit Corrected.

were noted in the week. The recent cut to lessen the supply not sufficient to affect the recent rise in sugar has been met by half cent per pound in During the past week Fraser River wheat it retails for about

Flour . . . 5.25 to 5.50  
Four . . . 3.25 to 3.50  
Wheat . . . 1.75 to 2.00  
Barley . . . 1.25 to 1.50  
Oats . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Rye . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Corn . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Soybeans . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Clover . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Hay . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Lumber . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Timber . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Iron . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Steel . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Copper . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Silver . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Gold . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Mercury . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Sulphur . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Zinc . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Lead . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Tin . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Nickel . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Cobalt . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Manganese . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Potash . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Soda . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Salt . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Lime . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Cement . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Bricks . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Tiles . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Glass . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Paper . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Textiles . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Fur . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Hides . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Wool . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Hemp . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Flax . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Cotton . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Rubber . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Gum . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Resin . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Pitch . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Tallow . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Lard . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Butter . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Eggs . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Poultry . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Meat . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Fish . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Dairy . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25  
Miscellaneous . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25

any recommendation make. The thing is because that committee of the most obnoxious possibly have been for some time yet earned. David Stevens, North and South, to of the benefits that some central "Cream" might be made to all the farmers, critics named, but in connection with the sub to a certain modicum of views, whatsoever it is possible I may wishful government finally doing a thing not only a disaster to the government, but to whom was expected to be done, and through the government to loan as they were seventy-five on of creamery buildings and setting up a rate of capital repayable in one, the government a mortgage on any means, apparatus and the government to restore order, and the part of the government of three hundred such method as to be established, and our to sanction the such method as to be assumed that persons having industries equ- the province, and the government to restore order, and the part of the government of three hundred such method as to be established, and our to sanction the such method as to be assumed that persons having industries equ-

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HANDS OFF MANITOBA

The Feeling Emphatically Expressed by the Great Meeting in Toronto.

Strong Speeches by Hon. Joseph Martin, Clarke Wallace and Others.

Memorial Adopted for Presentation to the Dominion Parliament.

Following is the concluding portion of the report of the great anti-coercion meeting held in Massey Hall, Toronto:

HON. JOSEPH MARTIN.

Mr. Joseph Martin, of Winnipeg, was received with volleys of cheering. He said: "The question which you are met here to consider has been spoken of in the press as one of great difficulty. So far as I am concerned, I must say that I have not now and never had any doubt or trouble or difficulty. (Applause.) It is my simple duty as a citizen of Manitoba, as a Liberal of Manitoba, to stand by the position which Manitoba has taken upon this question. (Applause.) In doing that I am prepared to sacrifice every other attachment which I have in politics. (Applause.) For me this question is supreme, the question which overshadows every other matter in Dominion politics, important and great as many of these other matters are. If the Liberal party to which I belong, and always have belonged, or if the Liberal leader now, or at any time, shall take a stand which I consider unjust to Manitoba, I shall regretfully and sorrowfully—because I am attached to the Liberal party and because I am attached to the Liberal leader—I shall, I say, regretfully and sorrowfully leave the Liberal party and oppose the Liberal leader. (Applause.) As Mr. McCarthy has suggested, I shall oppose the Liberal party and the Liberal leader upon the question alone of the coercion of Manitoba, and if Manitoba is to be coerced, upon every other question, in order that the party shall not attain power, if not already in power, or being in power shall not continue in power to coerce the province to which I belong. (Applause.) We are here to-night because of the passage of a government in its last stages of what is known as a remedial order. Let me remind you of what the essential features of that order are. Manitoba is commanded by it to restore to the minority of the province the right to maintain Roman Catholic separate schools in the manner provided by the statutes which were repealed by the acts of 1890. By these acts separate schools had the right to share proportionately in any grant made out of the public funds for the purpose of education. They had the right to the exemption of such Roman Catholics as contributed to Roman Catholic schools for all payments and contributions to the support of any other schools. The remedial legislation asks us to repeal in whole the statutes passed in 1890, after due deliberation, and with the approval of nine-tenths of the people of the province. (Applause.) And why is that asked? Because it is said that the constitution under which we are living in Manitoba guarantees to the inhabitants the educational law as enacted in 1871, and subsequent laws. I don't believe that the constitution contains any such provision. (Applause.)

It must be this, then: We had in Manitoba what we considered a bad and infirm educational law. That that law had been ten times more infirm and ten times worse, we would have been equally bound, according to this interpretation, not to interfere with it. That law, bad as it was, was passed, because at that time, in 1871, the population of Manitoba was composed about equally of French and English speaking settlers. Supposing that, instead of being one half French, the population had been two-thirds or three-quarters French and had passed a law, going much further than this and suppressing the minority, then, if this interpretation is correct, we would be equally bound, because it does not say what the law is, but on whether that law, whatever it be, was constituted a grievance against the minority, which the Dominion government is bound to remedy. I repudiate that doctrine. (Applause.) And if it be shown to be incorrect, all the justification for remedial legislation falls to the ground. There is another interpretation of the constitution, which I submit as the correct one. And that is that there is a provision in the constitution, under which the minority have the right to appeal to the privy council at Ottawa, and under which the privy council has the right to investigate and take evidence, and, if it considers that a case has been made out, to pass remedial legislation. That has not been done. The remedial order was passed without investigation. The law was passed by a lot of buffalo-hunting halfbreeds, many of whom could neither read nor write.

I am sorry to say that I cannot agree with what has been said by speakers preceding, to the effect that the remedial legislation will not pass. I cannot agree with Mr. McCarthy when he says that 25 members on the government side will oppose that bill. I believe that there are more than 25 on the government side whose constituents demand that they shall oppose that bill, but we have to deal with the facts as they are, and I am afraid that in many cases these gentlemen in personal reasons will prevent the bill from passing. Many of these gentlemen do not intend to run again, many of them have in their pockets promises of office or promotion to the senate.

Mr. Craig has said that Mr. Laurier should have been here himself. (Cries of "So he should.") With regard to that, all I can say is that Mr. Laurier was not directly invited to attend this meeting. (Hear, hear, an applause.) But if he had been invited, probably he would have sent the same message which he has sent, and would have said that he was prepared at any time,

and would be glad, to address the election of Toronto upon this question, but that, as leader of the Opposition, it would be better that he should make his first address on the question when he stood up in the house of commons at the second reading of the bill to oppose it. (Applause.) And I must say that, while I have found Mr. Craig generally fair-minded, I hardly think it was in keeping with the spirit of this meeting to cast any reflection upon a member of parliament occupying the elevated position of Mr. Laurier, especially as he is prepared to carry out the spirit of the resolution you have before you. (Applause.)

"Will Mr. Laurier oppose the bill on its second reading?" asked some one in the audience.

"I say yes," replied Mr. Martin. Continuing, he said that the resolution before the meeting asked for more perfect information. I am for a commission, not because I am an investigator, but because I am for a commission, because it has been challenged and asked for by the province which I represent. (Applause.) I regret to think that the remedial legislation will be carried by the house of commons, but the question must eventually be settled by the appeal to the country which is so close at hand. There your duty will commence, and I hope, in considering it, that you who are Conservatives will lay to the expense of the state and denied at the expense of the state in another, in one set of schools they are taught the Roman Catholic doctrine is right, and in the other it is wrong. (Applause.) Mr. Wallace here referred to the report of the commission in reference to the Ottawa separate schools. It was no wonder, said he, that the ecclesiastics refused admission to the inspectors sent by the Hon. Mr. Ross. He saw what had been done with the people's money in regard to education. The speaker gave specimens of the ignorance of the children in the branches of the alphabet. He said: "I don't want any commission. I have investigated and I have a report. I have a report which is necessary to the good of the country."

At a time when English-speaking people all over the world were ready to sympathize with the splendid isolation, it was astounding that a remedial bill introduced to set class against class; a bill utterly indefensible in all its provisions. The hierarchy, said he, must have this bill made to suit themselves. Turning to his clauses as he held a copy of the bill in his hand, Mr. Wallace showed that the government proposed to give power to municipal councils in part of one clause, and took the same power away from the municipalities in another clause. The municipal councils would be under the sanction of the Catholic Board of Education. The people of Manitoba, said he, come largely from Ontario. They are not an intelligence and desire for justice and fair play in any other section of the Canadian people. They are anxious to do nothing to militate against the prosperity of Manitoba. They prefer the public school system, and by the Premier of this Dominion, who seems to be infatuated on this subject to impose this remedial bill upon the Manitoba people. Mr. Wallace next mentioned some recent letters of Roman Catholic bishops, instructing their people how to vote, and was loudly cheered when he quoted the now famous phrase "hell-inspired hypocrisy."

If, said Mr. Wallace, members of parliament are to be dictated to by the Roman Catholic church, then parliamentary government is a farce. (Loud cheers.) In view of such influence, it is time that we formed a party on the other side; not in a threatening way, but in self-defence of our liberties and rights. There never has been, he added, such a barefaced demand to bulldoze the parliament of Canada as in the past few weeks. (Loud cheers.) The church had even ventured to tell the leader of the opposition how to vote. Members of parliament had been told to take their orders from the church, and some of them had not bowed the knee to Baal, and never will. (Loud cheering.)

In conclusion, Mr. Wallace said he believed the people of Ontario would never sanction the machinery of the church being used to place in the majority of the people of Canada. "I think this meeting will have a beneficial effect, inasmuch as it will remind the government that there are Protestants in this province as well as Roman Catholics. We ask no favors, nor will we deny to any minority any rights to which they are entitled, but we do not consider separate schools to be right or just." (Loud cheering.)

A HEARTY LEGAL APPROVAL.

Mr. J. R. Kerr, Q.C., seconded the resolution. He said: "I am glad to see that the people of Ontario are so united in their support of the remedial bill. I must take a word to say how glad I am to have the opportunity of joining with this immense assembly in protesting against the so-called Remedial Legislation, and in showing that whatever difference there may be on other questions, our view on this question is the view shared by men of all shades of political life. I desire to share the country, and the province, and the province shall settle such questions themselves, and I will never hear of it again. If Mr. Brown and Mr. Laurier would meet and decide upon that course, a solution of the question could be reached at this session and all this trouble be avoided. There will be meetings like this all over Ontario, and the government at Ottawa must be influenced by the voice of Ontario, which will be the voice of Toronto is to-night. There is nobody trying to force this legislation but one class in Quebec, backed by sections of the Liberals and sections of the Conservatives in the province, and the government, which foolishly committed itself to that question without consulting the party as it should have done. The duty of the government is to take the voice of the people and to trust the people. If the people declare in favor of remedial legislation, then the government will have some reason for contemplating to carry it out. But until such time as the people have so declared it is not desirable that the government should undertake to do something contrary to the constitution of the country which it pretends to uphold. I shall take occasion, later on, to op-

posed to an expiring government passing a law that never can be repealed, and I am especially opposed, because this expiring government does not express the voice of the people. Two-thirds of the present constituencies were not entitled to vote at the last election. The people who elected the present members were not the people to whom they will have to answer now. An expiring parliament has no right to fasten on this Dominion a remedial law which is irremedial. I have made an appeal to the members who were here and who are to represent a large number of the members of the house of commons. Let us stand on one ground, and that the defeat of this bill. We join with you; let you join with us. Don't let this be a bargain on one side. The Liberal party is opposed to this bill, because it is coercive; but the Liberal party is opposed not only to a coercive bill but also to the members of parliament, and any deserters there may be from the people's cause will not be from the Liberals. (Applause.) Let us take care of the Conservatives. We join with you on the ground of principle. This is a fair bargain; we will keep our part of it. (Applause.) I am going to appeal to the members from Toronto (—hisses)—that when this bill comes up for discussion in the house, they will not have "business arguments," that will prevent them from being there. (Applause.) It is unfortunate for Toronto that whenever its citizens hold mass meetings the engagements of its members prevent them from being present. Let it be understood that the people of Toronto are in earnest, and that they have made default in not being present. If they had been here their presence would have been a great help. The resolution was then carried.

THE LAST RESOLUTION.

Dr. Sproule, M.P., East Grey, moved the next resolution, which was the last. Every country in the world, said he, has its epochs. Canada has its now. The epoch of our time is the Manitoba school question, and the public mind are not able to deal with it, others will come forward and be frustrated into life and do what they have failed to do. We are living under a constitution that has assumed to control the right to control its own educational matters, and when an effort is made to interfere with Manitoba in the exercise of that right, we cannot stand by and allow it to go on without trying to prevent it. The principle was recognized in the British North America act, in the Nova Scotia school act, in the Jesuits' estates act, and in the Manitoba act itself. Shall we, then, depart from that principle and allow the feeling of the citizens of Canada to be trampled upon? The principle is this: Shall the educational interests of this country be controlled by the church or by the state? If controlled by the church, it will be the Roman Catholic church. Nearly 40 years ago we recognized the principle of state control of education, and in 1896, 1897 and 1898, when we gave separate schools, we declared that the state should control education. We are told that the privilege, having once been given, cannot be taken away. We admit that there is such a clause in the British North America act, but we deny that the church has the right to control the provincial autonomy and of the Roman Catholic church. Neither did it contemplate interference with the provincial authorities in relation to an obnoxious law. Every time we have a question of this kind, they have spoken against interference; the government has heeded not the voice. Therefore, I ask you to stand by your principles and support only those men who are ready to support those principles which you recognize to be right.

MR. MACLEAN'S SOLUTION.

In response to several calls, Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., also spoke to the resolution. While it has been remarked, said he, that there is no representative of Toronto here, I desire to say that Mr. Wallace and myself represent over 40,000 of the citizens of Toronto, and in us you have, at least, two representatives who intend to vote against the remedial bill. (Applause.) I enter my protest as a Conservative and as a Canadian. As a Conservative I took occasion to tell my leaders I could not vote for this bill when it came up in parliament. I will vote against it for the many reasons given to-night and for the additional reason that I don't want to interfere with the great province of Manitoba in its educational legislation. I will vote against it with the greater Manitoba that is to be, and which is to be the hope of our country. I went to parliament five years ago to try and do something for the development of our country, and ever since that time, like a spectre, has hovered over the house and driven every other matter into the background, so that we have been doing nothing but beating time. If you once open the door to questions of this kind, you will be asked to keep it open for every other province, and year in and year out there will be nothing but this race and creed question. Bar the door once and forever. (Applause.) I am ready to put up the bar. (Applause.)

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HAIR FOOD. Price \$1.00. 6 Bottles \$5.00 Exp. Pd. ONE HONEST MAN AND BUT ONE RELIABLE HAIR FOOD. NO DYE. We feed the Hair that which it lacks and nature restores the color. THEORY. ROYAL SCALP FOOD destroys the diseased germs of the scalp and a healthy action is set up. It contains the principal properties of the hair that are necessary to its growth which it will not grow. It fertilizes the scalp the same as you do a field of corn and growth is certain. It invigorates the single hair, cleanses it and thoroughly eradicates any dandruff, which is the forerunner of baldness. It is the remedy ever discovered that will restore the Life, Beauty and Natural Color to the hair without harm. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. STATE AND LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. ROYAL SCALP FOOD CO. Box 305, WINDSOR, ONT.

TEA, English Breakfast, 5 lbs. for 90c. 5 lb. box H. C. at \$1.25. 5 lb. box M. M., \$1.35. Ceylon Blend Tea at 40c. and 50c. per lb. Young Hyson Tea at 40c and 50c. per lb. Gunpowder Tea at 40c. and 50c. per lb. Japan Tea at 40c. and 50c. per lb. Oolong Tea at 40c. and 50c. per lb. Good Coffee at 25c. and 35c. per lb. Best Coffee at 40c. 11 lbs. Best Manitoba Rolled Oats, 25c. 5 lbs. Good Barley, 25c. A number of best brands Flour at \$1.10. Baking powder, 1 lb. in lump tins, 25c. each. 20 Bars Prondy's Electric Soap (name on wrapper) 65 cts. per tin. White Star Baking Powder, 12 oz. can, 25c. 20 Bars Prondy's Electric Soap (name on wrapper) and other Soaps at 5c. to 25c. per bar.

HARDRESS CLARKE, Corner Yates and Douglas streets.

Holding Our Own. Aiming high is usually a good way to aim; but aiming and hitting the mark is better. We are constantly studying to hit the popular idea. Quality, Assortment and Price. And it is this thoughtful care that enables us to "hold our own" at all times, dull or otherwise. A few of our holdings: 5 lb. Pails Jam, 40c. 2 Tins Condensed Milk, 25c. Honey, in useful air tight jars, 25c. 5 lb. Tin Peaches, Peas, Apricots and Plums, all at 10c. per package. Guinness' Stout, quarts, only 20c.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

present the bill in parliament and to do what I can to defeat it. (Applause.) PETITION TO PARLIAMENT. As a practical corollary to the passing of the above resolutions, the following petition to parliament was adopted, amid great cheering:

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA. Why Waste Time and Money making experiments with other baking powders, when WHITE STAR has become a DEMONSTRATED SUCCESS. Medal Awarded, 1885. WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER PURE & WHOLESOME Creamery.

ALL FARMERS and keepers of COWS in NORTH and SOUTH VICTORIA and ESQUIMALT DISTRICTS who would be willing to enter into contracts with a reliable DAIRY ASSOCIATION for a year's supply of all the best pure milk, sold in cash on the 10th day of every month, and all charges of milk from the creamery to be paid by the association, are required to write at once, stating their willingness to contract, and number of cows that would be kept and other information to JOHN F. CHANDLER, Gartham, P. O., Near Victoria, B. C.

WANTED FARMERS' SONS

Or other industrious persons of fair education to whom \$75.00 a month would be an inducement. Write for particulars. We could also engage a few ladies at their own homes. T. H. LINSOOTE, 135 Bay Street, Toronto. The Improved KNITTER Family. WILL knit 15 pairs of socks a week in a family, hand-knitted or machine-knitted. Write for particulars. This is the one to use. A child can operate it. We are ready to furnish the goods, work, and materials. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO., DUNDAS, ONT. (Mention this paper.)

PROVINCIAL

Mr. Speaker to deliver a message to the assembly, and Mr. Trotter to deliver a message to the assembly. Mr. Kitchen to deliver a message to the assembly. Mr. Kitchen to deliver a message to the assembly.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

Monday, March 2, 1896. The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock, prayers being read by Rev. Ralph W. Trotter.

Mr. Kitchen presented a petition on behalf of some 200 residents of Chilliwack in favor of the passage of a bill prohibiting "clubs" in rural municipalities.

Major Muter moved that a respectful address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying that he will cause urgent representations to be made to the Dominion government to grant the necessary borings and soundings made of the bar at the mouth of the Fraser river, so as to enable shipping of the largest class to reach the wharf at the upper town of Alberni. In support of this resolution Major Muter said that it was only a right which a place gave itself by its growth and increase as such a government to give it some attention in the way of assistance.

The resolution passed, and also moved Major Muter also to have moved a resolution that the government be requested to direct Mr. Carlyle to visit the Cowichan-Alberni district at an early day for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the assurance of the minister in that behalf that the matter was being attended to, he withdrawing the motion.

Mr. Walkem moved for a return giving the names of those provincial land surveyors who applied for employment under the government during the past year, the date of applications, and the names of those provincial land surveyors who received or obtained employment under the government, the date of appointment, and when the engagement ceased.

Mr. Mather moved for an order of the house be granted for a return of all information collected, compiled and returned by the bureau of statistics, relative to the municipalities of British Columbia.

CANADA WESTERN RAILWAY. Mr. Sword moved that a respectful address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying him to cause to be laid before the house copies of all correspondence between his government, or any member thereof, and any person or persons, company or companies, in relation to the proposed construction of the British Pacific railway; and also all papers relating thereto.

Mr. Sword said this was a matter of great interest to the country, and every one is anxious to know what has been done and what proposals are being made.

Hon. Mr. Turner did not know what objection could be made to granting the returns asked for, but the returns could not be brought down as the correspondence is now in progress.

Mr. Williams asked the hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works does the government intend to take any action for redress of the grievances referred to in the petition of loggers sent to him, condemning the adoption of the British Columbia rule for log scaling?

Hon. Mr. Martin replied: "The government intend to take such action as may be considered in the best interests of the province."

SCHOOL LANDS ACT. The house then went into committee on the school lands bill, Mr. Stoddart in the chair.

On taking up section one again Mr. Kitchen asked whether the government had any information to give with respect to the proposed amendments which the government were going to bring down.

Hon. Mr. Turner, without rising, said the amendments related to the alternate block system. Mr. Kitchen asked if there was any change contemplated in the mode of selling, and in giving a negative answer, Mr. Kitchen said that then the objections of the Opposition side remained.

Hon. Col. Baker corroborated the Premier's remarks as to the alternate block proposal, and said that another amendment was with regard to the shores of lakes or rivers, providing that where a lake or river crossed a block of land and cut off ten or fifteen acres, a man was to be satisfied with that.

Mr. Kitchen said that this would not improve matters, because, all that a speculator had to do was to allow a section to take up a block, improve it, and then the speculator could come along and take up the adjoining block. If the government must sell lands, why not sell the public land what lands are for sale then let these lands be put up for public competition, when the government would have a chance of getting the best price for them.

Mr. Sword said the government under the system proposed would not get the full value of the land. It was all very well to talk of the land and subject to the wild land tax, but no holder of these land warrants was going to pick up the best pieces of land. Mr. Sword opposed to this principle of selling the public lands, but if they were to be sold he would suggest reverting to the system of 1891. He would like to see the government postpone action until they had a report of the land surveyors, not interested parties, as to the character of the lands for sale, and then put up the land for auction.

On the whole the only party who would benefit would be the man who would purchase and hold for the purpose of speculation. He moved in amendment to the section to insert the words "upon the request in writing of ten members of the executive." This amendment would have the effect of allowing the first section to become law with that proviso.

Mr. Hunter said that such an amendment was not possible, as no one could interfere between the Lieutenant-Governor and his responsible advisers.

Mr. Semlin would like to know what the main object of encouraging dairying in this province is to increase the production of a superior quality of butter and set up the large importation of butter from other parts, your committee are of opinion that a loan advanced under proper precautions would be a more effectual means of stimulating the production of first-class butter than a bonus would.

Your committee submit the following recommendations as to a loan: 1st. That 75 per cent. of the actual cost of the creamery be advanced at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent., to be repaid in three annual instalments, the first to be due two years from date of loan.

2nd. That a condition for receipt of such loan 25 per cent. of the subscribed capital shall be paid up, such 25 per cent. to be sufficient to pay 25 per cent. of the cost of establishing the creamery. That the shareholders in the association guarantee the milk from 300 cows being supplied to the creamery.

3rd. That the government hold as security the unpaid instalments of the stock of the company, and the land, building and plant incidental to the creamery.

4th. That each creamery district shall comprise an area with a radius of at least six miles, and without interfering with the radius of an established creamery district.

Your committee therefore recommend that the bill be so amended as to carry out the above recommendations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The report on the mischievous animals act was adopted and the bill read a third time and passed.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BILL. The house went into committee of the whole on this bill, Mr. Booth in the chair.

Section 2 reads: 2. Section 6 of the Public School Act, 1891, is hereby amended by striking out the word "fifteen" in the fifth line of sub-section (1) thereof, and substituting therefor the

word "twenty," and by striking out the words "seven" in the fourth line and "fourteen" in the fifth line of sub-section (4) thereof, and substituting in lieu thereof, respectively, the words "ten" and "nineteen."

The provincial secretary proposed to amend that by striking out all the words after "twenty" in the third line, and insert in lieu thereof the words "and by striking out the word 'fourteen' in the fifth line of sub-section (4) thereof and substituting in lieu thereof the word 'nineteen.'" He explained that under the present act a school could be obtained where there were fifteen children; under this amendment the condition will be that there must be twenty children to entitle the district to a school. In smaller districts there would still be supplied a monitor, with \$40 a year for expenses.

Mr. Semlin regretted that the government found it necessary to commence their retrenchment in the educational affairs of the province. In many sections of the country children have had to go without education as it is, and Mr. Semlin thought that this attempt to restrict education was not in the interest of the province. The passage of this amendment would have the effect of rendering it more difficult for the residents of rural districts to obtain schools.

Mr. Kitchen also thought this would make it more difficult for the people of the outlying districts to obtain a school. Supposing a district that falls below the average is too poor to build a school house, there would be the danger of having the children placed in a small or badly ventilated room, wholly unfit for a school room.

The amendment passed.

Section 3 reads: 3. Section 8 of the said act is hereby amended by striking out the word "ten" in sub-section 13 thereof and by substituting therefor the word "twelve." But Col. Baker proposed to strike out that section and insert in lieu thereof: "3. Section 29 of the said act is hereby amended by striking out all the words down to and inclusive of the word 'salary' in the second line of said section, and by substituting for the words so struck out the following: '29. Each board of trustees shall appoint its own secretary (who may be one of the trustees) and fix his salary.'" This, he explained, applies

to the Lieutenant-Governor, and in and by said letters patent the powers, rights, and immunities to be held and enjoyed by said body, and from and after the issue of such letters patent the persons named therein, and their successors, shall be a body corporate and politic, and shall have such of the powers, rights, and immunities vested by law in such bodies as may be specified in the said letters patent, but except as is so specified in the provision of sub-section (35) of section 8 of the Interpretation Act, shall not apply to any such body."

Section 7, which reads as follows, was allowed to stand: 7. In case a school is summarily closed for any cause the teacher shall not be paid salary for a longer period than one month from the date of such closing.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

FIRE INSURANCE ACT. On the Attorney-General moving the adoption of the report on the Fire Insurance Policy Bill, Mr. Kennedy moved: "Section 4. In all cases where a fire insurance company, through an agent or otherwise, issues a policy on a building, or on machinery or fixtures contained in such building, it shall not be open to said company, in the event of the destruction of the said building by the destruction by fire of such building, machinery or fixtures, to plead any abatement to the claim, on the ground that the said building, machinery or fix-

tures were not of the value stated in said policy."

He explained that very often insurance companies, in the heat of competition, were apt to take risks on property which they never took the trouble to look at, and when a fire occurred they contested the claim on the ground that the property insured was not of the value at which they were insured.

Mr. Rithet thought this amendment should not be allowed to pass. Its introduction into the act would necessitate the employment of a large staff of experts in a fire insurance office to value machinery, fixtures and everything else in the building. Mr. Rithet thought that if the party insured is allowed to prove the actual value of the property destroyed he has received all the fairness and justice he is entitled to. If he has been insuring property for a larger sum than its value and has been paying a premium year after year on the excessive value, he is to blame and not the insurance company. In this country, where there is so much anxiety to obtain uniformity of fire insurance policies, in order to lessen disputes and facilitate their settlement when they arise, Mr. Rithet thought this amendment was undesirable.

Mr. Kitchen thought that when the company takes a risk that company should know whether it is at a proper value. This might not apply so particularly to stock-in-trade, where the value was constantly changing, but it could be made to apply in cases of fixtures, machinery, plant, buildings and so forth.

Hon. Mr. Eberts, who explained the machinery for applying insurance, and Mr. Williams, both spoke against the amendment, and Mr. Sword in favor of it, and after some discussion it was lost and the bill was read a third time and passed.

JUDGE AT VANCOUVER. Mr. Williams, speaking to a question of privilege, pointed out the fact that his adjourned motion with reference to a resident judge at Vancouver had been constantly placed at the end of the order of the day for some time past, and he asked the speaker what was the reason of it.

Mr. Speaker promised to give the matter his attention. It would probably

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Mr. Kitchen thought that when the company takes a risk that company should know whether it is at a proper value. This might not apply so particularly to stock-in-trade, where the value was constantly changing, but it could be made to apply in cases of fixtures, machinery, plant, buildings and so forth.

Hon. Mr. Eberts, who explained the machinery for applying insurance, and Mr. Williams, both spoke against the amendment, and Mr. Sword in favor of it, and after some discussion it was lost and the bill was read a third time and passed.

JUDGE AT VANCOUVER. Mr. Williams, speaking to a question of privilege, pointed out the fact that his adjourned motion with reference to a resident judge at Vancouver had been constantly placed at the end of the order of the day for some time past, and he asked the speaker what was the reason of it.

Mr. Speaker promised to give the matter his attention. It would probably

be brought on tomorrow. He would see about it.

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BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Resolution Abolishing Aldermen's Salaries Finds But Few Supporters.

Appointment of an Engineer at Elk Lake is Deferred for One Week.

At last night's meeting of the city council Ald. Williams' resolution to abolish the aldermanic salary was defeated, only three members of the council voting for it.

Hon. J. H. Turner and other city members acknowledged the receipt of several amendments to the Municipal Act, suggested by the council.

A. C. Foster, of the Winnipeg Electroplating and Manufacturing Company, asked what inducement the city would give them to locate their works in this city.

L. B. Hamlin applied for the position of engineer at Elk Lake. Laid on the table till the appointment of an engineer is considered.

Charles Colfax, 64 North Chatham street, complained that it was impossible to obtain employment under Mr. Wilson, superintendent of streets.

R. Carter, collector of revenue and other taxes, tendered his resignation to take effect March 1. The resignation was accepted.

W. P. Winsby and T. J. Dearberg applied for the position made vacant by Mr. Carter's resignation.

Graham Campbell in letter to the council stated that he had on three different occasions applied to the mayor and clerk to see a copy of the fire wardens' report on the fire chief's investigation and had been refused.

Mayor Beaven denied having refused Mr. Campbell's request to see or take a copy of the fire wardens' report.

Ald. Macmillan wished to know who had given instructions to the city clerk to not give the report to any one.

Ald. Wilson acknowledged having given instructions to the clerk, as he did not wish any one to secure the report till the minutes of meeting were approved.

A motion was carried instructing the clerk to allow Mr. Campbell to see the report, and take a copy of the same if he wished to do so.

City Clerk Dowling reported having received several communications asking for street improvements and that the same had been referred to the street committee.

The street committee reported having dealt with the several matters referred to them at the previous meeting.

City Solicitor Dubois Mason sent in an opinion respecting the removal of the Pritchard House verandah.

A report from Market Superintendent Johnson showing the total receipts to be \$91.50 for the past month was received and filed.

C. J. King's tender for street sprinkling the only one submitted was accepted. He offered to give one or two teams at the rate of \$3.50 per day for each team.

The finance committee recommended among other matters, the payment of \$1,270.65 to Mr. Jorgensen, the balance of amount due him for services at Beaver Lake.

Ald. Partridge wished to know how such a large sum was due Mr. Jorgensen.

Ald. Williams explained that the amount was based on the percentage agreed to between the city and Mr. Jorgensen.

Ald. Partridge wished to know if Mr. Jorgensen would have received a larger sum in the event of his continuing as engineer till the work was completed.

In the discussion which followed it was explained that in the agreement between the city and Mr. Jorgensen he was to be paid 2 1/2 per cent. up to the amount of \$90,000, and as the work actually done amounts to over that amount, that Mr. Jorgensen was receiving a sum equal to that which he would have received had he remained until the work was completed.

The amount was ordered to be paid. This will make a

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. AYER'S

CREAM BAKING POWDER

Most Perfect Made.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

See the prize puzzle in the window at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson St.

FIRE IN THE BUNKERS

Norwegian Steamer Florida, From Vancouver, Arrives at Yokohama.

Capt. Whitelaw to Commence Work on the Wreck of the San Pedro Next Week.

From Tuesday's Daily. There is a strong probability that the British ship Cadzow Forest, missing since January 4th from Astoria, is safe.

The council of the Board of Trade, President Ker in the chair, met this forenoon at 10 o'clock.

The president reported in reference to his interview with the government about the appointment of a representative to the Winnipeg immigration convention.

A report from the special committee on commercial charges was read and accepted.

Mr. Claxton wrote in regard to the expense of the government appropriation for the removal of snags in the Skeena and the establishment of a fish hatchery.

Mr. Claxton was instructed to write to Mr. Gamble, government engineer, enclosing the letter and asking if there was any reason why the course suggested in regard to the removal of snags—that is, that they should be removed before the fishery season—should not be taken?

A resolution was read from Hon. Col. Prior, stating that the request to place cotton net lines on the free list had been referred to the treasury board with a favorable recommendation by controller of customs.

Hon. Mr. Turner acknowledged receipt of resolution in respect to the proposed steam service on the Yukon and promising consideration, and the Vancouver board endorsed the resolution.

Secretary Elworthy read the following important letter from the secretary of the Salt Spring Island Agricultural Society:

The secretary of the Board of Trade, Victoria:

Dear Sir—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Cowichan Agricultural Association it was unanimously decided to appeal to the Board of Trade in Victoria and Nanaimo to assist us in obtaining a reduction of the freight rates at the present rates on the E. & N. R. R.

The rate for cordwood from McPherson's wood is \$9 per car of 9 cords of cordwood, and this rate is unreasonably high and we consider that the selling of cordwood should be put under a minimum.

The rate on the Victoria & Sidney is \$7 per ton, and this rate is also unreasonably high and we consider that the selling of potatoes should be put under a minimum.

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

Absolutely Pure Baking Powder

LADY MANAGERS. Of the Protestant Orphan's Home Hold Their First Meeting.

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