

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1896.

Vol. XXV. No. 8

Calendar for Feb., 1896.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter, 8th day, 5h. 25.6m. p. m. New Moon, 13th day, 0h. 0.1m. noon. First Quarter, 21st day, 5h. 2.0m. p. m. Full Moon, 28th day, 4h. 38.9m. p. m.

Calendar table with columns for Day of Week, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat, and Water.

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JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW. NOTARY PUBLIC, & CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN. Special attention given to Collections. MONEY TO LOAN.

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Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism. The increase of English speakers may be calculated at 2,000,000 annually. Ayr's Cherry Pectoral is acknowledged the best preparation for cure of lung complaints.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balm cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. I was cured of a bad case of Grip by MINARD'S LINIMENT. C. L. Lague.

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Minard's Liniment the best Hair Restorer. Do not take any substitute when you ask for the one true blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's.

Minard's Liniment cures La Grippe. CONSUMPTION CURED. Gentles—I was in very poor health for over four years.

Recent statistics show that the English language is spoken at present by 115,000,000 people. To restore grey hair to its natural color as in youth, cause it to grow abundant and strong, there is no better preparation than Hall's Hair Restorer.

Minard's Liniment is the best. A MERCHANT TESTIMONY. Gentlemen—I wish to tell you how good I have found Hagyard's Yellow Oil for sore throat.

Minard's Liniment is the best. A COMMISSIONER IN B. R. Gentlemen—Having used Hagyard's Pectoral Balm for my family for years, I have no hesitation in saying that it beats everything else we ever tried for coughs and colds in children as well as grown-up people.

Minard's Liniment is the best. WILLIAM ANDREW, Commissionaire in B. R., Balmoral, Man. Queen Victoria was born on Sunday, 24th day of May, 1819.

Minard's Liniment is the best. A RAILWAY MANAGER SAYS: "In reply to your question do my child's eyes object to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla? No, on the contrary, they are fond of it and it keeps them bright and clear."

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Minard's Liniment is the best. Hood's Pills for the liver and bowels sold promptly, easily and effectively.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

both the true Christian rule and faith shall be shown to be, there will be the true Scripture, and the true exhibitions, and all the true Christian traditions. The fact is that in the Church of Christ—not the "churches," for He founded but one and that one upon the Rock—the "written word" never has been a rule of faith and practice apart from or to the exclusion of "the living and abiding voice."

lence as house-mothers, their maternal solicitude for their children, and the love and reverence accorded them in every happy Mexican home. All my life, whatever I may be, I shall be a willing witness to the nobility of character, to the womanly sweetness and charm of the women of Mexico. It will not do for any reformers, male or female, coming from the headquarters of any society whatsoever, to tell me that the women of Mexico are plunged in superstition and live in a cloud of spiritual darkness.

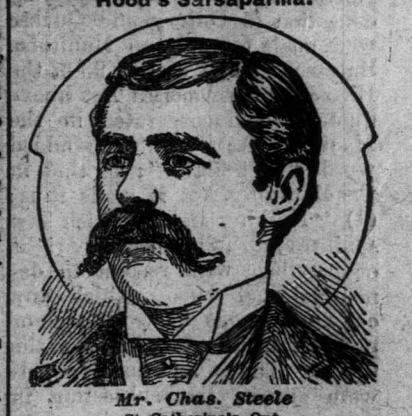
She strove to transform the barbarian hordes who had poured like an invading flood over the sunny plains of Gaul and Italy into citizens of the commonwealth of God. She held up before the multitude high ideals of Christian life. She sought to fire the heart with noble ambitions, to enrich the mind with the culture of past centuries and to lift the life to a plane of loftier activity.

"Nor when we look through long tracts of history and see what splendid service this Church has rendered to God, and to humanity, and to civilization, however great may be the divergencies between our theological opinions and the opinions recognized by that Church, we are bound to sneak the truth of history and award the meed of praise where honor is due. Personally, as you well know, I hold to views which are separated by the wide diameter of thought from Catholic doctrine, but my studies have for years compelled me to live in closest intellectual comradeship with many of the greatest minds that ever adorned that organization. I have learned to admire them, to reverence them, to love them. St. Francis d'Assisi, Ignatius Loyola, St. Francis de Sales, Fenelon, Pascal, Malbranche and scores of other names that rise to my lips, seem to me to be among the grandest souls of all the centuries. I refuse utterly and absolutely to join in a sweeping, indiscriminate and ignorant denunciation of the Catholic Church.

"If the spirit of Christ be not breathed forth from the pages of Fenelon, Pascal, and Malbranche, then I have totally mistaken my Master's thought. While, therefore, I most strenuously object to very many articles of Catholic theology, I refuse to shut my eyes to the glories of the Church's history, and to the magnificent martyrdoms with which her children have adorned the history of the race. I have, moreover, a profound admiration for the statecraft which has guided her history. Her leaders have known how, in every age, to change the line of battle as the front of battle changed. She always presents her face to the foe. She has a wonderful power of adjustment to meet the exigencies of the situation. Profound wisdom has directed her entire development. I can think of only one other example of political wisdom worthy to be compared to her, and that is the Senate of Rome, which for century after century, under kings, republic, and empire, controlled the destiny of the Roman state in its ever widening development.

Our correspondents position in this matter finds another defender in Mr. Frederick R. Guernsey, the representative in Mexico of the Boston Herald and, as is well known hereabouts, a non-Catholic. Writing to his paper from Vera Cruz, Mr. Guernsey said of these preachers and their allies in his last Sunday's letter: "There is a deal of tomyrot in these reformers; they are morally short of sight. Without being a Catholic at all, I have seen the Church at close range, and can testify to the sweetness and charm of the women who daily receive and practice its teachings; I have seen them, ministering angels, at the bedside of the sick of another faith and creed, and I have noted their exalted

Broken in Health. That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back. Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1896.  
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JAMES MCISAAC,  
Editor & Proprietor.

The Remedial Bill.

ELSEWHERE in this issue we publish a summary of the leading features of the Remedial Bill before the Dominion Parliament. Now that remedial legislation has taken practical shape, it is important that our readers should intelligently study this important question and not allow themselves to be led astray by the specious arguments of those who desire to divert attention from the real merits of the case by raising spurious issues. There are two classes of people who equivocate in the discussion of this question. First, those who desire to make political capital against the Dominion Government, and secondly those whose bigotry is so intense that, under no consideration will they admit that the Minority in Manitoba should have restored to them the rights of which they have been deprived by the Greenway Government. The course pursued by each of these classes of opponents of remedial legislation is equally reprehensible.

It should be distinctly remembered that this remedial legislation is not, properly speaking, a part of the public policy of the present Dominion Government. That is to say, the Government have not incorporated it in their platform, the same as their tariff policy, their railway policy, or their policy on any other of the great public questions upon which they legislate from year to year. This is not a question of party politics, so far as the Federal Government is concerned, and it is only by accident that it has to be dealt with by the Conservatives, rather than by any other party that might be in power at the present time. The question has been relegated to the Federal Government for settlement, by the highest court in the Empire. Bearing these facts constantly in mind, every unbiased reader must be convinced of the fairness and dishonesty of those who take advantage of this question to make political capital against the Government, to overthrow the Government, if possible. A Government that would refuse, for party reasons, or through prejudice, to submit to parliament a measure of remedial legislation, after the matter had been transmitted to them from the Imperial Privy Council as has been done in this case, would be most unparliamentary and unworthy to hold office in this Dominion. The whole question is reduced to this—shall the constitution of the country be upheld, or shall it not? The present Dominion Government say that the constitution must be upheld, and in pursuance of this determination have introduced the remedial bill.

Our readers are already more or less familiar with the question, in its different stages leading up to the present status. But it may not be out of place to go over the ground in brief once more. At the time of Confederation, separate schools existed by law, in Ontario and Quebec. Their continuance was guaranteed by subsection 1 of section 93 of the British North America Act as follows: (1) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any Right of Privilege with respect to Denominational Schools, which any Class of Persons have by Law or in the Province at the Union. But so anxious were the Protestant Minority in the Province of Quebec that their educational rights should be safeguarded beyond all possible contingencies, that Sir A. T. Galt, their representative in London when the British North America Act was framed had a provision placed in the act to the effect that the Government and Parliament of Canada should remedy any infringement of the educational rights of Minorities in Ontario and Quebec. When Manitoba came into the Union, those interested were particular that that Province should be placed on an equal footing with Ontario and Quebec, and as regards education and for that purpose the provisions of the British North America Act respecting education in Ontario and Quebec were made to apply to Manitoba. Sub-section 1 of section 93 of the British North America Act above quoted was incorporated in the Manitoba Act with the added words "or practice"; so that in the Manitoba Act it reads thus: (1) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools, which any class of persons have by law or practice in the province at the union. These additional words were put in to guard against any doubt that might arise regarding the existing, by law, of separate schools in the territory now known as Manitoba, when it entered the Union. From this it

will be seen that it was the intention of the Manitoba Act that separate schools should continue to exist in that Province. It is also evident that those interested in the matter felt sure everything possible had been done to safeguard the rights of the Minority in the matter of education.

At the time Manitoba became a Province of the Union the Catholics formed a majority of her population. For twenty years from 1870 to 1890 separate schools existed in the Province, and no one seems to have thought of their abolition. About 1889 Mr. Greenway desired to obtain the assistance of the Catholics to strengthen his Government. For this purpose he approached the ecclesiastical authorities and asked them to name a man to represent the Catholics in his Cabinet. He was told this would not be done unless a guarantee were given that the separate schools should not be interfered with. Mr. Greenway and other members of his Government gave the solemn pledge that the existing educational arrangements should not be disturbed. The Hon. Mr. Prendergast entered the Government as the Catholic representative, and Mr. Greenway carried the general objections of the majority. How did he keep his pledge? Inside of a year Mr. Martin, his Attorney-General, introduced, and carried through the Legislature, a bill abolishing the Catholic schools of Manitoba; but leaving the Protestant schools as they stood. You will look in vain in the history of modern Legislatures for an act of greater treachery and perfidy. Such in a few words as possible is the history of the question up to 1890. The Catholics appealed to the Courts and the Dominion Government beyond the power of the Manitoba Legislature to pass such an act. After fighting it from court to court, the Imperial Privy Council decided against them, declaring it to be within the competency of the said Legislature to pass the act. Failing in this they made a second appeal on the strength of subsection 22 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, which reads as follows: (2) An appeal shall lie to the Governor General from any order or decision of the Legislature of the province, or of any provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education. Their case was tried in the Supreme Court of Manitoba, appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada and finally to the Imperial Privy Council. The latter tribunal, the highest in the Empire, decided in favor of the Catholics. Their appeal was heard before the Governor-General in Council, notice was served on the Greenway Government by the Dominion Government of the powers vested in the latter to deal with the matter unless the provincial Legislature of Manitoba granted a redress of grievances. Our readers know the result. They know that Mr. Greenway has absolutely refused to do anything towards righting the wrong he has perpetrated on the Catholics of Manitoba. In consequence of this perverse conduct of the Greenway Government the Dominion Government have been obliged to introduce the remedial bill.

It is worthy of notice that opposition to remedial legislation has not come from the greatest minds among the Protestants of to-day, or of those recently deceased. The leaders of political thought and the active workers in consolidating the Union acknowledge the justice of the Catholic cause. The late Sir John McDonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. Peter Mitchell, and others of the Parliamentary leaders at the time of the Union have placed themselves on record as advocates of the contention of the minority. Sir John McDonald, asked by a member of the Manitoba Legislature for advice on the matter said: "There is, it seems to me, but one course to be pursued. By the Manitoba Act, the provisions of the B. N. A. Act (sect. 93) respecting laws passed for the protection of minorities in educational matters are made applicable to Manitoba, and cannot be changed; for, by the Imperial Act confirming the establishment of the new province, it is provided that it shall not be competent for the Parliament of Canada to alter the provisions of the Manitoba Act in so far as it relates to the province of Manitoba. Obviously, therefore, the separate school system in Manitoba is beyond the reach of the Legislature or of the Dominion Parliament." The Hon. Wm. McDougall was an active participant in the negotiations which terminated in making Manitoba a Province of the Union. He has no doubts as to the jurisdiction of the Manitoba Act respecting education; for he says: "We certainly intended that the Catholics of Manitoba, or, whichever denomination might be in the minority, should have the right to establish and maintain their own separate schools, by law, or practice" were inserted in the Manitoba Act, so that the difficulty which arose in New Brunswick

where separate schools actually existed, but were not recognized by the law, should not be repeated in Manitoba. And then the right of appeal to the Federal Parliament was given to make assurance doubly sure. If any doubts were to be left, they existed in the minds of any of our readers regarding the legal or righteous aspects of the matter under review, or as to the perfidy of the men who deprived the minority of Manitoba of their rights, we trust we have said enough to remove them.

The civic election, here, on Wednesday last, was one of the most exciting for many years. It resulted in the re-election of Mayor Dawson, by about six hundred majority over his opponent Mr. Hasezard. Mr. Dawson had a majority in every ward of the city. The Councilors elected, are for Ward 1, Henry G. Douse; for Ward 2, F. P. McCarron; for Ward 3, T. Z. Taylor; for Ward 4, Donald Nicholson; and Dr. Harry D. Johnson; for Ward 5, Messrs. Horne, Hooper and Hughes.

OTTAWA advices of the 17th, say that the purchase of new rifles for the militia is the subject of the Government's policy regarding the militia. The most modern equipment in the shape of big guns are to be purchased for garrison and field batteries, and possibly a supply of Maxim and Nordenföldt guns. The total appropriation which Parliament will be asked to vote will be in the vicinity of \$3,000,000.

The revenue of Canada last month was \$545,000 better than it was in January, 1895; and it is \$1,750,000 better for the seven months. The expenditure on the other hand, has decreased by \$630,000.

Dominion Parliament.

(Continued from Halifax Herald's Report.)

The proceedings in the house on the 7th, opened with a volley of complaints against newspaper articles. Mr. Davis took off his hat from the report of the Halifax Herald that the Government were to be framed by the Halifax Herald. It appears that Judge Johnston of the Nova Scotia bench in dealing with two young men convicted of burglary, decided to postpone sentence for six months to give the prisoners an opportunity of joining the Northwest Mounted Police, and so betaking themselves out of the province. The member for Assiniboia added his protest to that of the Macleod Gazette against such a scandalous imputation upon the composition of the law. While, he said, he was aware that it would be impossible for men to be re-elected into the police under such circumstances, he considered that such a decision of the Supreme Court was a disgrace to the public.

The Minister of Justice replied that the suggestion attributed to the judge was so foreign to everything that he did, that he could scarcely believe that it was anything but a newspaper mistake. It is, however, added Mr. Dickey, came enquiries to be made to find out if Judge Johnston really did make the suggestion complained of. Sir Adolphe Caron also had a complaint to make of newspaper misrepresentations. He read the following chapter in the Toronto Globe: "Another chapter in the sensational proceedings opened upon by such religiously-minded men as Sir Adolphe Caron and Mr. Haggart (roars of laughter)—opened at Montreal today, was a meeting of Quebec of the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec in its assembly. Sir Adolphe Caron and Mr. O'Brien appeared before them representing the government and submitted a copy of the remedial bill, which has passed the cabinet council, for their approval." Sir Adolphe Caron said he had to give a most complete denial to the whole story. The whole thing, he said, was a fabrication from beginning to end. He did not know that there had been any such meeting as the Globe described; but he certainly had no conference with Mr. Haggart nor had he had any communication, directly or indirectly, in this matter with the Bishop. Sir Adolphe concluded by remarking that he knew his position as a Minister of the Crown sufficiently well not to communicate to any authority, however high, the contents of a measure which it was under consideration in council. The series of attacks was concluded by an objection raised by Mr. Davis of P. E. I. He quoted from the report of a speech delivered by Sir Charles Tupper in Halifax, which Secretary of State said the Halifax had sent \$25,000 into Cape Breton county to defeat him. Dr. Cameron—"Was that all? Mr. Davis, with a look of scorn across the floor, went on to say that he was in a position to know and state that not enough money had been sent to Mr. Murray to pay the travelling expenses of himself and those who were assisting him in the campaign. The house having evidently exhausted itself in contradictions and recitations proceeded to business. Sir Charles Hildbert Tupper, amidst applause, resumed his speech on the budget, which he had discontinued at midnight after an address of over two hours' duration. He called attention to the fanciful calculations advanced by Sir Richard Cartwright. He said he might fairly ask the house to count the number of letters in the name of Sir Richard Cartwright. R. C. M. G., double it, multiply it by sixteen, divide it by the number of the letters in the name of the beast. (Laughter.) That was a very strange and singular conclusion—(laughter)—but Cartwright's figures were just as fanciful and unreliable. (Here, here, here.) The speaker said he believed if the country was to prosper, the expenditures would naturally increase. The speaker referred to some lengthy remarks by Cartwright in the House in 1891, in which he stated that while Sir Richard had refused the other day, he had said that the National policy was leading the agriculture

of the old legislation in Manitoba have been followed as closely as possible in order that, while restoring those rights which it was thought desirable should be restored, it should not transgress the line of the jurisdiction of this parliament. It has been a matter of very great difficulty, I need scarcely say, to frame the bill. The general scheme may say in this: It was found impossible to restore to the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba those rights which it was thought they were entitled to under the constitution without establishing a system of separate schools, in order to make that workable a board of education is to be established in the province for separate schools composed of the same number of members as the Catholic members of the old board of education. This board will have power with respect to organization and carrying on the schools. The standard of education to be sought in these schools, and the standard of the teachers who are qualified to hold licences in the schools, are to be the same as in the public school act of Manitoba, not identical, but of the same standard. The persons who contribute to these schools, the separate schools, are to be prima facie all the Catholics in Manitoba. But the Roman Catholic who prefers that his children shall attend the public schools, and decides that he will contribute to the public schools, has the right to make that choice, by giving certain notice, which will be found in the bill, and he will be deemed to be a contributor to the public schools, and not to the separate schools. The inspection is of a double kind. What I may call the everyday inspection of the schools, for the practical working is to be carried on by inspectors to be appointed by the Board of Education, the body to which I have referred. There is a further inspection to be made by inspectors to be appointed, or to be authorized in that behalf, by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of the province of Manitoba. These inspectors of the local government will inspect them simply for the purpose of certifying in the schools. It is thought desirable that an entirely independent inspection should be had for the purpose of testing efficiency, but, as I have said, the practical, everyday inspection is to be made by what I may call domestic inspectors appointed by the Board of Education. It is not necessary for me, I think, to go into any further details. The bill provides for certain powers and other matters that are essential to the working of any school system, and which are necessarily in the nature of details which cannot be discussed at the present time. One very troublesome question dealt with by the bill is the question of school books. That, I may say, gave a great deal of difficulty, but it was finally settled on this basis: that the Board of Education should have the choice of the school books, should be able to purchase the books, but should be limited to this, that they should only select school books that have been the choice of the public schools of Manitoba or the books in the public separate schools in the province of Quebec. They have a fair range of books, and it will seem, I think, which will be readily admitted to be a very high standard of books. These are the general lines of the bill. I do not intend particularly to discuss either the details of the provisions of the bill to-day, because this can be more fittingly done on another occasion. I do not think I need say more to put the house in possession of the lines on which the bill has been drawn.

Mr. McCarthy asked—Perhaps the hon. gentleman will tell the house about the financial aspect of the measure? Mr. Dickey replied—the financial aspect of the measure is this: The Catholics who become adherents to this school system or rather who do not dissent from this school system, will be required to pay the cost of their separate schools in their district, and are exempted from taxation for the public schools of the province of Manitoba. The municipality is enjoined by the bill to collect the whole amount of the tax for the purpose of the party in the municipality and distribute it for the support of schools in the municipality. By property in that sense I mean Roman Catholic property subject to the tax for the support of separate schools. The subject of a legislative grant was one of very grave difficulty, and the constitutionality of the provisions relating to that will, I have no doubt, be the subject of discussion in the house. But so far as the bill is concerned, the attempt that was made by the government was this: There were two aspects of the question. The sharing of the legislative grant was one of the rights adjudged primarily to the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba in the provincial legislation in England and Canada. That therefore was one of the rights to which they were particularly entitled. On the other hand, it was felt that for this purpose, to attempt to insist directly with supply granted by the province of Manitoba, would lead to enormous practical difficulties, besides being of a highly offensive character. If I may say that term, to the local authorities. The government did not feel that the house had any constitutional authority to deal practically with the question of the legislative grant, and so far as the difficulty was considered possible of solution, it is solved in the bill which I propose to introduce by adjointing that the right to share in the legislative grant be one of the rights and privileges of the Catholic minority in the province of Manitoba, taking it for granted, as I think later discussion will show, we have a right to do that province of Manitoba, itself, will after the system is established, supply that find to the separate schools. That, of course, will be a matter of discussion later on. I do not know that I can say anything further just now as to the financial aspect of the case.

Mr. Laurier—I would like to ask my hon. friend if he can tell at this moment by whom the Board of Edu-

cation for the separate schools is to be appointed? Mr. Dickey—It is to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of Manitoba, and after three months default in making any appointment, the Governor-in-Council is clothed with power to fill vacancies or to appoint the board. Mr. Choquette—I desire to ask if the bill has received the approval of the religious authorities? Mr. Oulmet—The hon. gentleman may make enquiries for himself. Mr. Laurier—Is the hon. gentleman prepared at this moment to fix a day for the second reading of this very important measure? Mr. Dickey—No, I am not prepared at this moment, but I have no doubt the leaders on both sides of the house could agree later on to fix a date. Mr. Laurier—I would suggest that some time would be needed for the study of this bill before the second reading is fixed.

Mr. Dickey—Quite so. I would point out to the hon. gentleman that the bill was not printed in French, and that Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—I would like to ask whether it is the intention of the government to communicate a copy of this bill to the government of Manitoba before the second reading; and whether they will be invited to express any opinion upon this subject. Mr. Dickey (after consultation among the ministers)—I think there would be no objection at all to that course being followed; although I do not know that it would be necessary. If it is considered more courteous it shall certainly be done. Mr. Hazen—I wish to ask the Minister of Justice how many clauses the bill contains? Mr. Dickey—There are 112 clauses. Mr. Martin—Do I understand the hon. gentleman to say it is printed in English and will be distributed to-day? Mr. Dickey—No, but I think very shortly. Probably to-morrow or the day after to-morrow. The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Mullock sought to secure restoration to the order paper of his bill proposing members of parliament from accepting patronage in coming to Ottawa to attend to their sessional duties. His motion was negatived by 104 to 48 on a non-party vote. Davies then brought up a matter which led to an interesting discussion respecting Sir Charles Tupper's estimate of the Cape Breton election. He characterized this statement as ludicrously inaccurate and said that not more than \$1,500 had been spent by the gritis. He charged the estimate to grant an official investigation. Sir Charles, in reply, spoke with his old-time vigor. He said from all the information which had come into his possession and that of his friends, he had every reason to believe that the estimate mentioned was well within the estimate. Money had been promised to men in Cape Breton County to abstain from voting, while others had been paid substantial sums for their votes. The Cape Breton election was a matter of life and death to the political (ministerial) class; and knowing that the party was accustomed to such "human devices" as mentioned he was satisfied that the sum stated was not exaggerated. Mr. McDougall said he had been over every section of the county and was surprised to find the large amount of money which the gritis had used. He had been informed on reliable authority that the Hon. A. G. Jones, of Halifax, had said that the grit party should be allowed at least to defeat Tupper. D. C. Fraser said he knew something of the inner working of the election. (Ministerial cheers.) The sum stated by Mr. Davies as having been subscribed towards Mr. Murray's expenses, was \$100,000. Sir Charles Tupper followed with some rasping observations, this being his first encounter with his old opponent. It was an old time device of Sir John McDonald's when he spent \$50,000, to justify a year of the law him to be one of the staunchest of gritis in the county. He did business with him, and had written perhaps half a dozen letters in the course of the year, and could not, of course, say what he might have written in a foolier way. Mr. McEwen—in justice to the hon. member I will say the words I used were not words of condemnation; but I did not use them out of consideration to the hon. member's feelings.

Mr. Laurier—I would like to ask my hon. friend if he can tell at this moment by whom the Board of Edu-

cation for the separate schools is to be appointed? Mr. Dickey—It is to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of Manitoba, and after three months default in making any appointment, the Governor-in-Council is clothed with power to fill vacancies or to appoint the board.

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Farmers' Market.

The Northern Branch and Dairyman's New Glasgow have been sessions. The first on the 16th ult. officers were appointed year—President, R. Secretary, C. A. Stewart, George Smith, W. A. C. Stevenson, W. A. B. Dickson, Charles R. E. Stevenson. A course of subjects was discussed during the widespread inst. the subject was "Farming as a business" and was introduced by W. D. McCoubrey, of a tax being levied on the number of gentlemen taken. No decision on taken, but the general against the tax doctrine Tuesday evening, the 5th the members held a meeting on the 16th inst. and dairying. Pointed addresses were delivered by George Smith, Charles E. Bagnall, James Dickson, McCoubrey and R. The topic, "Farming as a business" were dealt various speakers. The interspersed with singing gentlemen. Messrs. R. W. Stevenson, Smith. All seemed was a pleasant and profitable Great kindness was shown by the good position. George W. H. Frederickson, occupied the subject for discussion for the 16th inst., was followed by the Vice-President, Stevenson; but owing to able weather, the meeting the discussion until Monday, when Principal S. lecture on the subject, dally invited to attend. The subject is a most in and the speaker will be the ladies especially to be in attendance. At the last meeting that the hold a series of meetings sections which contrast the cheese factors at the places selected by for these meetings are Cavendish Road, North South Rustico, Wheat New Glasgow Road, G. Patrick's Road, St. Ann's meetings addresses will members of the Association first meeting will be held at 8 o'clock School-house evening, the 18th inst. The dates for the other were announced in due-terested in farming and cordially invited to attend. The members of tion are determined to be

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Why the NEW FURNITURE STORE is just right for economical furnishing—

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

Who sell at Selling Prices.

Millmen's Hardware.

Farmers Hardware.

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Jewel Stoves and Everything wanted in the kitchen.

All the public admit that our prices are below all others.

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R. B. NORTON & CO.

City Hardware Store, Charlottetown.

Hooking Parties WILL FIND CHEAP AT PATON & CO'S.

Cheap at Paton's Patch Cotton Hooking Matts. AND JAS. PATON & CO'S.

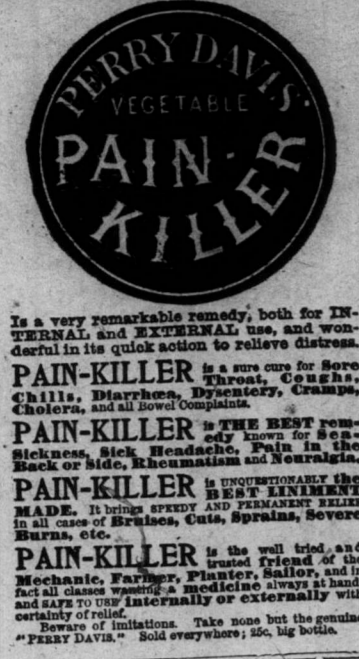
Hessian 50. Hessian 60. Hessian 70. Double Width, 10c, 12c. and 14c. HOOKING MATTS. HOOKING MATTS. JAS. PATON & CO'S.

Hooking Parties WILL FIND CHEAP AT PATON & CO'S.

Hooking Parties WILL FIND CHEAP AT PATON & CO'S.



EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT



It is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and is the only one in the world...

"I believed him the very soul of honor, but alas! I have been cruelly deceived. Have you heard aught in his favor?"

"I had heard some. Oh, my daughter! my poor daughter! I fear this will kill her."



Just spend his Four Quarters for a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters as all sensible people do...



The most prompt pleasant and perfect cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Gout, Rheumatism, Pain in the Chest and all Throat, Hoarseness and Lung Diseases...

that he must put in at this city, before proceeding to Athens. They were fast approaching the city...

Life was extinct. "Traitor, murderer, friend!" he exclaimed, as he cast a look of contempt and indignation upon Nicolaus...

WE GOT A SNAP In a lot of different kinds of MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BOOTS, COME AND SEE THEM. GOFF BROTHERS.

New Goods Our New Goods Are pouring in from Germany, Austria, France, England, Canada and the United States. D. W. FINLAYSON.

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Calendar for 1896 showing days of the week and moon phases.

THE PRINCE EDWARD Commercial College and Institution is now open. Y. Women desirous of acquiring Education should embrace this opportunity.

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PROWSE BROS. The Wonderful Cheap Men.

DIMITRIOS AND IRENE OR The Conquest of Constantinople A HISTORICAL ROMANCE BY CHARLES WARREN CURRIER. CHAPTER V.—(Continued.)

"I do, it is unfortunately true. I endeavored to convince her of my innocence, assuring her that I had heard the most favorable reports concerning thee, but it was all in vain. She solemnly asserted that she would never lay eyes on thee again."

CHAPTER VII. While the dreadful scene, described in our last chapter, was being enacted in the city of Constantinople, a small bark was struggling with the waves in the Sea of Marmora. It had also, passed safely through the Grecian fleet, and, by means of a signal flag, agreed upon between Nicolaus and the Turkish Pasha...

CHAPTER VIII. The Turkish were most respectful in their conduct towards Irene and her father, but the former could not resist a feeling of horror that came over her as she looked upon the ferocious faces of the followers of Mahomet. She was kept carefully isolated from every communication with Greece, and were forced to adopt a Turkish costume.