MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 12, 1896.

Confederation

General Business.

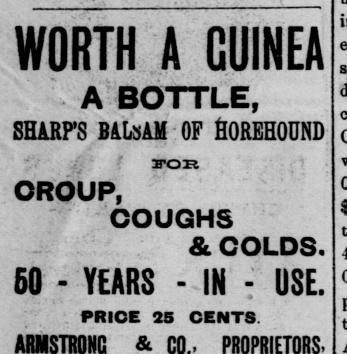
Laid Low by Indigestion. I was so run down I had to give up work

Scott's Sarsaparilla the kind that cures

Indigestion or dyspepsia is the bane of thousands, and is one of the most depressing of afflictions. It arises from an impure or impoverished condition of the blood, which weakens the digestive and assimilative organs, rendering them in-capable of performing their natural func-tions, and if neglected, the sufferer loses fesh, complains of exhaustion after slight exertion, and becomes rapidly debilitated. Mr. Wm. W. Thompson, a prominent resident of Zephyr, Ont., in a letter dated Aug 12th, 1895, says: "It gives me great pleasure to testify to the fact that Scott's arsaparilla has caused a most remark able change in my condition. I was so much run down I had to give up work and felt as if life were not worth living. Mr. Dafoe induced me to try Scott's Sar haparilla, and after taking four bottles am now feeling as I formerly did years ago, and I want to say for the benefit of those suffering from indigestion and feel-ing, to use slang phrase, 'completely knocked out,' don't despair until you give Scott's Sarsaparilla a fair trial." Scott's Sarsaparilla is a blood food, it

stimulates all vital organs to healthy normal action, enabling them to throw off all poisonous and debilitating humors. Sold by druggists at \$1, but there is only one Scott's. The kind that cures.

> For sale by CLIFFORD HICKEY, Chatham, N. B.



Miramichi Advance.

out capital in a safe line, based on

OHATHAM. N. B..

MARCH 12, 1896 narish politics. An item giving an

Canada's Debt.

question, which appearad in the Sun one We observe that considerable stre day last week, was, to those who know s being laid just now upon the fac the man and the subject, either stupidly that Canada has a public debt. or maliciously absurd, and it has put His Lordship to the trouble of correcting it, approach of the Dominion general elecfor there are many people who, in times tions has much to do with this, for

like the present, are prepared to make there is no more potent or popular cry ase of almost anything that will by means of which a certain large prothem in their ulterior designs. The Sun portion of the public may be influenced ought not to be a paper in which so or prejudiced than that of debt, which, alpable a hoax to further the cause of course, means taxation. It does not certain class of politicians ought to get follow, however, that because a country its start through the country. As the is in debt, it is in a bad financial con-Bishop did nor mention Manitoba or the

dition, any more than a merchant almost inexcusable. would be who, beginning business with-

Coast of the Cuban War.

prospects guaranteeing success, A London despatch says :- The Madrid obliged to borrow money from banks papers contain some curious or other capitalists to carry it on. statistics regarding the war in Cuba. Canada has spent the money it According to these there were sent to borrowed and also a great deal out the island up to March, 1896, 118,000 current revenue in railways, canals, men. Thirteen thousand of these were sent at the time of the outbreak of the harbors and other public works, withrebellion. The cost of the war thus far out which her progress and material is placed at \$50,000,000. For the second development would have been very year the cost is estimated at \$75,000,000. much retarded, and healthy and well-Each soldier in Cuba costs the Governinformed public opinion endorses such ment \$500 annually. During the first expenditures. Outside of the debts asyear 406 soldiers were killed and 3,472 sumed for the provinces the Dominion died from yellow fever.

debt is represented by expenditures on construction of railways and canals, the Canadian Pacific and other public works amounting to about \$160,000,-000. We must add to this more than \$12,000,000 for railway subsidies and the allowances to the provinces, \$109,-430,148. Yet, we are told that \$253. 000,000 or about \$50 per head of the

population, is an enormous debt and portion of the enormous amount of heat wasted in open fireplaces has been devis that we should stand aghast at it. d by J. J. Pillet. a French

ETER.

from Chatham, which is so often characmuch better than glass bulb thermoterised by recklessness of statement. meters.

whether the subject relate to statecraft or Several numbers of a quarterly journal devoted to accounts of caverns in different alleged utterance of His Lordship, Bisparts of the world have been issued in hop Rogers on the Manitoba School Paris by the recently established Speleological Society.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

The Remedial Bill.

OTTAWA, MARCH 3 :- Sir Charles Tupper, rising to move the reading of the remedial bill, said :- Mr. Speaker. | Canada, in times past I have had occasion to pro-

pose to this House the consideration of measures of very great importance, but I confess that I have never risen to pro pose the second reading of a bill under the same deep sense of responsibility that Manitoba question, the "inaccuracy" is I feel on the present occasion. The

question that is now submitted for the consideration of this House is one which, in my judgment, transcends in import

ance any measure that has ever been submitted to this House during its existence. officia I cannot do better than to draw the attention of the House, briefly in the outset to what has been accomplished by unworthy of the position it occupies. THE GREAT ACT OF CONFEDERATION. which to-day brings us face to face with the question under consideration. Sir Charles then reviewed at length the circumstances preceding Confederation. and pointed out the lesson that was taught by that great event in the history of Canada. The British North America

act provided that a province should legislate exclusively on educational matters, except as otherwise set forth. Minorities, whether Catholic or Protestant, were given a guarantee of their educational rights, including an appeal to federal authority and the right of the parliament of Canada to pass remedial UMINUM-A QUICK-ACTING THERMOM-

The talk of coercing Manitoba, in view A curious apparatus for utilizing of the provisions of the Confederation educationists throughout the world. The act, was simply absurd.

Once the right of the minorities was

agree to adopt that policy he was not central or Provincial Governments, shall be prepared to take any hand or part or assist sacredly guarded. (Hear, hear.)

in any way whatever in accomplishing AN APPEAL FOR JUSTICE ! I do not intend to detain the House by

discussing this self-evident point at any Sir Hector Langevin-Hear, hear. great length, but I put it to any intelligent Sir Charles Tupper-I say, moreover, man, who recognizes the fact that within that not only was this done in the interest of Protestants, but the valuable although this wide Dominion you have got over 41 per cent. of the population Roman Catholics; brief compendium of the circumstances connected with Confederation which Mr. I put it to gentlemen who may hold-and Pope has recently published shows that it I think some have, without due considerawas carried unanimously, that the Province tion, held-rather narrow views on this subof New Brunswick and the Province of

that the Government of Canada would be

of Canada, who himself is

ject; I put it to them whether, for any Nova Scotia, as well as the Provinces of object that was not of the most transcendent importance, it would be right for this Government to refuse, or right for this Parlia-

ALL VOTED YES IN FAVOR OF THIS PROVISION which was for all time to come to protect ment to refuse, to grant redress in a case the rights of the minority, whether Catholic such as is presented on the present occaor Protestant But I say, independent of sion, and to leave ranking in the minds of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Coun over 41 per cent. of the entire population cil altogether, there is a higher law, and of the Dominion of Canada the sentiment that is the great law that you should do that a Roman Catholic caunot in the Parliaanto others as you wish them to do unto nent of his country obtain the same just you. I believe that the public sentiment consideration that he would obtain if he of this country, when fully advised of the were a Protestant. (Hear, hear.) I may true position of this question, when consay that in framing this bill, the Govern sidered in the light of history, in the light ment, while doing substantial justice to the of evidence. that the overwhelming judgrights of the minority, have been careful to ment of all classes and all creeds will be encroach as little as possible upon the Local

Government.

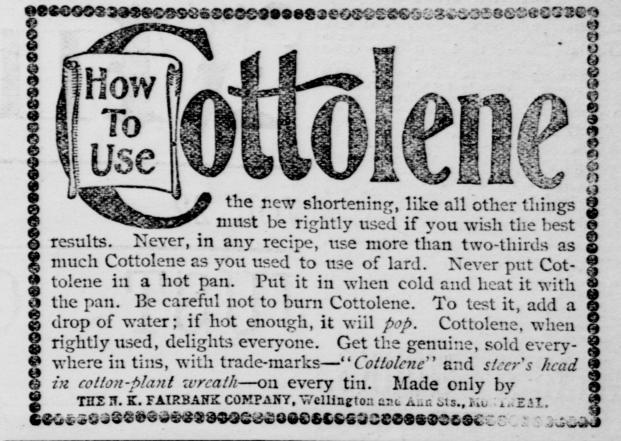
IT IS NOT COERCION.

that the Parliament of this Dominion would be unworthy of the position it eeing on the very face of it that it is not occupies, if it turned a deaf ear in a case proposed that the Government of Canada made clear and established and declared should take action, under even this bill. terms so unmistakable by the highest the appointment of a board, the appointjudicial tribunal in this empire, mest of the superintendents, the guarantee Mr Speaker, one of the highest and most that the schools shall be of the same high distinguished educationists in the Dominion character as that of the other schools in

Manitoba, for before all that is done this bill has first to invite the Government of the A PROTESTANT AND A PRESBYTERIAN. Province of Manitoba to take action, and it has given a clear and emphatic enunciation unpleasant and disagreeable duty is forced of his views on this question-I refer to Sir by the act of the Imperial Parliament upon William Dawson. Sir William was many the Dominion of Canada, that this Governyears a Superintendent of Education in the Province of Nova Scotia, and from that ment proposes in the least degree to interfere with this matter. There is no coercion post he has risen step by step and point by so far as the Dominion Government is conpoint until he has attained one of the most

cerned. There is not a line of coercion to exalted and respected positions among be found in the bill from beginning to end. There is a simple, a most easy and natural British Association did him the honor, did itself the honor, to elect him as its President provision to meet the interests of these

people whose consciences denrive



given the minority the same measure of there was a committee of inquiry sound argument might have been offered. He justice it has given to other parties, the minority would have had redress of grievsaid he was sorry that the government of ances long ago. In 1890 the Legislature of Canada did not have an inquiry before Manitoba passed four acts, which came up for review by the Minister of Justice and the government of Canada the following No person can read this bill without year. One of these was the act abolishing the French language as an official language ; | tunity of presenting his views. If that had one was an act abolishing separate schools. one was an act establishing a cattle quarantine, and the last was an act dealing with than it has to-day, even when the bill has public companies. Two of these acts were disallowed and two were allowed to go into operation. Which were the acts which

were dtsallowed? Were they the acts abolishing the French language and the separate schools? No; these were allowed is only when they refuse, and when the to go into operation, and the acts disallowed were the act to establish the quarantine in anitoba and to make certain provision with regard to public companies in Manitoba They disallowed the first of these latter because they said there was another act passed by this Parliament which they know was by the honorable gentleman.

which both parties, both the government of Manitoba and the Roman Catholics of Manitoba, might have been heard, and where everybody would have had the opporbeen done, it is probable that the question would have reached nearer to a settlement been introduced, to restore the rights of the minority. Mr. Foster-Will my honorable friend allow me one question for the sake of clear. ness? What would he investigate? Ac-

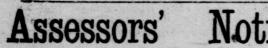
cording to his arguments now it is not the allegation of a grievance as stated by the minority asking for the appeal, but the arguments advanced by a counsel as to which government should act.

Mr. Laurier -- I am sorry that I have not had the power of making myself understood What J never applied, and which was the cause of would investigate is precisely what is the scheduling of our cattle in England. | alleged in the petitions of the Roman The other act was with regard to public Catholic minority, and among the things companies, It was disallowed for this that are alleged in this petition are these :reason, amongst others, that it would result | First, that there was a compact made between them and the crown of England as represented by the government of Canada. whereby their schools were guaranteed to them; second, that the system of common schools is repugnant to their consciences: third, that schools established in Manitoba. though nominally public schools, are in reality Protestant schools. THESE ARE THE THINGS TO BE INVESTIGATED. these are the things on which the Roman Catholic minority have all along been basing their claim. What are we to conclude from all this? We are to conclude that the Roman Cathelic minority of Manitoba has a grievance against the Province of Manitoba. and has a right to appeal to this government. It is undoubted that the minority have the grievance, it is undoubted that they have the right of appeal, and that this government has jurisdiction to hear the appeal. THIS GOVERNMENT HAS JURISDICTION TO PASS REMEDIAL ORDERS.

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany. HE THERMOPHORE-INDUCTION LIGHTIN -FLAMELESS DYNAMITE CARTRIDGES-THE MODERN IDEA OF THE STOMACH-SPECIMEN FORMS OF RADIOGRAPHIC APPARATUS-ELECTROPLATING OF AL

laws

ST. JOHN, N. B.



The Assessors of Rates for the Parish of Chatham, having received warrants for the assessment on the said parish for the following .--

On the Parish for County Contingencies 2828.59 Scott Act purposes Jupport of Pauper Lunatics 181.48 Police District for Police and light 2135.00 Fire "Fire purposes 1281.00

hereby request all persons liable to be taxed in said parish to bring to the assessors within thirty days from date a true statement of their property and income liable to be assessed. The assessors also give notice that their valuation list when con pleted, will be posted at the Post Office, Chatham.

GEORGE STOTHART GEORGE STOTHART SAMUEL WADDLETON Assessors' WM. DAMERY Chatham, March 4th 1896.

OFFICE OF JORDAN, MARSH & CO., Boston, Oct. 1, 1895. Dear Mr. Kerr

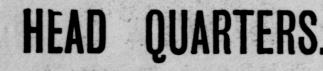
* * I have been in Boston a little over two weeks, and have been working here about two weeks, so you see I was not long in getting a situation. * * * I look back to the pleasant time spent last winter and find that the training I got has done me a world of good. * * * (Signed) S. E. STEVENS. S. E. STEVENS.

solvens writes to his father :--I have shortly, as the head book-keeper has reported me capable of doing any of the office work. This is what we fit our students for. Catalogue free.

Odd Fellows' Hall.



ay last between McLaughlin's she and the Hill, Chatham, a pocket book containing a sum of money. If returned to the ADVANCE office the contents will be shared with the finder.



THE HEADQUARTERS FOR DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES AND TOILET ARLICLES IS AT THE NEWOASTLE DRUG STORE.

We have on hand now, as usual, a



of the different Mulsions. Linaments, Cough Syrups, Tonics, Dyspepsia, Rheumatic, Kidney, Asthma and Catarrh Cures.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF TOOTH BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS

ada and sometimes to our disadvantage. Yet Australia has a public debt of over Notice. \$750,000,000, or more than \$251 per head of the population. The little colony of Natal has a debt of \$65 per head ; Cape of Good Hope, \$80. The majority of European countries have 480 87 82,72 also a greater debt per head of population than Canada, while Egypt and the South American countries beat us Total 7797.25 also, the debt per head of the Argentine Republic being \$90; of Uruguay, strong current of hot air out of the upper \$140 and Peru \$88. Nobody will claim that any of those countries have more to show in the way of public

> works and other beneficial investments for their debts than Canada.so the debt cry, in view of these facts, loses much

of its terror. A Slander.

The Northumberland News gives publicity to "an open letter" in which

the following appears :---This brings me down to the year 1873 when the McKenzie governmont were in power and appealed to the people-the

Hon. Peter Mitchell ran then in the in-S. KERR & SON terests of the Conservatives and J. B. St. John Business College. Snowball as the leader of the Liberals -Mr. Snowball was defeated by a small majority and attributed his defeat to the want of a newspaper published in his interest, the Advocate at that time being the only newspaper published in this county. Accordingly right after the electubes Mr. Snowball went round among tion his political friends who subscribed some

\$3,000 or \$4,000 and the ADVANCE was started as the exponent of liberal princioles. In 1878 the general election was in the circuit. held. Mitchell was the Conservative can-

didate and Snowball his opponent in the interests of the Liberals, needless to say Mr. Snowball was returned by a large majority and sat four years in the oppos-ition benches.

Passing over the inaccuracy as an election being held in 1873 we beg to state that the intimation that the proprietor of the ADVANCE ever receiv-

ed any gratuitous aid in establishing this paper is absolutely without foundation, nor do we believe that Mr.

Snowball ever collected any subscription of the kind named. Mr. Smith. who founded the ADVANCE in 1874, and

Australia is often compared with Caninfringed upon and an appeal It has received the name of "Thermo to the federal authority, and the provinphore." and consists of an S shaped stove cial authority declined to redress the pipe connected at the lower end to the grievances complained of, then ipso facto inner side of the center of a U-shaped the federal parliament was seized of the stovepipe, the whole so arranged that right to legislate on this subject. (Cheers.) when upheld by a support resting on th Sir Charles was glad to know there was mantel the point of junction of the two no doubt on that score. there being the pipes is just over the fire in the grate. highest authority in the empire for it. the two ends of the horizontal U and the He said: I have no hesitation upper end of the upright S projecting saying that I believe that the Supreme backward into the room. The cold ai Court of the United States enjoys the near the floor is drawn into the ends confidence not only of the United States the U, quickly heated, and passes as but of the world to a very large extent. that it is regarded as a tribunal of end of the S. The air of the room very highest and most impartial character thus kept in constant circulation through and that its judicial decisions have very the pipes, which act as a very efficient great weight. But it cannot be forgotten and non-vitiating heater, and may be that those who take part in controversies quickly put in place on the approach of a between the United States and any of the cold wave or removed when not needed. States of the Union, those who have

cases adjudic ted upon involving questions A hope of Tesla and other electrician of State against Federal rights, will too is that induction lighting may be mad often be apt to believe that the strong more economical than the incandescent party proclivities of the Judges have lamp. Improvement in this direction something to do with the decisions. has been sought by Mr. D. McFarlan Happily for us that is not our position. Moore, of Newark, N. J., through

OUR ULTIMATE COURT OF APPEAL sharper and more rapid breaking of is a tribunal which is not only regarded electric current ; and by using a mechani throughout the civilized world as one of cal circuit-breaker in a vacuum tube the most independent, most able and placed with an induction coil in a direct most impartial tribunals it is possible to current incandescent lighting circuit a find, but it is a tribunal which stands 110 volts, he has obtained a brilliant apart from and beyond and above anywhite light in long vacuum tubes with thing that touches political questions or out expensive apparatus. The ends considerations in Canada, and, therefore, the tubes, which are without electrodes you can look to that tribunal with unare coated with aluminum powder. The qualified confidence that the decision it are normally joined will give is one upon which any person circuit by wires outside, but even this and every person may rely. After quot not necessary, as they may be illumin ing from the judgment of the Judicial ated by being brought near a wire netting Committee of the Privy Council on the

appeal of the Manitoba minority, Sir In the botanic garden of the Jardin Charles continued : I think it will be des Plantes, the medicinal plants have impossible to find language clearer, red labels, foud plants green, ornamental language more unmistakable, to establish plants yellow, art plants blue, and the positions that their Lordships have

taken that the

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE ROMAN A new safety cartridge, in which quick CATHOLIC MINORITY ime and dynamite are so arranged that

in the Province of Manitoba have been the lime in slaking heats a primer suffi invaded by the legislation of that Provciently to fire off the detonator embedded ince, and, as I have said before, the in the dynamite, is being used in the moment that conclusion is arrived at the collieries at Polish Ostrau, in Austria power given them under the education The compound cartridge is enclosed in act exclusively to legislate on the subbag of loose cotton, woven like a wick ject of education is removed and is trans-The fisme is confined to the interior of ferred to the Dominion Parliament.

the oppertunity of making use of such attainments. I need not tell anyone who schools in Manitoba as they are now taxed knows anything of Sir William Dawson to sustain. that he is a man who is not only a Protes

PERFORMING A DUTY. tant, but a Presbyterian of the sternest Under these circumstances the Governsect, and yet Sir William has declared unwilling as these men usually are to take ment have been compelled to adopt the policy which they have adopted. I need not part in a discussion of this kind, and has say, in the face of great difficulty, because published over his own signature the most clear and emphatic declaration it is possible it is always an extremely unpleasant thing for any Government to find itself for a man to publish as to the absolute

position in which there is a single member necessity in the interest of good feeling and of their great political party that does not in the interest of justice and fair play see eye to eye with them. In the face of towards different religions and races, that ven this difficulty the Government have in taking these steps which the Dominion felt compelled, in justice to their own posi-Government have most reluctantly taken. tion, and in regard to their duty to the and have been impelled to take only by country as imposed by the Imperial act. tc. sense of the duty that devolves on them take the step they have taken. They have they have done a part which meets with the taken that step in the most moderate and warm, the emphatic approval of one of the temperate manner that was possible to be most distinguished Protestant educationists devised, and even down to the present hour to be found in the whole of the Dominion they have been open to any suggestion by

which the responsibility which is imposed I may say here that I have detained the House for some little time in regard to what has been accomplished by Confederation. be removed. They are still open to any I have felt warranted in doing it because I was in a position to show that this Con being compelled to take sction of this kind: federation would not have become an established fact without embodying in th and having done that. I have no hesitation law that protection of the rights of th that it was unworthy the position it occuminority, both Catholic and Protestant which it does embody, and therefore it wa worth while, at the expense of some little enabled it to accomplish so much for Canada. of the time of the House, that the attention that it was unworthy the confidence of of hon. members-especially as many those who took part in those negotiations on a question so momentous, so important are not now remaining-should be drawn to this very important point.

gress and prosperity of Canada they were ENDORSERS OF THE BILL. not prepared to lay down office if necessary. In speaking of Sir William Dawson or to refer to the great intelligent electorate named him as a very eminent educationist of this country for a decision as to whether but I do not mean to say that our position they had discharged their duty or not

rests at all upon this high authority. I have had the satisfaction of meeting with and receiving communications from a large number of eminent divines in the Church of England, in the Presbyterian Church, in the Methodist Church, and I have bee gratified to find that those gentlemen, with scarcely an exception, were ready to endorse

of Canada.

the action of the Government of Canada to sustain the action of the Parliament of Canada in giving redress to any minority whether Catholic or Protestant, whose clear unqualified and established right had been ofringed by the Local Government of any Province. But apart from the responsibility that is imposed by the law-for I hold that the responsibility is imposed by the law in the clearest and most emphatic termsapart from that altogether I put the

in the confiscation of property under certain circumstances. Sir. confiscation is one of the complaints of the minority in all their petitions. The power of disallowance has always been held by the government opposite to be essential to the admission of this confederation. If they ever had a fair chance of putting into operation the doctrine which they have always preached, they have it, not when they disallowed the cattle quarantine act, but when they did not dis

> allow the Manitoba school act. Mr. Laurier said he referred to thi matter as an answer to the claim of S Charles that the government had acted the friends of the minority. He next re ferred to the petitions sent to the Dominion government after the court had said the scheol act was valid, and said : Now, su the government, in my estimation, should have done just one thing above all others : When they received these petitions they

should have investigated them ; they should have ascertained the facts which were upon them under the circumstances could leged by the minority of Manitoba in orde to apply such remedy as the facts warrant suggestion from any quarter of any means ed, but they did not do it. They wen which will remove the necessity of their again before the courts, and this time to as certain whether they had power unde the constitution to pass the remedia in saying that the Government would feel order which they were asked in favor of the minority. They **D3**88 pies, that it did not deserve the confidence then claimed that the courts gave then of that great Conservative party who have the right to interfere, to pass the remedia order which was asked for, nay, that parliament should endorse this legislation. gentlemen on either side of this House, if What was the duty of the government Again, I say it was their duty to investigate and so vital to the good government. prothe complaints of the minority. But they failed to do that ; they passed a drastic order in council, which they sent to Manitoba, and now they ask us, in the name of the minority, to pass this bill, though up investigation has ever taken place. I take issue with them, and, in the name

the minority of Manitoba, I say that their course is unconstitutional : it is weak opening, said that during his Ion aud dangerous. Shall we, upon complaint arliamentary career never did he rise with of the minority, unsupported by evidence, a greater sense of security, never did without having made any investigation, are eel so strong in the conscientiousness of we to be told that the law of the majority right as he did now, at this anxious is to be set aside? If you tell me this, noment, when in the name of the constituthen I say it was a mere mockery to give ion so outrageously misinterpreted by the to the province of Manitoba the right to government, when in the name of peace and legislate upon this question. It is true armony in this land, when in the name of that honorable gentlemen say that they this minority which this bill pretends to stand upon the constitution, and I rest the alp, when in the name of this young case on the judgment of every Canadian, of ation in which so many hopes are centred all men who believe that above the con rose to ask this Parliament not to stitution, but in it, incorporated in every proceed any further with this bill.

word and syllable of it. there are to be

and this Parliament has the right to pass remedial legislation. But what I contend is that before this remedial order and this gislation are passed all the facts connected with these claims of the minority should be investigated, so as to give the government and Parliament of Canada something to act apon. Until this is done. I say the government cannot act in this matter without

putting themselves in a false position. I arraign the policy of the government because upon every item in the question they were wrong from first to last. Why id they not approach the government of Manitoba in a friendly instead of a hostile spirit in which they approached it? When he last judgment was rendered by the privy council why did this government not go themselves to the people of Manitoba and say to them : Here is the decree of the sovereign tribunal of this land ; here is the udgment which says that the government of Canada and the parliament of Canada have a right to interfere in this matter. Do not compel us to take measures, but remedy this grievance yourselves. Had the government done this it is possible, nav, it is very probable, that the government of Manitoba in the face of that decision of the Privy Council, would have accepted this friendly suggestion. Why did not this government send an ambassador to Manitoba? Why did they not do at first what they did at the last hour? I admit this is a most crucial question, but it is all the more crucial that it has been bungled from first to last by the government. There are men in this House, I admit, who are against enarate schools, but who would have

(Great cheering.)

FOOTH POWDERS AND PASTES ERFUMES & SOAPS.

Our perfumes and soaps are the finest in town, and as we have a very large assortment of Soaps, we will offer them at special prices.

We also call your attention to our Cigars, Tobac-cos, Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, etc.

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE. E. LEE STREET, - - PROPRIETO







still owns it, did so on his own respon sibility, supplementing his own money of coal-dust neither gas nor dust was with a sum borrowed and on which he

paid principle and interest. It is an impudent falsehood for anyone-Liberal or Tory-to say that the AD-VANCE ever received a subscription of

any kind save the yearly price paid for the publication by its regular subscribers. As the News has given

carrency to the above-quoted statement, it ought to either apologise for it or publish the names of the persons who will state that they made up the alleged sum of "3.000 or \$4.000." News makes a bad start in thus mis has at the apex a glass tube and stopcock representing the business affairs another paper, and its editor ought to be more careful in such matters, if wishes to have his own undertaking recognised as a legitimate one.

Northumberland is all Right. passes through the glass base a little to The Newcastle News takes a rather one side of its center, and terminates i platinum disc in a position parallel to Joleful view of the condition of North the nearest point of the cone. The anode umberland and its people just now, and pole is directly connected to the metallic it seems to blame the Dominion govside of the cone at the top. This lamp ernment for the alleged desolation has been claimed as the first important around and over which it gazes, like addition to Roentgen's work, and, b Macaulay's Sandwich Islander, who producing radiographs almost instansits on the ruins of London Bridge and taneously with induced currents of 25,000 views the wrecked vestiges of the or 30,000 volts, has demonstrated that the Roentgen rays are greatly weakened world's metropolis. Our friend will by passing through the glass of the have to brace up and feel better. There ordinary vacuum tube. In France is no more reliable indication of the

there are two in Newcastle, alone, and It takes money-capital-to run news papers, and it is very inconsistent for

he cartridge, and even in a galle think no argument is called for in the aining 7 per cent of firedamp and clouds face of this emphatic judgment of the

Privy Council, in order to show if the claim on the part of the Government of The ancient idea that we owe our Manitoba to exclusively legislate on the digestion chiefly to the stomach is being question of education is raised, that discarded, Koenig having shown that

this organ may be completely removed from the living animal. Other German physiologists suggest that the proper function of the stomach is to render harmless all substances injurious to the

bowels, the real digestive organs. In the ray lamp of Prof. Woodward, of Harvard University, an aluminum cone. with sides 1-10 of an inch thick, is closed at the bottom by a circular glass plate and

poisonous plants black labels.

to permit of the exhaustion of the air, the cone being held to both plate and tube by the duty imposed on the central Governmetallic hoops, and made air-tight by plaster of Paris. The cone is strengthened by a wooden disc on the inside about respect to this case. halfway to the top. The cathode pole

rather surprised to hear a statement of that kind made, that the law save "may" and that is does not say "shall." Is there any hon. member within the sound of my voice who will say that on ground of that kind

> YOU WILL TURN YOUR BACK ON A HELP-LESS MINORITY.

who are struggling for their privileges. of which they have been deprived by the Local Government, and who will say "Yes, it is quite true that the Lords of the Judicial Committee say we may do it.

case to present to the people of Canada races and religions and creeds, is an enemy place at present to look further into the Aluminum has been successfully electroand transparent as that, and avoid that affairs ; to discuss, to influence, to persuade, two in Chatham and, before a fortnight whenever they have a chance to do so, and I to Canada. He may be acting from the bistory of our country, and by the dangers plated with copper by M. Charles Marduty and that responsibility which have to convince, but which has always denied highest and most conscientious principles. through which we have passed learn, if do not want their case to rest on falsehoods got, of Geneva. The aluminum is first been thrown upon them in regard to one even to the highest the right to dictate even has passed, Chatham will have a third. He may take the view, as many do, that possible, to avoid the dangers with which of any kind. Let the truth prevail and I of the most vital, one of the most importo the lowest. I am here not representing cleaned with an alkaline carbonate. believe it will appeal to the heart and this is a question of Separate Schools, and we are threatened. The remedy to be Roman Catholics alone, but Protestants as tant, questions that can be presented. washed in pure water, immersed in a 5 that he is opposed to Separate Schools, sought and applied in such cases can be conscience of any man, no matter what his well, and I must give an account of my Sir. I have already told you that this per cent solution of hydrochloric acid, and the publisher of the News to give us a and, consequently, he may wish to defeat creed and race, but I do not want the case intelligently applied only after full and stewardship to all classes. Here am I. a again washed in water. It is then dipped clause was insisted upon in the interests practical illustration of his confidence this measure that is now proposed to the to go on the false facts represented by honorample inquiry into the facts of the case. Roman Catholic of French extraction, ennot of Roman Catholics but of Protesin a weak and slightly acid copper sul-Parliament of Canada. But no man who and after all means of conciliation have been able gentlemen opposite. in the substantial progress of the trusted by the confidence of the men who CORNMEAL phate solution to give a preliminary tants. I have told you we would have takes the trouble to examine this question exhausted and only as a last resort. These, Mr. Laurier said that even the counsel sit around me with great and important Miramichi by establishing a paper in i ad no Confederation, the whole matter deposit of copper, and, after thorough in his judgment, are the principles which for the minority, in arguing the case, did duties under our constitutional system of CRACKED FEED, and, in the first issue thereof, to procan for a single moment consider that the washing, is placed in an electrolytic bath would have ended in hopeless failure, if question of Separate Schools is at issue at ought to guide in this matter. And assum- not hold that the government were bound government. I am here the acknowledged claim that the place is going to the we had refused to embody this ing these principles to be true, he said he to act immediately without any more leader of that great party composed of until the coating is sufficiently thick. HAY AND OATS, PROTECTION FOR THE PROTESTANT MINORITY IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS, would apply himself to a history of this case. inquiry. An opportunity was not given to Roman Catholics and Protestants as well, "demnition bow wows." Thermo-elements with very fine wires it is a question of the constitution of the IN QUEBEC, answer the affidavits presented by the in which Protostants must be in the THE MANITOBA CASE. have been used by Paul Czermak, of as represented by Alexander Galt. My country. The progress and the prosperity Mr. Laurier now took up the discussion minority, because these affidavits were with- majority as in every party. Am I to betold, Water St., Chatham, A "CLEVER DODGE :"-The St. John Graz, for measuring rapid variations of colleagues who were there on that occasion and the future development of Canada of the Manitoba case. Sir Charles Tupper drawn. Mr. Laurier then went to show that I, occupying such a position, am to Sun is quite a puzzle to its conservative temperature in meteorological observa- will bear me out in the statement that so depend upon that constitution being sacred-STRANG. friends hereabouts, who sometimes won-der at the complexion of its alleged news thermometers with platinum bulbs, and question that until the conference would are guaranteed under it, whether to the ito the minority. If this government had question was revived, and he added that if appeal to the consciences of my fellow. had taken credit to himself for the fact that that when Mr. Ewart argued the claims of be dictated to as to the course I am to

to the people of this wide Dominion. A UNITED PEOPLE.

I ask them to look at what has been accomplished since the act of Confederation was passed in 1867. We have been a happy family. I refer not to one political party nor to the other political party, but I do under the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, by the say, the people of this wide Dominion whether Catholic or Protestant, whether legislation passed by the Province French or English or Irish, whatever their of Manitoba, they deliberately race, whatever their religion, have been : denuded themselves of the right united, a happy and a prosperous people to exercise exclusive jurisdiction on the (Cheers.) By united action our people have question of education ; and no man, I raised Cauada to a position of which every hold, whether legal or layman, can read Canadian may be justly proud. If there therein the emphatic statements made by be any man to be found in Canada who, the Lords of the Judicial Committee of from any narrow, selfish, exclusive, bigoted. the Privy Council without arriving at the or fanatical sentiment, would yield for a conclusion that the responsibility and the moment to a disposition to advance his own duty were transferred from the Legislarace, religion or sect at the sacrifice of the ture and Government of Manitoba and interest and the conscience of others-i

there be any such man. I ask him to look ment of the Dominion and on the Parliaback at the deplorable condition into which ment of the Dominion to legislate in Canada had sunk when she vielded to that sentiment, and when we had in this country a great party fomenting a war of races and But, sir, it may be said, and I am look back upon Canada at the unhappy

> period and to raise his eyes to THE PRESENT PROUD POSITION THAT OUR COUNTRY OCCUPIES.

I ask him to inquire from himself as to the thing that is certain at this moment. The

reason for all this progress and prosperity and the high position that we have obtained | country is upon this matter, and whatever throughout the civilized world-for it is may be our opinion upon this question. not extravagant to use those terms in regard

to Canada. I ask such an one if he is pre- policy of the government, there is one thing pared to reopen a war of races and a war and helpless Roman Catholic minority in a severe strain, and a very severe strain. which Manitoba came into the

Tupper's speech was that the government this instance are not free agents, but simply creatures of necessity, the toois, the nstruments of the constitution, which, in this matter, leaves them no option, but compels them to bring forward the measure which they have now brought to the attention of the House. Referring to Sir Charles Tupper's historical sketch he said i he honorable gentleman, while he was racing the history of confederation, had ecalled one page of it he would have known that coercion never yet led any people good and wise action. He said Sir Charles was mistaken when he said the people Canada have been happy since confederation. and he mentioned some of the disturbing questions that have arisen. Now again there is a wave of agitation and evil comotion in the country. The honorable entleman seems to think lightly of this. He thought it would be misery if we had civil and religious war in this country. It would be misery. I grant : but if

RELIGIOUS WAR

is to be brought in this country, by whose

MR. LAURIER.

pointed out that the burden of Sir Charl

those laws of eternal truth and which ounded. It is granted that the legislature Manitoba has the right to legislate in matters of education, establish separate schools and the right to abolish separate schools. This is not denied. Somebody says no ; the judicial committee of the privy council says yes. They have decided that the legislature had a right to pass that legislation of 1890. The constitution also says that although the Manitoba legislature had the right to pass that act the minority has an appeal to this government and to this parliament; but again I assert that if you tell me that this appeal is to be granted as a matter of course without an euquiry. without any investigation whatever. I repeat what I said a moment ago, that it was a most fatal gift to place in the hands of the province this power of legislation on education. Mr. Laurier said the minority in Manitoba, who complained that

bjection to the re-establishment of separate chools in Manitoba, proviled they were reestablished by Manitoba itself. There are men in this House who are in favor of eparate schools, but who think very strongly that it would not be advisable to interfere with the legislation of Manitoba at all except until all means of conciliation had been exhausted. In face of this perilous position I maintain to-day, and I submit it to the consideration of gentlemen of the other side, that the policy of the opposition affirmed since many years, reiterated upon more than one occasion, is the only policy which can satisfactorily deal with this question. The only policy which can remedy the grievance of the minority while at the same time not violently assaulting the privileges of the minority and obtaining greater wrong. This was the policy for my part adopted and developed the very first time the question came before this House and upon this policy to-day I stand once THEIR CONSCIENCES HAVE BEEN VIOLATED more. We cannot forget this moment that

AND OUTRAGED. the policy which I have advocated and had the right to redress, but there was one maintained has not been favorably received

in all quarters. Not many weeks ago I action will it be brought but by the action condition-there must be inquiry and inof this government, which, although it had vestigation. Mr. Laurier went on to argue was told from high quarters in the church to which I belong that unless I supported the methods of persuasion in its hands, had that more knowledge of the facts is required. chosen to take the methods of coercion in the school bill which was then being pre-The government tells us to-day that the order to redress a wrong? There is one pared by the government, and which we facts are well known and require no investihave now before us, I would incur the gation : still when they went before the attention of the people from all parts of the hostility of a great and powerful body. courts which had to decide the question they did not hold that position, but they A LIBERAL OF THE ENGLISH SCHOOL held that the facts were very doubtful. I Sir, this is too grave a phase of this whatever views we may hold as to the charge them with deceit on one occasion of uestion for me to pass by in silence. I the other occasion. I charge them with have only to say, even though I have throats which cannot be denied. These frequent deceit either four years ago or to-day. coming from high dignitaties in the church of creeds because he wishes to deny a small recurrences of agitations and commotion are They can choose between the option, but to which I belong, bitterness shall never there is deceit in some way. There has been pass my lips as against the church. I deceit all along and because there has been subserviency to expediency all along the question is as difficult of solution as it is at the present time. But even under the ment of the privy council there was not that consequence which appears to attach to it to-day. It may seem invidious in a man of my creed and race that I should assail the basis of this bill. I do so because. I believe that the minority have a strong

the Province of Manitoba the rights which upon the tie which binds these provinces but we intend to leave you to suffer in respect and I love it, but, sir, I am not of where the greatest enthusiasm has been the Imperial statute and the laws under material and intellectual progress of together. And the danger is all the more that school which has long dominated the face of the decision of the highest aroused, G. Moreau dispenses with union have to be apprehended if, searching further for community than that furnished by the France and other countries of continental judicial authority that can be given in vacuum tube altogether by using the guaranteed to them should be preserved. I the causes which have brought about this Europe which refuses ecclesiastics the right the empire ?" A position of that kind number of newspapers it supports ; and terms of the decree rendered by the judg- of having a voice in public affairs. No, I brush discharge of an induction coil. care not who the man is. I care not which commotion, you find that on every occasion would be unworthy of the Government side of the House he sits on. I say that there was one cause, and that was the judged by that standard, Northumber- | curious result noticed is that no effect am a Liberal of the English school. I of any civilized country. I hope no body the Canadian who, with the history of the feature of our constitution which abridges land affords evidence of prosperity obtained when the box containing the believe in that school which has all along of gentlemen who are entrusted with the past to guide him and with the history of the independence or sovereignty of the claimed that it is the privilege of all subsensitive plate is placed horizontally to against which the News must wail in high position of administering the gov- the present before him, can for any such legislatures. In one form or other such was jects, whether high or low, whether rich the brush, while, if placed parallel to the vain. In 1881 we had only two newsernment of Canada will ever shelter purpose be willing to lend his hand to pro- the cause of these agitations. In view of FEED papers in the whole County. Now, or poor, whether ecclesiastic or laymen, to brush, excellent negatives are produced. themselves behind a subterfuge so plain mote and countenance in any way a war of these salient facts it may not be out of participate in the administration of public