

WESTERN WAYS.

A Night in the House of Commons.

(Continued from Page 4) that of the wreck on the coast who too cowardly to build a craft and go to sea sculls along the shore to watch for the wreck of another vessel. The liberals he said never had a crisis because they never had a policy. They never had anything to dispute over. Their course was always clear. It was defined in three words: Oppose the Government. Right or wrong whether the action of the govt. was good or bad it was according to them their duty to oppose it. He must congratulate them on the manner they carried out their policy. Referring to Laurier's declaration that he was not going to make any chivalrous mistakes he said he need not have said this. We knew he had made many mistakes and would make more, yet he knew quite well they would not be this kind of mistakes. Steering wisely clear of the questions on which the Govt. was weak he came down to its action on the Manitoba matter. He showed that it was clearly the duty of the Govt. to find out from the highest authority and when acting there would not be the hesitation that would come from disputed jurisdiction. The remedial order was couched in the words of the privy council. It was necessarily mandatory. It was the order of a court and was necessarily given in legal language. It was necessary that it should be as wide in its rendering as the wrong claimed, or else legislation would be restricted. It did not impose on parliament the necessity of following in the exact terms of the order. It was enough that the legislation adopted should be along the lines there laid down. He showed very clearly the terms of the decision of the privy council was decisive on the question of a wrong having been done the minority and that the necessary line of legislation to remove that wrong was clearly pointed out. The leader of the opposition did not deny this. No one having any knowledge of the matter denied it. It was imperative that the Govt. acted promptly or else we were in the position of having a wrong done that we were able to right, and that is our duty to right, and that we refuse to do so. He excused the delay of the Govt. in not now bringing forward remedial legislation at this session. First it was proper that every device of diplomacy should be exhausted before Manitoba should be coerced. The Govt. would only act when all means had failed to obtain justice for the minority from the province. The answer of the Manitoba Govt. bore in some degree the appearance of an offer at compromise, or conciliation. It was right that this should be investigated. It was infinitely better that Manitoba do so than that Canada should be compelled to interfere. Again it is too late in the session now to prepare a bill that would effectively deal with the matter. The Govt. had however given its pledge and would stand by its promise, which is that if Manitoba utterly refuse to obey the mandate of the highest court of the Empire that they will next session bring down legislation on the lines of the remedial order and stand or fall by their plain duty. Then Mr. Foster began to prod the Liberals. He depicted Mr. Laurier skulk in an underground seeking for shelter behind one excuse and another. He had the matter before the country for five years. He had discussed in the house and out of the house. He had all the venues open forcing formation yet he was the only man in the country who had no opinion on the subject. What could be thought of a man thus utterly insincere or incapable. After five years he had come to a conclusion as it was a conclusion to announce his policy and assist in the settlement of a question that he himself said was threatening the foundation of the Dominion. Oh no, said Mr. Foster in scathing irony. He came to the conclusion to move the adjournment of the house. The shouts of laughter that greeted this both from gallery and benches seemed to sting Laurier. He turned white and then red. Foster kept on mashing him and his party with such telling effect that the liberals first wined and then gave vent to their angry unmistakable tones. He however followed up his advantage and dared them to say what they meant by word or line. He dared them to answer one single question. Had date them to move a motion. He dared them to give vote beyond that of simply opposing the Govt. He pointed to the fact that Laurier had said that if the school were protestant that the Catholic should have justice. He said that the Catholics should have the liberty of teaching their own religion in their school. He was on the ground in Manitoba. Did he investigate the matter and find out if the school were protestant or not. No he did not although asked by his friends to do so. It did not take long for other intelligents to make up their minds that the schools were protestant. Hon. Mr. Joly had done so. Prof. Grant had done so. Scores of men opposed to separate schools had gone there, prejudiced in favor of these schools, and had come at once to the conclusion that the schools are protestant and said frankly that the Catholics had good ground of complaint. In this manner he scored the leader and the party till they were absolutely furious. And

closed with a ringing peroration that was simply magnificent. You could have heard a pin drop in the house while with graceful but emphatic gesture and ringing voice he hurled his round periods at his opponent mingling sarcasm with argument and ridicule with denunciation, of their cowardice and want of faith. Mr. Tarte then took the floor and severely scored Outmet and in fact all the bolters. He is a fine speaker, but appeared to disadvantage after such a man as Frster. Then Outmet replied. Then Dupont attacked in a most violent manner the Govt. generally and Outmet and Caron individually. Sir Charles Tupper said he declined to reply to such abuse. If the hon. Member had arguments would gladly meet him but could not consider, so low a style of attack. Dalton McCarty, who is in many ways a most remarkable man then took the floor. He attacked both parties. He said that while he could not agree with the Govt. they had at least the courage of their convictions and had placed their policy fairly before the house and country. If they went down they would do so with their colors flying. The liberals had no policy they had not dared to state even their opinion. He said pretty plainly that he had no confidence of any kind in the liberals. They must rise to a more courageous line of action and a wider view of the country would have but little use for them, as they had nothing to expect from the country. He would not vote at all. It was nearly three in the morning when the proceedings were brought to a close by the Govt. having a majority of forty-four. The position appears to be about in this way. 1st. Its conceded now by every one that the schools of Manitoba are purely protestant schools. Every member from the west on both sides of the house and of all shades of opinion assert this. Those who have gone there as press reporters in connection with the matter have said the same. There is therefore a solid grievance on which the catholics base their claim. 2nd. The French members of the house ask for more than the moderate Catholics and they compose three fourths of the peoples demand for themselves. It is quite clearly established in Manitoba that a system of separate schools coextensive with the province is utterly unworkable. It was tried and failed in giving satisfaction to anyone except a few of the priests. 3rd. The hasty action of the French members in resigning has greatly complicated matters and has not only hurt the cause of the minority in Manitoba but has greatly injured the standing of the whole French representation on both sides. It would have been held a few months ago as impossible that a government could go on without a sufficient representation from Quebec. Now it is felt that it is a matter of comparative indifference whether Quebec agrees to a policy or not. The waltzing in and out of the men, who are said to lead them gives a poor idea of their stability of character. It is certain now that the English members positively refused to give any further guarantees than those given them before they went out, so that they were obliged to come back as they went. This is well known to the French people and they are pretty well stirred on this very question. They are certainly very outspoken on the matter. 4th. The English people who were a few weeks ago quite willing to actively assist the minority and took strong ground in defence of their rights have been much annoyed at the manifest distrust and the cavalier manner of their confreres. They feel that an indignity and a slight has been put on them that nothing can for some time efface. They are now inclined to say: We were with you when you treated us and our people in a decent considerate manner. If you think you can take us by the throat you are mistaken. Unquestionably there are thousands who one month ago favoured remedial legislation that will not support it now. 5th. The wrongs of the minority of Manitoba are however of such a glaring character, and so manifest that it seems impossible that any reasonable people can refuse them reasonable relief. My own opinion is that it will take the form of entirely secularizing the schools and allowing the Catholics a grant for their college in the same manner as the other colleges receive. This will place all hands on even footing and satisfy all reasonable complaints. In the meantime the evidences of prosperity are increasing on all sides. It were a sad commentary on us if holding such a land we cannot settle such disputes in a fair and honorable manner. Let nations boast whose lays are dyed in human blood's engorged tide. 'Of bloody battles bravely won, 'Of deeds of daring grandly done. They do not tell the traitors art, 'Of the coward cruel heart 'Made helpless babes and women lie 'Beneath a winter snowy sky. Or do they tell they celebrate 'The victories of the men they hate, 'Or build a shaft to pierce the sky 'For those who made their fathers fly. We have had triumphs bravely won 'Without the aid of sword or gun. 'By reason led, the Truth and Right 'We made to triumph in each fight. We formed a nation grand and good 'Yet did not shed a drop of blood.

And creeds and race diverse agree, To live in sweetest harmony. The hasty tempers may upturn, And angry feelings sometimes burn, Yet when we hear our duty call, We find we are Canadians all. C. C. Carlyle. Ottawa, July 17th. 1895.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Innocent Men Punished.

Innocent men have been hanged. Men have been sent to jail for crimes which they never committed. Innocent men have been almost at the foot of the scaffold, convicted on circumstantial evidence when the real culprit has been discovered, and they have been set free. But the other day two brothers named Habron were convicted at Manchester, England, of murdering a policeman, and condemned to death. Doubts of their guilt having arisen, they were reprieved. Before the expiration of their reprieve, another man was arrested for the crime and confessed that he committed it. As a result, the Habrons have been released, and in compensation for the blunder by the law courts, they have each received \$5,000 from the British treasury.

Ten months ago William Ackerson, a New York fish dealer, swore positively to the identity of two young men—Patrick Shannon and John Henry—as being robbers of his establishment. They swore as positively that they were in Philadelphia at the time of the burglary, but as they had no direct means of proving an alibi, they were sent to the penitentiary for a year. As their term was near completion, there came the information that two other men, who had been arrested on suspicion because of remarks which they had made, had confessed the crime, and had been as "positively identified" by Mr. Ackerson, whose act, in view of their confession was in this case useless. His only excuse is that "it is a case of mistaken identity," but it is probable that an action for damages for false arrest will be taken against both him and the State. A similar case is that of a man who was convicted in Brooklyn of a burglary which he did not commit, who served two years in Sing Sing and who is now suing the State for damages. No monetary solatium can fully atone to sensitive men for treatment such as is here set forth. Yet we suppose that until courts become infallible, these failures of justice are liable to occur in any country.

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Notice of Sale!

To Aime D. Cormier, formerly of the Parish of Saint Mary, in the County of Kent, and Mary his wife and all others whom it shall or may concern.— Notice is hereby given that there will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of the Court House, Richibucto, the following lands and premises, namely:—All that certain piece and parcel of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Saint Paul in the County of Kent bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a fir tree standing at the southerly easterly angle of lot number thirty-six located to Z. Arseneault in the north division Rhomboid Settlement, thence north nine degrees and fifteen minutes west, sixty-seven chains to a pine tree, thence north fifty-seven degrees east with a rectangular distance of fifteen chains to another pine tree, thence south nine degrees and fifteen minutes east, sixty-seven chains to a fir tree, and thence south fifty-seven degrees west with the place of beginning containing one hundred acres more or less and distinguished as lot number thirty-seven in north Rhomboid settlement. The said sale will be made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date April 12, 1888, made by the said Aime D. Cormier and wife and recorded in Book P, No. 2, folio 270 of the Kent County records, and for default in payment of the money secured in and made payable by the said Mortgage. Dated at Richibucto the thirteenth day of July, A. D., 1895. J. D. PRINNEY

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TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF KENT, OR ANY CONSTABLE IN THE SAID COUNTY, GREETING:— Whereas, Sarah Brown, wife of James Brown, administratrix of the estate of Francis Curren, deceased, hath prayed that the heirs and all parties interested in the said estate may appear and attend the passing of the accounts of the said administration. You are therefore required to cite the said heirs and all others interested in the said estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at Richibucto in the said county on TUESDAY, the THIRTIETH DAY OF JULY, next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Registrar of Probates for the passing and allowing of said accounts. Given under my hand and the seal of the said court this twenty fifth day of June, A. D., 1895. (Sgd.) HENRY H. JAMES, Judge of Probates for the County of Kent. CALEB RICHARDSON, Registrar of Probates for said County.

NEW BRUNSWICK, COUNTY OF KENT.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF KENT, OR ANY CONSTABLE IN THE SAID COUNTY, GREETING:— Whereas, Simon J. Bourque, of Shediac in the County of Westmorland, administrator of all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of John Bourque, late of Wellington, in the County of Kent, deceased, hath prayed that a license may be granted to him to sell the real estate of said deceased for payment of his debts—there being a deficiency of personal assets. You are therefore required to cite the heirs and all parties interested in the said estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at Buctouche, in the County of Kent, on WEDNESDAY the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF JULY, next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in Buctouche to show cause why such license should not be granted to the administrator. Given under my hand and the seal of said court this twenty-fifth day of June, A. D., 1895. (Sgd.) HENRY H. JAMES, Judge of Probates for the County of Kent. CALEB RICHARDSON, Registrar of Probates for said County.

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