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Gloves for Driving,

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Colored Kid \$1.00. Dent's Bampton \$1.00. Dent's York Tan Cape \$1.25. Dent's Washable Cape \$1.25, (a dandy driver, water does not hurt them).
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We have a splendid line of Railway Gloves, including the Brotherhood Gauntlet.

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C. H. Thomas & Co., Brotherhood
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CHESTNUT SAYS:

Moths will get at your Winter Clothes if you don't keep them out with some of our packing requisites. We have everything of this kind.

A NEW STOCK OF

SHIRT WAIST SETS

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ALSO

Hat Pins, new styles, 25 and 35c.

F. E. BLACKMER

220 Queen Street.

QUEBEC'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

Sworn Into Office This Morning—Its
Personnel.

PRIME MINISTER GOUIN TAKES PORTFOLIO OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Archambault Retiring to Retain Presidency of Legislative Council.

Quebec, March 23.—(Special).—The ministers forming the Gouin cabinet were sworn in at 10.30 this morning.

Owing to the Premier's decision that the position of attorney general and the president of council were no longer to be held by the same person, Hon. Mr. Archambault decided to accept the presidency of the legislative council which necessitated the appointment of a leader in the council.

The shuffle of a portfolio was necessary and another minister was brought in in the person of Mr. Allard, of Yamaska, who was sworn in with other ministers this morning. The new cabinet is as follows:

Hon. Lomer Gouin, minister and attorney general.

Hon. Adélard Turgeon, minister of lands, mines and fisheries.

Hon. J. McCorkill, treasurer.

Hon. Hugh Tessier, minister of agriculture.

Hon. Rodolphe Roy, provincial secretary.

Hon. L. J. Allard, minister of public works.

Hon. W. A. Weir, minister without portfolio.

Writs for the bye-elections were issued today. Nominations will take place April 3 and voting April 12.

The House will adjourn today until April 25.

SCHOOL QUESTION DEBATED.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Eloquenty Defended the Government's Position.

CLAIMING AUTONOMY BILL GIVES TO NEW PROVINCES ONLY RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Borden Declines to Make the Question a party One and Straddles Both Sides of the Fence.

Ottawa, March 23.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in moving the second reading of the Autonomy Bill, yesterday, expressed pleasure that the debate was starting out in such a happy frame of mind. Upon the introduction of the measure he (Sir Wilfrid) had laid stress upon the public lands question, the schools question, the number of provinces and the financial terms, as the most important features of the proposed enactment.

The Conservative leader, in his reply had touched merely upon two points, the ownership of public lands and the school question. Upon the latter he had made no definite pronouncement, but had counselled calmness and moderation. The Conservative press, unfortunately, had taken a very different stand on the educational question. In fact it had spared no effort to inflame the public mind upon that ever difficult question.

Since my own conduct on the present occasion has been assailed perhaps I will be pardoned if I say that upon the New Brunswick school question in 1875, the Jesuit estates bill in 1889, and the Manitoba school question in 1896 I have endeavored so far as I know and successfully, I think, to live up to the very principle of the constitution under which we live. In 1875, being then a young man, I supported the MacKenzie government which refused to interfere with certain legislation passed by the province of New Brunswick against which the Roman Catholic minority complained.

In 1889, having then become leader of the Liberal party, I supported Sir John A. Macdonald's government in refusing to disallow the act of the Quebec legislature regarding the 'Jesuits' Estate question. In 1896 I opposed Sir MacKenzie Bowell's government when they endeavored to force a system of separate schools upon Manitoba that, according to high judicial opinion the province had been within its rights in rejecting.

On the present occasion, I stand fast, as I believe, upon the rock of the constitution of Canada, when I say that this parliament should ac-

cord under the constitution, to the minority in the new provinces the same rights and privileges that are enjoyed by the minorities in Quebec and Ontario.

Sir, It is a remarkable thing that the very men who insist the loudest upon provincial rights take no heed of the fact that under the constitution wherever a province enjoys separate school rights at the time that they enter the union those rights are to be preserved.

Provincial rights are the very basis of our constitution, but there is no rule without its exception, and in this case we have the terms of section 93 of the British North America Act which provide that, "In and for each province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following conditions:

"One—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 in the province at the union."

Here, then, continued the premier, you have the principle laid down. But plain as the facts stand, still at the present moment they seem to be ignored.

We are told that the right to continue their separate schools cannot be claimed for the new provinces because the latter have been hitherto nothing but territories. In other words, had Saskatchewan and Alberta already existed as provinces and come to us with their present separate school system, parliament would have been forced under the constitution to have continued that system. But as they come in the form of territories they are not entitled to the same rights. Now, as a matter of common sense, what does it matter as far as law and order are concerned whether Saskatchewan and Alberta were provinces or territories? We gave them a school system thirty years ago, and is not that system as dear to them today as though they had been provinces all along? Are not their rights now just as sacred as though they had been entered into provinces years ago?

There is no better testimony in favor of the principle embodied in

this bill than the letter written to me by Premier Haultain, who said: "The territory included within the boundaries of these proposed provinces was admitted to the union on July 15, 1870, and immediately upon the creation of these provinces the provisions of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, became as a matter of indefensible right a part of their constitution."

That is to say, "As a matter of indefensible right the provisions of section 93 of the British North America Act become part of the constitution of the Northwest Territories. Now section 93 declares 'In and for each province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to educational subjects and according to the following provision: 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 in the provinces in the union.'"

I want to impress once more the fact that the constitution of Canada is a compromise between different elements in order to produce a great result. There are differences of power, there are exceptions, but all this diversity is intended to promote unity. Let me say one last word. We have done pretty well so far in the development of our national institutions, but we have not yet reached the maximum. I am sure that it will injure none; that it will do no harm, but on the contrary much good if, whenever we are called on to apply the principle of the constitution, we apply them not in any sparing sense, but in a broad and generous spirit. (Cheers.)

MR. BORDEN.

The leader of the opposition who followed, taking up the educational clause of the bill, said that it overshadowed all questions, involving as it did differences of religion and perhaps of race.

"I do not desire," said Mr. Borden, "to make it a party political question. I leave to every man on this side of the house full liberty to follow the dictates of his conscience and his judgment and to do so without regard to party ties."

Mr. Borden said that no one appreciated more than he did the moral and ethical training which the Roman Catholic church bestows upon the youth of Canada that are born within the pale of that church.

"I esteem," he said, "to the highest, the value of moral training of the children of this country, and I am free further to confess that I appreciate more highly perhaps than some others do, the consistency and devotion of Roman Catholics in this and in others matters of their faith, whenever they give to the Protestants of Canada an example from which the latter might well learn many valuable lessons. But this was not a question of separate schools."

Mr. Borden moved the amendment "That all the words after the word 'that' to the end of the question be left out and the following substituted therefor:

"Upon the establishment of a province in the Northwest Territories of Canada as proposed by bill No. 69, the legislature of such province, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1886, is entitled to and should enjoy all powers of provincial self-government including power to exclusively make laws in relation to education."

Mr. Fielding followed in support of the bill, and Dr. Sproule moved the adjournment of the debate.

THE STOCK MARKET.

C. P. R. Decline Feature of Today's Trading.

Montreal, March 23.—(Special).—The feature of this morning's trading was the decline in C. P. R., which opened at 147½, and declined to 146½.

Other figures were:
Dominion Coal, 79½.
Dominion Iron and Steel, 23½, 22½.
Dominion Iron and Steel, pfd., 72, 70.

Nova Scotia Steel, 66½, 65½.
C. P. R., 147½, 146½.
Twin City, 112, 112½.
Richelleu & Ontario Navigation, 70½.
Richelleu & Ontario Navigation, 70½.

BAPTIST CLERGYMAN.

Just from Scotland Will Likely Settle in This Country.

Moncton, March 23.—(Special).—Rev. Fred S. Bamford, a Baptist clergyman of Shetland Isles, Scotland, who recently arrived at Halifax on a trip to Canada, is in this city, and is thinking of locating in this country.

Never scrape the finger nails; it will thicken and make them uneven and full of ridges.

Hot milk sipped slowly will relieve fatigue, and is more strengthening than most beverages.

JOHN BULL'S GRUFF WAY.

Great Britain Takes Account of Life Endangered on Railways in Somewhat Autocratic Fashion.

The accident on the Midland Railway in England, of which word came the other day, is probably the first that has occurred in Great Britain in fifteen months. During 1903 and for the two last months of the previous year not a passenger on a train in Great Britain lost his life. In the recent accident three trains got mixed up in a fog, and four passengers and two trainmen were killed. There will be a very thorough enquiry into this. In England the trains are run on the block system—the law compels it, and Government officials see that the block system is observed. By this system no train can pass a given point until automatic evidence is put up that the track is clear.

In time, when enough lives have been lost and enough property destroyed, we shall have the same system imposed by law on the railways of this continent. Over here Governments hesitate to meddle in the interests of life and property, with the vast, complicated business transacted by railways. Level crossings remain—the cost of having crossings that would not be level would be enormous. The block system is extremely expensive, and it reduces the traffic-carrying capacity of a road—below what the roads carry at busy times, if not below the safety mark. It does not allow one train to crowd on the heels of another. In Canada and the United States the view of the authorities is that the railway men know the railway business better than other people do, and will introduce the block system and live up to it strictly just as soon as it will pay—that is to say, when the loss of property by wrecks and the money paid in damages for the wounding and killing of people amounts to more annually than the interest would be on the cost of the block system.

In England they do not regard this question as one that exclusively concerns the railways. They consider that a man's life—also a woman's or child's—has a value over and above what it will fetch in money if taken and paid for by a railway. A writer in Leslie's Monthly for February says that in England they control railways in the autocratic, arbitrary English manner, which totally disregards the inalienable rights of a citizen to be massacred by the railroads. Over there the Board of Trade has an eye on the railways. "The chief inspector of the board—Col. Yorke is his name just now—is a gentleman of military habits, and what he says goes, and goes instantly," says the writer. "Behind him is the whole power of the British army. Not long ago an inspector, impressed by certain dangerous conditions at a branch of the London subway, telephoned Col. Yorke. The colonel is not given to expostulating or corresponding. He sent peremptory orders to stop the running of all trains on the spot, and not a wheel was driven till the defect was corrected."

This is the way they do it. The result is, as we have said, that in fifteen months not a life was lost by a railway accident in the United Kingdom. Of passengers alone in Canada in twelve months 19 were killed and 176 injured, and in the United States 249 passengers were killed and 4,128 injured.

IN PARLIAMENT.

Hints for Speakers When First They Try to Catch the Speaker's Eye.

It is well not to try to speak too soon, says Longman's Magazine. Randolph Churchill only opened his mouth once during the first session, and that was to ask a question. John Morley sat watching and listening for months before he ventured to catch the Speaker's eye, and his first performance was by no means successful. We all know the story of Disraeli's early collapse, and a more tragic episode is thus related by Lord North's son, Frederick: "I once attempted to speak in Parliament. I brought out two or three sentences, when a mist seemed to rise before my eyes. I then lost my recollection and could see nothing but the Speaker's wig, which swelled and swelled till it covered the whole House; I then sank back in my seat and never tried to speak again, and immediately applied for the Chiltern Hundreds, feeling convinced that Parliament was not my vocation." Physiologists have never attempted to explain why people who are loquacious, and even garrulous, as long as they maintain the sweet security of a seat, halt and stutter, and perhaps break down hopelessly, when they attempt to speak on their legs. Every one of us must some time or other have suffered from one of these sudden lapses of memory. Lord Rosebery not long ago came to a dead halt in the middle of a speech; Lowe's hopeless collapse in the House of Commons is still painfully remembered, and poor Black Rod, on his first appearance, clean forgot the message from the Lords; not even Campbell-Bannerman's promptings restored his memory, and the Speaker was obliged to say that he understood that a message was being brought to ask the attendance of the Lower House in the Lords. And even Jupiter has nodded. Mr. Gladstone himself once lost his cue and stopped abruptly, when Disraeli bent forward and said: "The right honorable gentleman's last word was 'so-and-so.'"