

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 7, 1896.

THE VICTORIAN ERA.

Her Majesty should live so long, she will by next autumn have reigned longer and more gloriously than any former sovereign of Great Britain. In view of this fact the magazines are beginning to publish some interesting reminiscences and statistics. Thus Sir Edwin Arnold, in The Forum, relates that when, directly after being proclaimed sovereign, she retired to her mother's apartment, she said: "I can scarcely believe mamma, that I am really Queen of England. Can it indeed, be so?" "You are really Queen my child, replied the Duchess of Kent; listen how your subjects still cheer your name in the streets and cry to God to bless you."

The Edinburgh Review in the course of a retrospective article says: There are seventy-five people living on these Islands now for every fifty who were alive when the queen came to the throne; 275,000 square miles have been added—a territory larger than Austria—in India, 80,000 square miles—a territory as vast as Great Britain—in the rest of Asia; 290,000 square miles—a region as large as Germany—in South Africa, and in East Africa 1,000,000 square miles—or about half the extent of European Russia. British possessions in North America and in Australasia cover one-ninth of the earth's dry land. Canada has been politically reorganized and translated from rebellion to distinguished loyalty. Constitutional self-government has been given to Australasia, which may count on an expansion in the next century similar to that of the United States in this. The British Empire now embraces an area of 8,500,000 square miles, or if the subordinate Indian states and the possessions of the African companies be included, of 10,000,000 square miles. It contains a population of 250,000,000 people. Nearly one person out of every four on the earth owes allegiance, directly or indirectly, to the Queen."

The Queen's reign has indeed been distinguished by expansion in every direction. This has, of course, been largely due to the use of steam and electricity. When the Queen was born, it was literally true that "man could not travel faster than the Pharoahs." In 1838 The Sirius and Great Western first crossed the Atlantic, the Sirius making the voyage in eighteen days; now The Campania makes it in a little more than five. The Victorian age has produced such men and women in literature, as Magulay, Grote, Frond, Thackeray, Charlotte Bronte, George Eliot, Dickens, Wordsworth, and Tennyson—men and women who would have been counted great in any age; and "it has done more to dominate nature and explain nature than all the preceding centuries."

WHAT THE JUDGES SAY

We are asked to publish the text of that part of the judgment of the Privy Council which refers to the grievance of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba. To fully comply with this request, we should have to publish the whole judgment; for the case, in all its bearings, resulted from the position of the minority setting forth that grievance. But we cheerfully comply, in so far as our space will admit,—the more readily, indeed, as the judgment shows clearly that an impartial tribunal, composed of judges of the highest standing, have made an exhaustive enquiry into the whole matter; and that there is, therefore, no necessity whatever for the commission for investigation "with which the Leaders of the Opposition are just now trying to humbug Parliament and the country."

The question to be determined is whether a right of veto which the Roman Catholic minority previously enjoyed has been affected by the legislation of 1890. Their Lordships are unable to see how this question can receive any but an affirmative answer. The position of the Roman Catholics prior and subsequent to the Acts for which they appeal. Before these passed into law there existed denominational schools, of which the control and management were in the hands of Roman Catholics, who could select the books to be used and determine the character of the religious teaching. These schools received their proportionate share of the money contributed to school purposes out of the general taxation of the province, and the money raised for these purposes by local assessment was, as far as it fell upon Catholics, applied only toward the support of the Catholic schools. What is the position of the Roman Catholic minority under the Acts of 1890? Schools of their own denomination, conducted according to their views, will receive no aid from the State. They must depend entirely for their support upon the contributions of the Roman Catholic community, while the taxes out of which State aid is granted to the schools provided for by the statute fall alike on Catholics and Protestants. Moreover, while the Catholic inhabitants remain liable to local assessment, for school purposes, the proceeds of that assessment are no longer destined to any extent for the support of Catholic schools; but afford the means of maintaining schools which they regard as no more suitable for the education of Catholic children than if they were distinctively Protestant in their character. In view of this comparison, it does not seem possible to say that the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education, which existed prior to 1890, have not been affected."

It is true that the religious exercises prescribed for public schools are not to be distinctively Protestant, for they are to be "non-sectarian," and any parent may withdraw his child from them. There may be many, too, who share the view expressed in one of the affidavits in Barrett's case, that there should not be any conscientious objections on the part of Roman Catholics to attend such schools, if adequate means be provided elsewhere of giving such moral and religious training as may be desired. But all this is not to the purpose. As a matter of fact, the objection of Roman Catholics to schools such as alone receive State aid under the Acts of 1890 is conscientious and deeply rooted. If it had not been so, it is not likely that a system of public education acceptable to Catholics and Protestants alike, the elaborate enactments which have been the subject of so much controversy and consideration would have been unnecessary. It is notorious that there were acute differences of opinion between Catholics and Protestants on the education question prior to 1870. It is recognized and emphasized in almost every line of those enactments. There is no doubt either what the points of difference were, and it is in the light of those that the 22nd section of the Manitoba Act of 1870, which was in truth a parliamentary compact, must be read.

For the reasons which have been given, their Lordships are of opinion that the 22nd sub-section of section 22 of the Manitoba Act is the governing enactment, and that the appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council was admissible by virtue of that enactment on grounds set forth in the memorials and petitions, inasmuch as the Act of 1870 affected rights or privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education within the meaning of the sub-section. The further question is submitted whether the Governor-General-in-Council has power to make the declarations or remedial orders asked for in the memorials or petitions, or has any other jurisdiction in the premises. Their Lordships have decided that the Governor-General-in-Council has jurisdiction, and that the appeal is well founded, but the particular course to be pursued must be determined by the authority to whom it has been committed by the statute. It is not for this tribunal to intimate the precise steps to be taken. Their general character is sufficiently defined by the 3rd sub-section of section 22 of the Manitoba Act. It is certainly not essential that the statutes repealed by the Act of 1890 should be re-enacted, or that the precise provisions of those statutes should again be made law. The system of education embodied in the Acts of 1890, no doubt, commends itself to, and adequately supplies the wants of, the great majority of the inhabitants of the province. All legitimate grounds of complaint would be removed if that system were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded, and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to these provisions."

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We ask the close attention of our intelligent readers to this judicial statement, in accordance with which, after a year of fruitless correspondence with the Manitoba Government, the Remedial Bill has at last been brought before Parliament. The Bill, it will be observed, recognizes the present schools of Manitoba, and does not prevent anyone who may choose to do so from sending his children to them. It does not interfere with the right of the majority, while it secures to the minority the denominational schools which the terms of union, the law and the constitution guarantee. That it may be improved, is admitted, and suggestions to that end are invited. But there is no need for a further investigation of the case. The Lords of the Privy Council show by their judgment that they have investigated it thoroughly, and understand it very well.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Patriot denounces the railway subsidies "iniquity." It cannot, then, ask for a subsidy towards a railway through Belfast to Murray Harbor. An organ so good of a party so pure will not have the people of this Province to be partners of an "iniquity." "Consistency, 'hon art a jewel."

Well our courteous contemporary The Guardian, kindly publish, for the benefit of its readers, the petition which the Lords of the Privy Council, after exhaustive investigation, declared to have been "well founded." It will be found on page 5 of the official blue book. The names attached to it may be omitted. This is the first time of asking.

The Guardian is wrong when it says that the public school system of Manitoba is on all fours with that of the Maritime Provinces. That part of the judgment of the Privy Council which we publish to-day, by request, shows this clearly. But the Guardian is also wrong in its remarks concerning our means of communication with the mainland—though far in rear of THE EXAMINER. It is going in for a tunnel under, or a bridge over, the strait, by the way, if a Dominion authority may or shall break our Parliamentary compact, they may or can break another. In this case, it is the case of the little minority in Manitoba is our cause.

LECTURE AND ENTERTAINMENT.

The lecture and entertainment under the auspices of Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, attracted a large audience to the A. O. H. Hall last evening. Mr. W. J. O'Reilly, Vice-President of the Society, occupied the chair, and in a few remarks appropriate to the occasion introduced the lecturer of the evening, Percy Pope, Esq. Mr. Pope's subject was "Knowledge and How to Obtain It," and his discourse was most interesting and instructive throughout. He began by drawing attention to the distinction between an appearance of knowledge and accomplishment and the reality, and then went on to show how true and lasting knowledge is acquired. He pointed out that there were three essentials to the acquiring of knowledge, and showed (1) That without habits of keen observation, without sensitiveness, knowledge is unobtainable; (2) If no feeling of love, or of pity, no desire to know, ever is aroused within the breast a man cannot learn of much that goes to make humanity; (3) Unless the intellectual powers are developed a man cannot possibly attain to an understanding of the nature and significance of his experience. The scholarly discourse was listened to throughout with the closest attention, and when it was concluded the learned lecturer was accorded a "tear and unanimous vote of thanks," to which he replied in a most able manner. Vocal solos were given by Miss Bennett, Mr. Herman and Mr. McKean. Mr. T. A. McLean, contributed a recitation.

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The War in Cuba.

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Glasgow Rocks With Vice.

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A Water Famine in Lowell.

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Money to Loan.

Money to Loan. Fire and Life Insurance taken. Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canada. Dux, Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Great Eastern Life Assurance Co. dec-26 & wv

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Against the Venezuelan claim for possession of the West bank of the Essequibo, it will be shown, it is said in overwhelming strength, that the possession of that bank is Great Britain's beyond doubt.

FOR POINT DE CHENE ROUTE.—The St. John Societies: Steamer Monticello will be leased or purchased for the route between Point de Chene and Summerside. The magnificent steamer Northumberland, running on this route for the past few years, is now lying down South, under leave to the Plant Line. It is understood that they have decided to accept the option of purchase and that she will not come North again. This will necessitate a new steamer and it is believed that negotiations for the lease or purchase of the Monticello will end satisfactorily. She is well adapted for this service.

NOT LIABLE.—In British Columbia a judgment was recently delivered affirming the doctrine that an office holder in the service of the Dominion Government is not liable to a provincial or civic poll tax.

REMEMBER THAT Dr. Anderson, of Prince of Wales College, will lecture in St. John's Hall on Tuesday evening next, 10th inst., on Social Science. The lecture is a literary treat, and should not be missed.

POOR DIGESTION leads to nervousness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. The best remedy is HOOD'S FARSAFARILLA.

ROME, March 5.—Further details of the battle fought between Italian and Abyssinian troops on March 1st show that the Italians were defeated with a loss of 3,000 killed, including two generals killed and one wounded. The fight lasted the entire day. Scenes in the streets were very exciting and denunciations of the ministry were frequently heard.

Death of Governor Greenhalge.

BOSTON, March 5.—Governor Greenhalge died at 12.30 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, after an illness extending over only a few days. Frederick T. Greenhalge, lawyer, orator and statesman, was born in Chatham, Lancaster county, England, July 19, 1842. His father, William Greenhalge, moved to Lowell in 1854, where he assumed charge of the copper roller engraving in the Merrimac print works.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

The Second Reading of the Remedial Bill.

Text of a Resolution to be Moved by Major Hughes.

OTTAWA, March 7.

From all that your correspondent can learn it seems likely that the division on the second reading of the Remedial Bill will not take place until the week after next. By that time the Manitoba Legislature will have concluded its labors and Greenway will be free to leave Winnipeg.

If the Remedial Bill receives its second reading, which is generally conceded, then it is more than likely that Greenway will come to Ottawa and talk compromise.

On the second reading of the bill Major Hughes will move for the repeal of section 93 of the British North America Act, and section 22 of the Manitoba Act, and to substitute therefor the following: "In and for the Dominion there shall be one system of national education embracing (1) the intellectual branches, including mathematics, history, geography, English and other languages, literature, the arts and sciences; (2) the principles of morality and (3) political and sanitary science. But in and for each province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to the same, subject to the following provisions: religious instruction shall not officially form part of the national education, but nothing in this act shall prevent those legally controlling school buildings and premises from granting the use thereof for religious purposes after the conclusion of the educational exercises of the day."

Moncrieff spoke in favor of the Remedial Bill yesterday. He was followed by Joe Martin.

Riotous Demonstrations Renewed.

ROME, March 7.

There has been a renewal of the riotous demonstrations here against the Government. The mob smashed windows and stoned the police. Revolvers were fired, and a number of soldiers, police and rioters were wounded.

Yale Will Send a Crew.

NEW HAVEN, March 7.

Yale has definitely decided to send a crew to the Henley races in England.

WALL PAPER Dress You Wall

in tasteful clothes.

Are you looking for ARTISTIC WALL PAPER at the lowest prices? We have English, American and Canadian Wall Papers,

New Patterns, Latest Designs.

We are the largest importers of Wall Papers in P. E. Island, buy for Cash, and can and will sell VERY CHEAP, Wholesale and Retail.

Sample Books always ready.

GEO. CARTER & CO., Importers of Wall Paper, QUEEN SQUARE, CHARLOTTETOWN

Telephone Company.

The Annual General Meeting of "The Telephone Company of Prince Edward Island," for the Election of Directors and for such other proceedings and business as it is competent for the Shareholders to do will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1896, at the hour of eight o'clock, p. m. at the office of the undersigned, King Street.

H. J. CUNDALL, President. Charlottetown, Feb. 26, 1896—532.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm fronting on the Mount Edward Road, in the County of Charlottetown, one mile from the city, comprising about 75 acres. This Farm is in prime condition, and is especially adapted for a Milk or Dairying business. There are on the premises a farm-house three commodious Barns, also a new one. For terms of sale or other particulars apply to the undersigned or to F. L. Hazard, Solicitor, Charlottetown.

B. F. LONGWORTH. mch4-1m 135 pat

DR. H. D. JOHNSON EYE AND EAR, NOSE AND THROAT Office - Kent Street Aug 16, '94-ly

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats.

Shirts 45 cents.

Shirts 50 cents.

Shirts 58 cents.

Shirts 60 cents.

Shirts 70 cents.

Shirts 80 cents.

Shirts 90 cents.

Shirts \$1.00.

Shirts \$1.25.

Shirts \$1.50.

Stockings, Stockings, Stockings, Stockings, Stockings, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents per pair.

JAMES PATON & CO.

CARRYING FIRE INSURANCE

is like putting \$1,000 of another man's money into the bank to your credit for a contingency. Failing to carry it is like staking your whole business on an uncertain game.

E. R. BROW, Insurance Agent. Office, Brown's Block

MOTHERS, GET YOUR GIRLS MARRIED

By buying your spring stock of boots now you will be prepared for the wet weather, and as we have already received a lot of New Spring Boots and Shoes, you will get the latest goods and newest styles at manufacturers' prices. If your daughters are

and you want some very neat little shoes for your grandchildren, now is the time to secure bargains, to make presents to the dear little tots. Don't forget that the best lines are selling fast. Come early and buy lots of boots at manufacturers' prices.

TO GOOD MEN

We would like to say a few words. Your trade for boots with us has been very much appreciated, and we hope to be favored with a continuance of your valued patronage. We have made special efforts this year to be able to offer the best value in Men's Boots ever offered in Charlottetown. There is always lots of cheap sales going on, but it will pay you better to trade with us, as our profits are so small that our prices are generally lower than their cheap sale prices.

Then Don't Go Near Them, but come where you are sure of good treatment and honest value. Don't forget our guarantee—if you are not satisfied with the goods, we give your money back if you want it, at

J. M. McLEOD & CO'S., Money Saving Boot and Shoe Distributors. Charlottetown, Feb. 28, 1896.

This is the LAST NIGHT

of the Special Sale of FINE TOILET SOAPS at WATSON'S DRUG STORE. The window will be changed on Monday morning.

Yours for Shoes at Low Prices. A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN. feb26

Walk Up Queen Street,

scan the shape, face, appearance of every man you meet, there is no similarity—no two men alike. Why should they dress alike? Just as long as you cleave to those ready-made fellows, you will be merged in the mass of humanity, cut from the same block as hundreds of others. To come here means individuality, separateness, singleness; you suggest style and stuff, we do the rest, save you money, make 'em fit or keep 'em.

JOHN T. McKENZIE, Star Tailor, Upper Queen Street.

10 PIECES MORE MODE LOT.

To meet the taste of the most fastidious, we have made a large addition to the already varied assortment of Dress Goods offered at 39 cents per yard. See them.

STANLEY BROTHERS

THE PRICE ASKED,

39c. PER YARD, is only a fraction of the value. Every lady who wants a good Dress or Skirt cheap, should see this lot.

STANLEY BROTHERS.