

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 19, 1896. DUTY—NOT POLICY!

We ought to have complied with the Guardian's courteous request yesterday...

The Guardian joins issue with THE EXAMINER in respect to two points. First, it denies THE EXAMINER'S statement that the Roman Catholic or Protestant majority in the Manitoba and the Northwest have the right to Separate Schools...

The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall pass all necessary ordinances in respect to education; but it shall therein always be provided that a majority of the ratepayers of any district or portion of the Territories, or of any less portion or subdivision thereof, by whatever name the same is known, may establish such schools therein as they think fit, and make the necessary assessment and collection of rates therefor...

This is clear and conclusive as to the schools of the Northwest Territories.

As to those of Manitoba, we refer our contemporary for proof to—

(1) The declarations of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir McKenzie Bowell, Hon. William McDougall and others who were active in Parliament at the time that Manitoba was united with Canada. We quote again the words of Hon. William McDougall:

"We certainly intended that the Catholics of Manitoba, or whichever denomination might be in the minority, should have the right to establish and maintain their own schools. You see the words 'or whichever denomination' were inserted in the Manitoba Act, so that the difficulty which arose in New Brunswick, where Separate Schools actually existed, but were not recognized by the law, should not be repeated in Manitoba. And then the right of appeal to the Federal Parliament was given to make assurance doubly sure."

(2) The Manitoba Act, which provides that nothing in any educational law of the Province shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools, which any class of persons have by law or practice, in the province at the union.

(3) The decision of the Judicial Privy Council, which sets forth that "the Acts of Manitoba relating to education, and providing separate schools, passed prior to the session of 1890, did confer on the minority a right or privilege in relation to education, within the meaning of sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, which alone applies; that the two acts of 1890 complained of did affect a right or privilege of the minority in such a manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor-General in Council." Sub-section 2 of section 22, here referred to, reads as follows: "An appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any act or decision of the Legislature of the province, or of any provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education."

Higher authorities or better proofs than these could not be adduced, and will not, we are sure, be asked by the independent, and fair-minded Guardian.

Another point upon which the Guardian joins issue with THE EXAMINER is this: We say that in view of the law and the "parliamentary compact" implied in the law, and in view of the decision and order of the Queen's Privy Council, the passage of the Remedial Bill is a matter of duty, rather than a question whether it is the better policy that Manitoba should have secular schools or separate schools.

The statements who consummated the union found the question of a separate or secular school policy a burning question—a question in which religious dissensions and civil discord were involved. In so far as Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba are concerned, they therefore settled the question of policy by providing that the minority in each of these Provinces should have the right to separate schools. But while the settlement has been maintained by Quebec and Ontario it has been violated by Manitoba. The minority appealed to the courts, and the highest court of all has decided that the appeal was "well founded." Repeated efforts have been made to induce the majority in Manitoba to revise their educational legislation in conformity with the judgment of the court. Those efforts having been in vain, the Remedial Bill has been introduced. This was, we maintain, not a matter of policy; it is a matter of duty. That this is so is the more evident in view of the fact that if there were a change of Government to-morrow, it would still be the duty of the Government to remedy the grievance. If it were a matter of policy, Mr. Laurier could say "it is our policy to let the majority in Manitoba do as they please in respect to education," and so settle the question. That would be a simple, and upon the whole, popular cry, which the Leader of the Opposition would eagerly adopt if he could do so. But he knows that the law requires the Government and Parliament of Canada to remedy the grievance which the courts have declared exists in Manitoba, and so he says "we will adopt sunny ways," "we will have a commission." Sir McKenzie Bowell, at the head of the Government, sees his duty

and is doing it. Mr. Laurier, at the head of the Opposition, keeps within the lines of Torres Vedras, and tries to humbug the people!

But the Patriot contends that "Parliament is not bound to pass any such legislation." We readily admit that there is no power to force the Parliament of Canada. It is, indeed, as free to leave the duties and obligations which have been placed upon it unfulfilled as it is to fulfil them. But suppose it to use its freedom without regard to its duties and obligations—what then?

To bring the matter home.—P. E. Island is in a very small minority in respect to the rest of Canada. But those who made the terms of union between P. E. Island and Canada entered into a settlement according to which the "policy" was adopted that means of continuous communication should be afforded the Island. Now suppose a future Government to adopt another "policy," and to withdraw such means of communication, or to decline to afford such improved means as science may place within their reach; suppose the people of this Province to appeal to the foot of the Throne as the minority of Manitoba have appealed, that it be determined by the highest authorities of the Empire, that the appeal is "well taken," that this decision on being reported to the Queen in Council is ordered that our means of communication be at once restored or improved, and suppose that the Parliament of Canada were to flout this order and refuse to pass a measure requiring the government to do so,—on the ground that it is not bound to pass any such legislation and that P. E. Island is small—what should we say? We should say it is monstrous, dishonest, unjust, subversion of morality and order in the country. That is exactly what the Patriot's contention in respect to the Manitoba question is. It was at the time of the union agreed with Manitoba "that the schools be separate and that the public money for schools be distributed among the different denominations in proportion to their respective population according to the system of the Province of Quebec." Provision to that effect was made in the laws of the Province and assented to by the Governor General on the part of the Dominion. The provision having been violated an appeal was taken to the foot of the Throne. The appeal was fully heard. It was decided that the appeal was "well founded." A report of the Judicial Committee was submitted to the Queen in Council, and—

"Her Majesty having taken the said report into consideration, was pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to approve thereof and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the recommendations and directions therein contained be punctually observed, obeyed and carried into effect in each and every particular.—Whereof the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada for the time being, and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly."

The Government and Legislature of Manitoba have disregarded this order of the Queen-in-Council as they have disregarded the request and order of the Governor-General in Council. The Governor General, as in duty bound, has called the attention of the Parliament of Canada to the fact. Shall the Parliament of Canada now decline to pass such reasonable legislation as is necessary to remedy of the grievance of the minority in Manitoba on the ground that it is not "bound" to do so? We leave the question to the judgment of an intelligent, loyal and law-abiding people.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Mail and Empire says that all statements published by the Liberal press should be accompanied by affidavits.

The Toronto Globe is busy these days showing how Liberals can conscientiously support Patron candidates for seats in Parliament. Such a course is, the Montreal Gazette truly says, a sign neither of party strength or confidence. Liberal voters would not be asked to aid in electing Patron M. P.'s, if the asker thought Liberal M. P.'s a chance of being chosen, and they won't be asked in constituencies where if it thought the Liberal candidate can down his opponent.

Toronto Telegram: The passing of Peter Mitchell has a solemn ownership of pathos. Northumberland, N. B., was for long years a Peter Mitchell constituency. No matter who Peter supported at Ottawa, Northumberland supported Peter at the polls. It was for Sir John A. Macdonald when Peter was Sir John's friend, and the faithful constituency followed Peter into Opposition. When Hon. Michael Adams defeated Mr. Mitchell in 1891 his success was thought to be accidental. But now one Robinson defeats him in 1896. The constituency speaks with no uncertain sound.

Montreal Gazette: Sir William Dawson is amongst the foremost of Canadian educationalists. His name is known from Cape Breton to Vancouver Island. He is a Protestant of whose soundness there is no doubt. He can claim to speak for the thoughtful Protestants of Canada whose work has made them familiar with educational matters. He has placed his views on record, both as to the principle of separate schools and as to the justice of the proposed action of Parliament to restore them in Manitoba. He thinks the course adopted by the Government, and which Parliament is asked to approve of, is right.

There departed this life at Charwood on Feb. 14th, Susan McLaren aged 75 years, widow of the late John McLaren. She leaves four sons and many friends to mourn the loss of a kind and indulgent mother, a sincere and hospitable friend. Born in Scotland, she came with her parents to this Island in 1825. Her father, John Leslie, a first-class millwright was to this, there new country, a great boon in erecting proper grist mills. The much esteemed Rt. Rev. Bishop McEachern, of these days, remarked of him, that he was the greatest blessing God in his goodness ever sent to this Island. Previous to this wheat was ground but not sifted, oatmeal was scarcely known, barley was pearled with a round-ended mallet in a hollow block of wood, and the quirs was used by men. So this advent might almost be called a new era in the comfort and prosperity of the people. She whom now we mourn, was his mainstay and comfort for many years.

Excitement. Crapaud and Charlottetown are to fight with Hockey Sticks at the Rink on Tuesday Evening, Feb 25th, and Moore, Clarke, Lea (of Crapaud) will meet Rattray and Howatt (of this city) and contest their speed in a one and three mile race; also a Challenge Race between Beer and Chappelle.

\$35.00 in prizes will be given for these races. Popular prices, 25 cents. Galbraith's full Band in attendance.

J. B. DAWSON, GEO. J. ROGERS, Managers.

Flour Just Arrived. 500 BARRELS CHOICE BRANDS, including Bride, Parkdale, Faithful Friend, Queen City, and the celebrated Five Roses. All bought before the advance and will be sold at lowest prices.

MATTHEW & McLEAN. Soreia, Feb. 19, 1896—Jy 31 wy 31 her.

A REBUKE. Montreal Star.

By a deliberate vote, a majority of the Legislature (of Nova Scotia) adopted a declaration of insulting disloyalty to the Dominion, which is the deadliest of all possible disloyalties to the Empire. They refused to permit the school children of the Province to honor the natal day of confederation. Confederation can last without a holiday, but not without a spirit of loyalty in the hearts of the rising generation. The Fielding Government may plead in excuse that they were returned to power on a wave of local feeling in favor of taking the province out of Confederation; but since that date—1884—the country has learned to look upon the school children of the Province to honor the natal day of confederation. It is more than a pity, then, that this revival of an old passion should be made at this time. No more crushing blow could be struck at the British rule on the continent than the dissolution of Confederation. It would rob our people of national ambition and discourage the union movements in Australia and South Africa. The failure of Canadian unity would dishearten every friend of British unity. Premier Fielding should get in line with Premier Mowat and Premier Blair.

Blood and nerves are closely related. Keep the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will not be hoodwinked.

Big discounts on felt goods, overshoes and moccasins at McEachern's shoe store, feb. 19-21.

St. John Sun: When Sir Charles Tupper made his first speech in Cape Breton, he mentioned the fact that Sir William Dawson favored the restoration to the Manitoba minority of their separate schools. Sir William was superintendent of education in Nova Scotia before he became the head of the greatest of Canadian universities, and his views on educational matters have a way of getting weight. His opinions on the Manitoba school question, which were expressed to the secretary of state, have since been given to the public in the form of a long letter, in which the matter is carefully worked out in its practical aspects. Sir William goes further than his friend, Dr. Shaw, the Methodist college president, though both are in favor of remedial legislation. Dr. Dawson supports separate schools as offering certain advantages to themselves, because they enable some attention to be paid to religious instruction. Dr. Shaw takes his position on the ground of the constitutional right of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba, who in his opinion have received the solemn guarantee of the nation for their privileges.

Etienne Chateleine died near Curran Out, at the age of 109 years. He leaves a widow over 90 years old. He had been married over 70 years, and there are 275 descendants of the marriage.

Three car loads of excellent horses were sold in Dover last week for \$10 apiece. They had been shipped all the way from Walla Walla, Wash. The horses were of fine stock, and but a short time since would have brought at least \$100 apiece in the same market.

Lincoln's birthday was celebrated throughout the United States for the first time as a legal holiday. In many localities were held, notably in New York, where Mr. Chanancy M. Dewey delivered the principal address, and in Chicago, where Major McKinley at the dinner of the Marquette Club spoke on Lincoln.

BORN. At Beverly, Mass., on the 5th inst, of the wife of Herbert E. Robson, of a daughter.

MARRIED. At the residence of the bride's parents, Feb. 12th, by the Rev. J. C. Spurr, John Buddi McClure, of North Rustico, to Mary Jane Neill, of Rustico Road.

DIED. At Crapaud, Dec. 28th, 1895, after an illness of three months, Margaret Ince, wife of Aaron Collett, aged 67 years.

At Crapaud, on January 14th, 1896, Will T. Wilson, aged 82 years, son of Caroline and Andrew Wilson.

At the Church of Mount Carmel, Fifteenth Point, on the 11th inst., by Rev. J. A. Macdonald, Joseph M. Gau, of Misconch, to Bessie Arsenault, of Fifteen Point.

At Misconch on the 13th inst., by Rev. J. A. Macdonald, Stanley Arsenault, of Misconch, to Marguerite Gaudet, of Misconch.

At Immaculate Conception Church, Lowell, Mass., on the 22nd inst., John MacIntyre, of Misconch, Prince Edward Island, to Miss Flora MacIntyre, of Antigonish, N. S.

At Sacred Heart Church, Albion, on the 11th inst., James Conroy, of Kildare, to Miss Catherine Giff, of Montrose.

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AN APOLOGY!

You ought to see this store. It looks as if it had been up all night. The furniture of the store looks as if it had been chased into the office by a war-whooping party of red Indians. If we had two offices like this one we would tie them together by the tails and fling them over the clothes line. It would make an allegorical cat fight of international importance. And you ought to see the painters' force—how it does its work. The boss is just now sitting on a plank 10 feet from the ground floor, with a Mason (a mighty free one, too,) standing on his shoulders, digging hunks of plaster out of the ceiling and hurling them at the head of Steeple "Buck." The sales ladies have taken up their quarters in the Mantle Room, away from the dust and noise. The shears have crawled under a pile of old copies of "Brains," all mangled awaiting resurrection by our ad. man. And the paste pot stands disconsolately on the window ledge, ready to jump down if anyone should happen to find it. The rest of the boys are standing with a dust cover over them to keep the lime spots off their best Sunday suits. The book-keeper is standing behind the safe door with the ledger on top of his head to keep him from blowing away, there's been such a rush of people paying their bills lately. The Teamster is running the place for two days. He is writing this apology with a burnt match on a block of wood, and if the carpenters don't nail it into something else, the printer may, perhaps, get it into this evening's paper, so that everybody will know that we are house-cleaning.

JAS. PATON & CO.

Street Skirts. That are easy to walk in and never lose their proper rippling folds and firm form, may be made by using light weight No. 10.

Fibre Chamouis. all through them. But cut it across the goods and tack it frequently to the lining and put a narrow band of heavy weight No. 30, around the bottom for extra stiffness.

Get the real Fibre Chamouis. The name is on each yard. feb14-31 (513)

ALL DRUGGISTS sell Cough Mixtures, Soaps, Combs, etc., at the same price. For Pure Drugs and Chemicals or your Doctor's Prescriptions don't pass REDDIN BROS OPPOSITE POST OFFICE. feb17

Charlottetowns vs. Victorias TO-MORROW, and Drugs vs. Disease every day with us. If a bad cold plays "puck" with you, and you feel all "off-its" remember we keep a full line of Emulsions, Cough Mixtures, etc., to help give the score in your favor.

A. W. REDDIN, Phm. B., CENTRAL DRUG STORE, "Sunnyside."

Inland Steam Navigation Co. The Annual General Meeting of the Inland Steam Navigation Company will be held in the room (up-stairs) in Mr. John McEachern's Building, corner of Queen and King Streets, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, p. m. L. C. OWEN, Secretary.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

Island Cases Before the Court. OTTAWA, Feb. 19.

The Supreme Court of Canada met yesterday. Judgments were delivered in a number of cases, including Mayhew vs. Stone, which appeal was dismissed with costs.

Gorman vs. Dixon, the first case on the docket, was then taken up and argued. Stewart, Q. C., appeared for the appellant and Attorney-General Peters for the respondent. This was an appeal from the ruling of Chief Justice Sullivan on the trial of the case in the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island, which Court refused to set aside the verdict found for the respondent. The appellant's counsel argued that the Chief Justice was wrong in the law that he laid down at the trial, and complained that the jury had been mis-directed. He also contended that the verdict was contrary to the evidence, and should on that ground also be set aside. Attorney-General Peters argued strongly in support of the Chief Justice's rulings, and that the verdict was correct and was fully warranted by the evidence. Judgment was reserved.

Owen vs. Outerbridge—Another appeal from the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island, which a verdict found for Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, comes on this morning. Davies, Q. C. will appear for the appellant, and Attorney-General Peters for the respondent.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA. OTTAWA, Feb. 19.

Replying to Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Mr. Foster said yesterday that he hoped to be able to bring the Supplementary estimates for the current year down this week.

The Budget debate was continued by Mr. srs. Davies and Bain, (Westworth), Henderson and Legris, when the House adjourned.

Terrible Mining Horror. NEW CASTLE, Colorado, Feb. 19.

The Vulcan Coal mine, located in Hog Back, just below this town, was completely wrecked and set on fire by a terrible explosion yesterday. Sixty men are entombed in the mine and there is no hope of their rescue.

Death of a Distinguished Divine. FARGO, N. D., Feb. 19.

Rev. D. J. MacDonnell, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Toronto, died this morning. He was one of the best known Presbyterian divines in Canada.

EXTRA!!! HAVANA IN ASHES. Multitudes of people are reducing our Havana Cigars to ashes every day.

THOUSANDS ARE DEAD HUNDREDS ARE DYING for want of money to buy one at WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

Carter's "Tested" Seeds. You can buy Seeds at almost any price, BUT they are not CARTER'S SEEDS.

We seek the trade of merchants, farmers and gardeners who appreciate the value of First Class Seeds, and supply (wholesale and retail) the high quality of goods which has built up for us the largest seed trade in the Maritime Provinces.

Our prices are fair—as low as you can buy good seeds for—higher than you should pay for poor. It is not their cost, number, how they are put up, or how advertised, that makes good seeds—it's what the seeds themselves are.

Our best customers are those who know us best. It is our business to sell the best seeds that grow. This has been our business during the past sixteen years. We can safely claim that we know seeds.

We are now registering applications for our Illustrated Seed Catalogue for 1896—ready in February. Free to all. Address GEO. CARTER & CO., SEEDSMEN, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Pratt's Astral Kerosene Oil. A few days ago we received a quantity of the above Oil from New York, and after giving it a thorough good trial we have no hesitation in recommending it to our customers and friends. It does not smoke the chimney, and will burn bright and clear until the last drop is out of the lamp. If you want the best satisfaction buy PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL from BEER & GOFF.

BEER & GOFF.

DAINTY WHITEWEAR. Fine goods, neatly made, tastefully trimmed and finished. Cheaper—but the PRICE is less noticeable than the QUALITY FOR THE PRICE. Night Gowns. Corset Covers. MOORE & McLEOD. Charlottetown, February 14, 1896-135

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

Slater's Skating Boots. J. M. McLeod & Co. Black or Tan, See window. \$5.00

A Grand Chance. SEWING MACHINES, ONLY LITTLE USED, that we offer for less than HALF PRICE—Half Price to clear. MILLER BROTHERS. Charlottetown, February 19, 1896.

New Cloths! Spring Overcoatings, Suitings and Trouserings. D. A. BRUCE'S. Beautiful Patterns now opening at

Pratt's Astral Kerosene Oil. A few days ago we received a quantity of the above Oil from New York, and after giving it a thorough good trial we have no hesitation in recommending it to our customers and friends. It does not smoke the chimney, and will burn bright and clear until the last drop is out of the lamp. If you want the best satisfaction buy PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL from BEER & GOFF.

BEER & GOFF.

Great Low Priced Offer in Men's White Twill Night Shirts. 65 CENTS EACH. Our Price, 65c. STANLEY BROS.