POOR COPY

"August Flower"

"I inherit some tendency to Dyspepsia from my mother. I suffered two years in this way; consulted a number of doctors. They did me no good. I then used **Relieved in** your August Flower and it was just two **days when I felt great relief.** I soon got so that I could sleep and eat, and I felt that I was well. That was three years ago, and I am still first-class. I am never **Two Days.** without a bottle, and if I feel constipated the least particle a dose or two of August Flower does the work. The beauty of the medicine is, that you can stop the use of it without any bad effects on the system. **Constipation** While I was sick I felt everything it seemed to me a man could feel. I was of all men most miserable. I can say, in conclusion, that I believe August Flower will cure anyone of indigestion, if taken **Life of Misery** with judgment. A. M. Weed, 229 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind."

SALESMAN Wanted—Salary and expenses paid. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Lousiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

To Continue Until January 1, 1895.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
W. L. Cabell
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.
Jno. H. Connor, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
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THE MONTHLY $5 DRAWING,
WILL TAKE PLACE
At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, January 10, 1893.

Capital Prize, $75,000.
100,000 Numbers In the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$75,000 is	$75,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is	5,000
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are	5,000
6 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	6,000
25 PRIZES OF	300 are	7,500
100 PRIZES OF	200 are	20,000
200 PRIZES OF	100 are	20,000
200 PRIZES OF	60 are	12,000
500 PRIZES OF	40 are	20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Prizes of	$100 are	$10,000
100 do	60 are	6,000
100 do	40 are	4,000

TERMINAL PRIZES.

999 Prizes of $20 are		$19,980
999 Prizes of 20 are		19,980
3,434 Prizes,	amounting to	$265,460

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at $5; Two-Fifths $2;
One-Fifth $1; One-Tenth 50c;
One-Twentieth 25c

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for $50

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS,

on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD,
New Orleans, La.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to All Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force UNTIL 1895.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President; that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertsed chance for a prize.

CANVASSERS WANTED
Salary and expenses weekly from start. Liberal commission to men in other employments. Permanent position. Good chance for advancement. Exclusive territory. Largest growers of nursery stock in Canada, and only house in both Canada and United States. Clean, hardy stock from true fruiting tops, and like other treatment guarantee home-grown. No small accounts of tuition in our low prices and orders. No peculiar advantages. competition. We can interest any one not earning $10 per month and expenses. Don't hesitate because of great failures in this or other lines. We can make you a success. Outfit free. Address for particulars, BROWN BROS. CO., Continental Nurseries This house is reliable. TORONTO, ONT.

DOAKTOWN GRIST-MILL.

The subscriber has made arrangements with the Canada Eastern Railway Company by which wheat, barley, corn or buckwheat grain to be ground will be conveyed from different points and returned at following rates:

		per 100 lbs.	
Between Chatham and	Doaktown,	6c	each way.
" Quinman's "	"	5	" "
" Chelmsford "	"	6	" "
" Blackville "	"	5	" "
" Up "	"	4½	" "
" Blissfield "	"	3	" "

The grain will be taken from the station to the mill and returned free of charge and receive prompt attention.

HARVIE DOAK.

Teacher Wanted.

A second or third class female teacher is wanted for school district No. 4, parish of Glenelg, County of Northumberland, to take charge at the beginning of the next term. Apply to

GEO. McKNIGHT,
Secretary to Trustees.
Lower Napan P. O.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - DECEMBER 15, 1892.

Why not Now?

Some of the "howlers" against Canada becoming independent, being unable to oppose the proposition on its merits, make the bold assertion that it will "increase our taxes." They do not, of course, attempt to fortify their position with proofs, but rely upon the belief of the ordinary demagogue, that all he has to do is to raise the cry of increased taxation in connection with any proposal to improve the condition of the people, and it will be sufficient to defeat it. There are, we know, quite a large number in Canada to whom a dollar is of more importance than national independence and who think that five millions of people who own one-half of the North American Continent are not fit to take a position amongst the nations. And it is because of the prevalence of the ideas of these people that so many of our most intelligent and best-educated young men are leaving Canada and becoming citizens of the United States, whose development as a nation is the wonder and envy of the world. Let our readers imagine Canada as it is, under the colonial system now prevailing and guided locally by those who continue to favor that system, and Canada as it would develop as a sovereign commonwealth, independently working out its national destiny under the guidance of its public men who have confidence in their country and their own ability to govern it safely and well. Which would they choose? Shall it be said of us that we of the more northern zone and purer strain of Anglo-Saxon blood have not the capacity for independent national life, notwithstanding the success of our neighbors of the same origin, blood and traditions on our southern border? Surely not! Nations have not been created by the pessimistic and fearful representatives of the race, who have been too timid or ignorant to cast off the dependent conditions that were necessarily a part of their earlier existence. It is and always has been the boldest and best-equipped who have led in the development of the world's greatest possibilities, and let us hope that Canada will not have to wait much longer for the man who will possess the patriotism and ability which will enable him to lead Canada into absolute independence as a nation. The fact that we hear of agitation for annexation to the United States, which is repugnant to our British pride and traditions; of commercial union, which would be but the initiatory step towards annexation; of imperial federation, which is a grand but impracticable idea, proves that our people are dissatisfied with our present semi-dependent position. Why, then, should we not, in this generation, take the step which all admit is inevitable, and not be deterred therefrom by the well-meaning but narrow-minded majority who, being ever without hope or independent aspirations, are too ready to proclaim their fears of the change which they have not the capacity to appreciate or understand the importance of.

Nothing New, After All.

The Soulanges nomination proceedings the other day were made the more interesting by reason of addresses being delivered thereat by Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Minister of Public Works and Hon. Mr. Laurier, leader of the opposition. Mr. Ouimet's speech was the first delivered by a minister since the reorganization of the Cabinet under Sir John Thompson, while that of Mr. Laurier was his first since parliament was prorogued. If those present expected however, to hear anything new or any of the larger questions affecting the country's interests discussed, they were disappointed. There were the usual references to the subject of trade policy, Mr. Ouimet declaring, in behalf of the government, that there would be no substantial departure from that pursued for the last fourteen years. He said, The policy of protection will be continued, perfected or modified as the public demands render necessary, and if it were possible to secure a treaty with the United States, just and equitable to Canada, based on good faith and justice, the Conservative party would accept it, but until that was possible they did not propose to sacrifice the interests of Canada.

When it came to Mr. Laurier's turn to speak on this subject he said the Liberals stood where they had always stood in reference to it. If the limited reciprocity, of which Mr. Ouimet spoke, was good, unlimited reciprocity would be better. If reciprocity was good for one class, why not for all?

It is clear that Mr. Laurier and a very large number of his supposed followers have not a common understanding in reference to the subject of reciprocity. We do not think there is any question whatever amongst Liberals respecting the desirability of Canada having unrestricted reciprocity, or free trade, not only with the United States, but with all countries. What is desirable, however, is not always practicable or attainable, and the difference between Mr. Laurier and independent liberals is that while he goes on assuming that unrestricted reciprocity is practicable, the latter honestly admit that it is not. Edward Blake differed from Mr. Laurier on this great question, and the impracticability of the latter's policy forced Mr. Blake to separate himself from the party as led or, rather, misled by Mr. Laurier. It has been understood in some quarters that Mr. Laurier had modified his declared policy of unrestricted reciprocity since the general election of 1891, but his declaration at Soulanges indicates that he has not done so. It is, therefore, evident that if the Liberals hope to reunite the party they will have to change both their leader and the policy that have practically disorganised them. We all realise the potency of the free trade and unrestricted reciprocity cry, but as it is "all cry and no wool" we have so learned to estimate its true value that its chief effect is to make us look upon the leader who continues to offer it, as a vendor of political chestnuts.

An Ill-Served Railway Co.

Who ever saw an innocent third party so unfairly treated as the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been by "the leading dailies"?

In the first place, the Canadian Pacific Railway—if we are to believe its chief spokesmen—only wants to be let alone. It doesn't want anything from anybody. It simply wishes to develop the possibilities of Halifax as the great seaboard terminus of the trans-Atlantic passenger traffic of the North American continent, and it is going to do it, anyhow, because it loves the country and can't help it.

The St. John Telegraph—inspired by the purest motives of most unselfish and patriotic generosity—proposes that the enterprise of the C. P. R. Co. be recognised by the people of the country, and that the testimonial take the form of a fifty million dollar work known as the Intercolonial railway.

Finding that everybody doesn't fall in with its views, the Telegraph claims that, although the C. P. R. owns a railway reaching from Vancouver to St. John and has the right of way over the I. C. R., it is absolutely necessary—in order that St. John may secure the business of shipping western grain to trans-Atlantic ports—that the big company should own the railway leading from St. John to Halifax, which latter port—as everybody outside of St. John admits—is a more advantageous one for the business than St. John.

Finding people suspect that if the C. P. R. Co. were to "acquire" the I. C. R. and, thus, be practically in possession of the key to the passenger and freight traffic and transport of the maritime provinces, it would, perhaps, do as other railway corporations similarly situated have done, the Telegraph undertakes, in behalf of the Canadian government, the C. P. R. Co. and the people which it represents—in its mind—that, in the event of the proposed transfer, rates will never be higher on the I. C. R. than at present.

That satisfies the Toronto Globe and it advocates the Telegraph's views, for the same reasons that induce the Telegraph to advance them, particularly the I. C. R. deficit reason.

The Toronto Globe settles the policy of the St. John Globe, which—believing that whatever the Telegraph and Toronto Globe say must be gospel—assumes and declares that the Dominion Government is in the plot.

That induces the St. John Sun, which is the alleged organ of the Dominion Government—though unlucky in election matters—to lose its temper over the subject because it wasn't consulted.

The Toronto Globe, showing signs of a desire to "hedge" on the question, leads to a decision on the part of the Telegraph that it is necessary to show how improper the motives of the opponents of its scheme are, and it pitches into them as a lot of purchased, hired, patronised and generally subsidized scoundrels.

The Sun, fires back and points out that as Mr. Weldon, who owns the Telegraph is solicitor of the C. P. R. Co., therefore the Telegraph is "another."

Meantime, the C. P. R. Co. is very much grieved over the scene, of which it is—of course—a disinterested, dignified and unwilling spectator. It will, no doubt—that is if it remembers anything about the matter—vote unanimously at its next meeting to place the scheme in more "seasoned" and effective hands.

The Old Flag and the old Policy in Danger.

Absurd and even dangerous things are done, sometimes, by ministers of the Crown, and an instance of the fact is furnished in a recommendation which appears to have been made to the Privy Council of Canada by Hon. Mr. Chapleau, in his capacity of Minister of Customs, a short time before he left that position to accept the governorship of Quebec. It was that the officers' messes of the various permanent schools of military instruction in Canada be allowed the privilege of importing wines, spirits, or malt liquors, glasses, cigars, etc., duty free. The reasons which seem to have induced Mr. Chapleau to make this recommendation are that similar privileges are extended to officers of imperial corps when serving on Canadian and other colonial stations, and that the effect of free wines and spirits, etc., would lead to an increase in the consumption of light wines at the various military schools, a corresponding decrease in the use of intoxicating liquors, and "the lessening, as far as possible, of whatever is likely to be dangerously attractive in the atmosphere of the ante-rooms of the messes" of those important institutions.

If the government should be of opinion that too much intoxicating liquor—that is "the real stingo"—is taken by the officers, and that dangerous attractions are flitting about, or permanently established in mess ante rooms, what is there to hinder the prohibition of them entirely by means of the usual military order?

But why should such extraordinary privileges as Mr. Chapleau recommends be given to one class of officers in our active militia and withheld from others? The military schools officers are the most highly favored of all the heroes of our active martial forces. They are in constant service, at first rate salaries—the envy of their fellow-men and the pets and admiration of most of the women, who live in communities privileged by their presence—and, yet, they seem to want the additional advantage of free liquors for the further elevation of their social and moral status!

If the recommendation of Mr. Chapleau were to prevail, the effect would be very discouraging upon the great body of active militia officers outside of the military schools. Ordinary active militia captains and lieutenants prevail in considerable numbers, for instance, in and about the vicinity of Fredericton, where there is also a military school of great efficiency, morality and sobriety, as far as the officers are concerned. Those outside officers, to whom we have referred, have the same hunger and thirst as the school officers, in a greater or less degree. The same conditions exist also in Northumberland as to active militia officers, where, unfortunately for the glory of British arms and the prestige of soldier-life, there is no military school. A further coincidental combination of circumstances exists in the fact that both York and Northumberland counties are under the operation of the Scott Act. Here, then, are two species, so to speak, of officers, of equal heroism, loyalty to their country and thirst for military glory and good whiskey. The one class is well paid, while the other has to exist only on his military ardour and the hope of another Fenian invasion, or rebellion in the Northwest. It is proposed, in addition to the privileged heroes' present advantages that they shall have their tipple free of both duty and Scott Act restrictions, while the brave, patient and unpaid class of officers shall be continued under the iron heel of both. The drawbacks to the development of military ardor and enjoyment in the case of the outside officer, are not to be in the least disturbed under Mr. Chapleau's proposition, although hundreds of worthy warriors remain on the honored roll of their country's army, while their well paid companions in arms are to enjoy the privilege of as much free tanglefoot as they desire!

Why should Captain Pipe Clay of the military school be privileged to sit in his mess, room, call the steward and legally order his duty-free whiskey at four cents a glass, before going to ride in his carriage, while Captain H. A. Seed of Hamtown is obliged to get his seventy five cent bottle of alleged gin on the sly before leaving town in his box cart, only to find it half water when he takes a surreptitious pull out of it on the Spring Hill road? We cannot see in the proposition either justice to the service generally, or the elements of moral reform, needed for operation in all institutions composed of military and other male humanity.

Besides, we deem it a solemn duty to warn the government of what must be the inevitable result should Mr. Chapleau's designs succeed. Can it be expected that while the officers of the military schools are revelling in their free trade mess room privileges, the outside holders of Her Majesty's commissions in the active militia will remain thirstily inactive? Will not the demon of jealously be awakened within their breasts, and the floodgates of martial clamor for a similar cheap flow of liquids in their direction, sweep all before it, until they, too, have unrestricted reciprocity as it were, just as free as any pampered military school men? Once let the rivulet of free trade be permitted to run in the potent liquids recommended by the minister, and it will trickle here and there all over the land, sweeping away the Scott Act where that exists and successfully attacking the fiscal barriers now so well defended by the gallant custom house service, so recently deserted by Minister Chapleau who, from the high ground of the Quebec governorship, will view, perhaps—with all the glee of Johnny Crapaud—the inundation in which the whole fabric of protection will be engulfed! And, even should these dire results not follow a relaxation of the high tariff grip now on military as well as other "O, be joyful!" let the government pause lest, in the event of similar relaxation being denied to every officer and man of the other militia corps of the Dominion, they may, in the recesses and fastnesses of their local headquarters, be led to sullenly brood over the discrimination of which they are the victims, until a sense of their down-trodden condition and the dominant and daring martial spirit within them, may lead them to go forth and raid every military school mess and canteen in the country, invade the House of Commons restaurant and even seize the fleet of schooners trading between St. Pierre and Quebec! We are quite sure that had Mr. Chapleau considered the possible ramifications of his imperfectly-considered recommendation, he never would have made it and, now that we have suggested some of them, we shall hope that His Excellency the Governor-General will, neither in council nor out of it, ever consent to so bad and tariff-disintegrating a beginning in the interest of the enemies of the old flag and the old policy.

Mr. Costigan's Position.

The opponents of the government are endeavoring to make capital out of the recent reorganization but do not succeed very well. Here is a specimen of attempts in that line from the Toronto Mail:

"Mr. Patterson is likely to be a popular minister of militia. Mr. Costigan was offered this portfolio, but he declined it. His removal to the department of state is "Irish promotion," but Mr. Costigan takes it with a cheery heart to help out Sir John Thomson in his position of making a cabinet. He is no kicker. It is said around town that when he becomes secretary of state, he will have the great seal made of green wax."

Mr. Costigan's department having been merged into that of commerce, under Mr. Bowell, both gentlemen could not have charge of it, and Mr. Costigan, therefore, took another. It ought not to be considered any reflection on Mr. Costigan's dignity or influence that he succeeds to an office that has been held since confederation by such men as Joseph Howe, Sir Hector Langevin, R. W. Scott, J. A. Chapleau and others of eminence. The functions of the Secretary of State are more important, in a political sense, than those of any other member of the cabinet, the office corresponding with that held until recently by Mr. Blaine under President Harrison.

The Chronicle's "Microscipic Lens."

Some of the party papers—and big ones, too—make most absurd statements for political effect. The Halifax Chronicle has about as much to answer for in this line as any other journal in Canada. Referring to Mr. McInerney's election in Kent it said: "The election of Mr. McInerney is a victory for Mr. Adams of Northumberland over Mr. Costigan and Senator Perrier."

We are justified by knowledge of the facts in stating that Mr. Adams did not take any prominent part in the late by-election in Kent, but was at home in Northumberland during the canvass there. He gave his personal assistance on a previous occasion to Mr. McInerney, but stood out of the fight this time. As to Mr. Costigan's attitude towards Mr. McInerney, we have not yet learned that it was not quite as favorable to that gentleman as it was towards Mr. Johnson. Moreover, it is hard to understand where the Chronicle has found anything on which to base its assumption that there are any other than the most cordial relationships between Messrs. Adams and Costigan, for it was only very recently indeed that in writing to express his regrets over being unable to attend a banquet to Mr. Costigan in St. John, Mr. Adams said: "Recognition of Mr. Costigan is indeliably marked within 'the lining of my soul.' He is to me the best and greatest man in Canada. His hands are clean. His political life can, without fear, be examined by the most powerful microscopic lens I am a Costigan man." The Chronicle must have a very powerful "microscopic lens" to enable it to discover, within a month after the foregoing was written, any evidence of "cross purposes" between Mr. Adams and Mr. Costigan.

The Great "J. D. P."

"We observe that Mr. Phinney took an active interest in securing the election of Mr. McInerney. Mr. Phinney is a general favorite in Kent, and when he takes an especial interest in a political contest there his party is invariably successful."—Gleaner.

Let's see—Mr. Phinney took an especial interest in September of last year in a certain by-election, and in an open letter made the declaration, "This is Phinney's fight!" He bullied the people of Kent, and threatened that if they didn't elect his candidate he would leave the county. It is just fifteen months since that election took place and Mr. Phinney's candidate was beaten by 826 votes. Both the ADVANCE and Mr. McInerney took an active part against Mr. Phinney's especial interest on that occasion. If Mr. Phinney has seen fit to join us this time, we, of course, are glad to welcome him, but the least said about the "invariable success" of Mr. Phinney, independently of Mr. McInerney and his friends the better.

The President's Message.

A perusal of the annual message of President Harrison to the United States congress, which was read on Tuesday of last week, shows that Canada has little to expect from the republican party, of which Mr. Harrison is the official head. He virtually says that in matters in which Canadian interests are involved, the United States government might have a good deal of its own way in negotiations with the British government, if it were not for the influence of Canadian statesmen in looking out for and protecting the interests of their country. President Harrison's evident bad humor is, perhaps, as much due to his recent decisive rejection by his countrymen as to his discovery of our ability in Canada to take care of ourselves. But as he is soon to go out of office and his party out of power, his anti-Canadian declarations will help rather than mar our government's efforts to secure improved trade relations and diplomatic understandings with our great neighbor. The pity is that Canada is not an independent nation and thus in a position to manage these matters entirely for herself.

We make the following extracts from the President's message:

THE BEHRING SEA TREATY.

A treaty providing for the arbitration of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States as to the killing of seals in the Behring Sea was concluded on the 29th of February last. This treaty was accompanied by an agreement prohibiting pelagic sealing pending the arbitration, and a vigorous effort was made during this season to drive out all poaching sealers from the Behring Sea.

It is true that in the North Pacific while the seal herds were on their way to the passes between the Aleutian Islands a very large number, probably 36,000 were taken. The existing statutes of the United States do not restrain our citizens from taking seals in the Pacific Ocean, and perhaps should not, unless the prohibition can be extended to the citizens of other nations. I recommend that power be given to the President by proclamation to prohibit the taking of seals in the North Pacific by American vessels in case, either as the result of the findings of the tribunal of arbitration or otherwise, the restraints can be applied to the vessels of all countries.

The counsel for this government express confidence that a result substantially establishing our claims will be attained.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

During the past year a suggestion was received through the British Minister that the Canadian government would like to confer as to the possibility of enlarging upon terms of mutual advantage the commercial exchanges of Canada and of the United States, and a conference was held at Washington with Mr. Blaine acting for this government and the British Minister at this Capital and three members of the Dominion Cabinet acting as commissioners on the part of Great Britain.

The conference developed the fact that the Canadian government was only prepared to offer to the United States in exchange for the concessions asked the admission of natural products. The statement was frankly made that favored rates could not be given to the United States as against the mother country. This admission, which was foreseen, necessarily terminated the conference upon this question.

The benefits of an exchange of natural products would be almost wholly with the people of Canada.

OTHER CANADIAN MATTERS.

Some other topics of interest were considered in the conference, and have resulted in the making of a convention for examining the Alaskan boundary and the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay adjacent to Eastport, Me., and the initiation of an arrangement for the protection of fish life in the coterminous and neighboring waters of our northern border.

The controversy as to tolls upon the Welland Canal, which was presented to Congress at the last session by special message, having failed of adjustment, I felt constrained to exercise the authority conferred by the act of July 26, 1892, and to proclaim a suspension of the free use of St. Mary's Falls Canal to cargoes in transit to ports in Canada.

RADICAL REVISION NEEDED.

If, as we must suppose, the political relations of Canada and the disposition of the Canadian government are to remain unchanged, a somewhat radical revision of our trade relations should, I think, be made. Our relations must continue to be intimate and they should be friendly.

I regret to say, however, that in many of the controversies, notably those as to the fisheries on the Atlantic, the sealing interests on the Pacific and the canal tolls, our negotiations with Great Britain have continuously been thwarted or retarded by unreasonable and unfriendly objections and protests from Canada. In the matter of the canal tolls our treaty rights were flagrantly disregarded.

THE C. P. R.

It is hardly too much to say that the Canadian Pacific and other railway lines which parallel our northern boundary are sustained by commerce having either its origin or terminus, or both, in the United States. Canadian railroads compete with those of the United States for our traffic, and without the restraints of our interstate commerce act. Their cars pass almost without detention into and out of the territory.

Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., former chief of the Bureau of Statistics, when before the Senate Select Committee on Relations with Canada, April 26, 1890, said that "the value of goods thus transported between different points in the United States across Canadian territory probably amounts to $100,000,000 a year.

NO INTERFERENCE IN CANADIAN POLITICS.

There is no disposition on the part of the people or government of the United States to interfere in the smallest degree with the political relations of Canada. That question is wholly with her own people. It is time for us, however, to consider whether if the present state of things and trend of things is to continue, our interchanges upon lines of land transportation should not be put upon a different basis, and our entire independence of Canadian canals and of the St. Lawrence as an outlet to the sea secured by the construction of an American canal around the Falls of Niagara and the opening of ship communication between the great lakes and one of our own seaports.

We should not hesitate to avail ourselves of our great natural trade advantages. We should withdraw the support which is given to the railroads and steamship lines of Canada by a traffic that properly belongs to us and no longer furnish the earnings which lighten the otherwise crushing weight of the enormous public subsidies that have been given to them.

The subject of the power of the Treasury to deal with this matter without further legislation has been under consideration, but circumstances have postponed a conclusion. It is probable that a consideration of the propriety of a modification or abrogation of the article of the Treaty of Washington relating to the transit of goods in bond is involved in any complete solution of the question.

HE WANTS TO IMITATE CANADA.

We have had, by reason of connections with the transcontinental railway lines constructed through our own territory, some advantages in the ocean trade of the Pacific that we did not possess on the Atlantic. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the establishment under large subventions from Canada and England of fast steamship service from Vancouver with Japan and China seriously threaten our shipping interests in the Pacific.

This line of English steamers receives, as is stated by the Commissioner of Navigation, a direct subsidy of $400 000 annually, or $30,767 per trip for thirteen voyages, in addition to some further aid from the admiralty in connection with contracts under which the vessels may be used for naval purposes.

The competing American Pacific mail line under the act of March 3, 1891, receives only $6,389 per round trip.

Efforts having been making within the last year, as I am informed, to establish under similar conditions a line between Vancouver and some Australian ports, with a view of seizing there a trade in which we have had a large interest.

CANADIAN DISCRIMINATION.

The Commissioner of Navigation states that a very large percentage of our imports from Asia are now brought to us by English steamships and their connecting railways in Canada. With a view of promoting this trade, especially in tea, Canada has imposed a discriminating duty of ten per cent on tea and coffee brought into the Dominion from the United States.

If this unequal contest between American lines without subsidy, or with diminished subsidies, and the English Canadian line to which I have referred is to continue, I think we should at least see that the facilities for customs entry and transportation across our territory are not such as to make the Canadian route a favored one, and that the discrimination as to duties, to which I have referred, is met by a like discrimination as to the importation of these articles from Canada.

No subject, I think, more nearly touches the pride, the power and the prosperity of our country than this of the development of our merchant marine upon the sea. If we could enter into conference with other competitors and all would agree to withhold government aid we could perhaps take our chances with the rest, but our great competitors have established and maintained their lines by government subsidies until they now have practically excluded us from participation. In my opinion no choice is left to us but to pursue, moderately at least, the same lines.

It is needless to say that President Harrison knows very well that his avowed policy is simply declared for political purposes and is an appeal to the prejudices of the least intelligent class of jingo republicans. If he were not going out of office, it is probable that the portions of his message which deal with Canadian matters would be more moderate, as well as statesmanlike.

[New York Herald, Dec. 9.]

The Roman Catholic Church and the Public Schools.

The position assumed by the Holy See in regard to the school question in this country has at last been definitely and authoritatively outlined. The address of Mgr. Satolli, the papal delegate, before the recent conference of archbishops in this city describes fully the ground taken by the Church.

The address is now published in full for the first time, as follows:—

MGR. SATOLLI'S ADDRESS.

To the Catholic Church belongs the duty and the divine right of teaching all nations to believe the truth of the Gospel and to observe whatsoever Christ commanded (Matt., xxviii, 29.) In her likewise is vested the divine right of instructing the young, ingso far as theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven (Mark x., 14), (conf. conc. Balt. Pl. III., No. 194.) That is to say, she holds for herself the right of teaching the truths of faith and the law of morals in order to bring up youth in the habits of a Christian life.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS NOT REPUGNANT.

Hence, absolutely and universally speaking, there is no repugnance in their learning the first elements and the higher branches of the arts and natural sciences in public schools controlled by the State, whose office it is to provide and protect everything by which its citizens are formed to moral goodness while they live peaceably together, with a sufficiency of temporal goods, under laws propagated by civil authority.

For the rest the provisions of the Council of Baltimore are yet in force, and in a general way will remain so, to wit:—

"Not only out of our paternal love do we exhort Catholic parents, but we command them, by all the authority we possess, to procure a truly Christian and Catholic education for the beloved offspring given them of God, born again in baptism unto Christ and destined for heaven, to shield and secure them throughout childhood and youth from the dangers of a merely worldly education and, therefore, to send them to parochial or other truly Catholic schools."

United with this duty are the rights of parents, which no civil law or authority can violate or weaken.

The Catholic Church in general, and especially the Holy See, far from condemning or treating with indifference the public schools, desires rather that by the joint action of civil and ecclesiastical authorities, there should be public schools in every State, according as the circumstances of the people require, for the cultivation of the useful arts and natural sciences, but the Catholic Church shrinks from those features of public schools which are opposed to the truth of Christianity and to morality, and since, in the interest of society itself, these objectionable features are removable, therefore, not only the bishops, but the citizens at large, should labor to remove them in virtue of their own right and in the cause of morality.

It is long since the Holy See, after consultation with the bishops of the United States of America, decreed that parish schools and other institutions under the direction of the bishops, each according to the conditions of its own diocese, were opportune and necessary for the Catholic youth, from the fact that it was held for certain that the public schools bore within themselves approximate danger to faith and morals for various reasons (Conc. Pl. Balt. III. No. 194, Seq. App. p. 279.)

DANGERS IN THE SCHOOLS.

Because in the public schools a purely secular education is given, inasmuch as it excludes all teaching of religion, because teachers are chosen indiscriminately from every sect, and no law prevents them from working the ruin of youth, so that they are at liberty to instil errors and the germs of vice in tender minds. Likewise, certain corruption seemed to impend from the fact that in these schools, or at least many of them, children of both sexes are brought together for their lessons in the same room.

Wherefore, if it be clear that in a given locality, owing to the wiser dispositions of public authorities or the watchful prudence of school boards, teachers and parents, the above named dangers to faith and morals disappear, then it is lawful for Catholic parents to send their children to these schools to acquire the elements of letters, provided the parents themselves do not neglect their most serious duties and the pastors of souls put forth every effort to instruct the children and train them in all that pertains to Catholic worship and life. It is left to the judgment and wisdom of the ordinaries to decide whether, in a certain part of their respective dioceses, a parochial school can be built and kept up in a fitting manner, not inferior to the public schools, taking into consideration the temporal condition of the parents, while graver needs for procuring their spiritual welfare and the decent support of the Church are pressing.

It will be well, therefore, as was the wont of our forefathers, and as was done in the early days of the Church, to establish weekly classes of catechism, which all the children of the parish should attend. For the better success of this measure let the zeal of pastors in fulfilling their duty and the love of Catholic parents leave no effort unspared (Cf. Conc. Pl. Balt. III., No. 198.)

No reproach, either in public or in private, shall be cast upon Catholic parents who send their children to private schools or to academies where a better education is given under the direction of religious or approved and Catholic persons. If they make sufficient provision for the religious training of their children, let them be free to secure in other ways that education which the position of their family requires.

FAIRBAULT PLAN DESIRABLE.

It is greatly to be desired and would be a most happy arrangement if the Bishop agree with the civil authorities or with the members of the School Board to conduct the school with mutual attention and due consideration for their respective rights.

While there are teachers of any description for the secular branches who are legally inhibited from offending Catholic religion and morality, let the right and duty of the Church obtain of teaching the children catechism, in order to remove danger to their faith and morals from any quarter whatsoever.

It seems well to quote here the words of our Holy Father, Leo. XIII. (See the Pope's letter to the Archbishop of New York and to the bishops of the province.) "We further desire you to strive earnestly that the various local authorities, firmly convinced that nothing is more conducive to the welfare of the Commonwealth than religion, should by wise legislation provide that the system of education which is maintained at the public expense, and to which, therefore, Catholics also contribute their share, be in no way prejudicial to their conscience or religion.

"For we are persuaded that even your fellow citizens who differ from us in belief, with their characteristic intelligence and prudence will readily set aside all suspicions and all views unfavorable to the Catholic Church, and willingly acknowledge her merit as the one that dispelled the darkness of paganism by the light of the Gospel, and created a new society distinguished by the lustre of Christian virtues and by the cultivation of all that refins. We do not think that any one hereafter looking into these things clearly will let Catholic parents be forced to erect and support schools which they cannot use for the instruction of their children.

As for those Catholic children that in great numbers are educated in the public schools, where now, not without danger, they receive no religious instruction at all, strenuous efforts should be made not to leave them without sufficient and seasonable instruction in Catholic faith and practice. We know by experience that not all our Catholic children are found in our Catholic schools.

Statistics show that hundreds of thousands of Catholic children in the United States of America attend schools which are under the control of State boards, and in which, for that reason, teachers of every denomination are engaged. Beyond all doubt the one thing necessary is religious and moral education according to Catholic principles, and not to be treated either lightly or with delay, but on the contrary with all earnestness and energy. The adoption of one of three plans is recommended, the choice to be made according to local circumstances in the different States and various personal relations.

THREE PLANS RECOMMENDED.

The first consists in an agreement between the Bishop and the members of the School Board, whereby they, in a spirit of fairness and good will, allow the Catholic children to be assembled during free time and taught the catechism. It would also be of the greatest advantage if this plan were not confined to the primary schools, but were extended likewise to the high schools and colleges in the form of a free lecture.

The second to have a catechism class outside the public school building and also classes of higher Christain doctrine, where at fixed times the Catholic children would assemble with diligence and pleasure, induced thereto by the authority of their parents, the persuasion of their pastors and the hope of praise and rewards.

The third plan does not seem at first sight so suitable, but is bound up more intimately with the duty of both parents and pastors. Pastors should unceasingly urge the duty imposed by both natural and divine law, of bringing up their children in sound morality and Catholic faith. Besides, the instruction of children appertains to the very essence of the pastoral charge. Let the pastor of souls say to them with the apostle, "My little children, of whom I am in labor again until Christ be formed in you." (Gal. iv, 19).

Let him have classes of children in the parish school as have been established in Rome and many other places, and even in churches in this country, with very happy results.

NO DISCRIMINATION.

Nor let him, with little prudence, show less love for the children that attend the public schools than for those that attend the parochials. On the contrary, stronger marks of loving solicitude are to be shown them; the Sunday school and the hour for catechism should be devoted to them in a special manner. And to cultivate this field let the pastor call to his aid other priests, and even suitable members of the laity, in order that what is supremely necessary be wanting to no child.

For the standing and growth of Catholic schools it seems that care should be taken that the teachers prove themselves qualified, not only by previous examination before the diocesan board and by a certificate or diploma received from it, but also from having a teacher's diploma from the State, awarded after successful examination. This is urged, first, so as not to appear regardless of what the public authority requires for teaching. Secondly, a better opinion of Catholic schools will be created. Thirdly, greater assurance will be given to parents that in Catholic schools there is no deficiency to render them inferior to public schools; that, on the contrary, everything is done to make Catholic schools equal to public schools, or even superior. Fourthly and lastly, we think that this plan would prepare the way for the State to see, along with the recognized and tested fitness of the teachers, that the laws are observed in all matters pertaining to the arts and sciences, to method and pedagogics and whatever is ordinarily required to promote the stability and usefulness of the schools.

STATE DIPLOMAS.

It is necessary that what are called normal shools should reach such efficiency in preparing teachers of letters, arts and sciences that their graduates should not fail to obtain the diploma of the State. For the sake of the Catholic cause let there be among laymen a growing rivalry to take the diplomas doctorate, so that, possessed of the kn