Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

SPRING MEDICINES.—See Mr. Hickey's advt.

GIRL WANTED—NO WASHING:—See advt.

MESSRS. MOONEY are in town with a crew of men finishing the rubbish burner begun by them last fall at the Snowball mill.

THE "ADVANCE" is for sale at Johnson's Bookstore, and the Circulating Library, Desmond building, next door to the Telephone Exchange.

MR. R. A. MURDOCH's new stock is attracting considerable attention. Those in need of house-furnishings will do well to give him a call when they are ready to purchase. The prices, too, show that he has goods within the reach of all purses.

FOR NEWCASTLE.—The Steamer Miramichi is to begin the regular service between Chatham, Newcastle, Nelson and intermediate points, making the first trip at nine o'clock this morning. It was announced that the Nelson would make the first trip yesterday, but she was not ready.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER:—If you want the best hand made foot wear for spring and early summer go to Mr. Samuel Johnson for it, at his new shop in the building next to the Chatham Post Office. He has also a stock of stream drivers' boots on hand—"the best in America".

"I'LL TELL PAPA ON YOU" is the title of a new and most delightful song, composed by Fred. Lane, and published by J. Fischer & Bro., No. 7 Bible House, New York, price 40 cents. It is written in a sweet, flowing and graceful style, with a pleasing and effective accompaniment. We predict for it a merited success.

A PEBBLE ONLY:—Young Brobecker accidentally put a pebble through a store window the other day, had in order to give the event the dignity of a paragraph, the World says it was a bullet, and it refers to the "close call" etc. Newspaper work is getting pretty well down in Chatham just now. There's a great race for items between the master and pupil.

THE ADA: Mr. Damery has returned from St. John, whither he went last week in connection with the purchase of the schooner Ada and sending her thence to Chatham, where her owner, Mr. Snowball, is to employ her in carrying deals between Chatham and Tracadie the coming summer. She was expected to sail yesterday morning.

AN OYSTER SUPPER AND SALE is to be held by the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Andrew's Church in Masonic Hall, Chatham, this Thursday, afternoon and evening, commencing at three o'clock. Oysters and brown bread and baked beans, at 15 cents, will be served, beginning at 5.30 and continuing until 9 o'clock. There will be other refreshment as well as an attractive sale-table, attractively attended.

OPEN WATER:—The ice ran out of the Miramichi from a point above Newcastle, down to near Sheldrake Island on Monday. A large raft-boat of Mr. Hutchison's, well manned, came from Douglastown, obtained a load of fire-brick, and returned safely, although there was a very strong westerly wind blowing and the loose ice in floes of considerable area, as well as in smaller pieces, was packed in against the Chatham shore.

INCORRECT:—The Liberal News is in error in stating that there was a meeting of Northumberland Agricultural Society at the Canada House on Monday. It was only a meeting of the Directors of the society, and when they permitted an outsider to be present, who came uninvited, they did not think he would take advantage of the courtesy to make the ridiculous misstatement that one of the officers of the society advocated "the starting of a cranberry farm"—for a purpose that is quite obvious. That kind of thing can have but one effect, and it is not probable that a future similar intrusion, should the party attempt it, will be treated as that of Monday was.

AN ATTRACTION to buyers of family groceries, provisions, dry goods and general household supplies is offered by Mr. Roger Flanagan at his well known store on St. John Street, Chatham, in the form of silver knives and forks, silver spoons, silver cruet stands and boxes of tea. He issues tickets which are presented by customers every time they make purchases, and no matter how small the amount, it is punched off, and when the purchases aggregate either $15 or $30, as the case may be, one of the articles specified viz.—a cruet stand, or a dozen of silver knives or forks for a $30 ticket or a 5 lb. box of tea, or 1 doz. silver spoons for a $15 ticket is given free.

THE "LIBERAL HERALD" is good enough to refer to the ADVANCE in connection with Dominion "pap". The Herald will, we think disappoint its friends—the ADVANCE amongst the number—if it embarks in that kind of "journalism." If we were to imitate its bad manners by discussing the source of its monetary prosperity, we apprehend that our friends would think, we might be more legitimately employed. We assure our juvenile and swaggering friend that it will for a short time receive far more from the source which inspires its rudeness than we do from the Dominion Government, and its writers ought to be better employed than doing such work for people who will only despise and persecute it after it ceases to be useful to them in this questionable way.

PERSONAL:—The timber trade was well represented at the recent Canada Club dinner to Mr. Chamberlain, amongst the members and guests being the Hon. C. N. Lawrence, Messrs. Charles Churchill, J. B. Snowball, R. Jardine, E. M. Bovill, C. J. Morgan, A. V. Raffety, H. T. Walcot, E. H. Wade, Ernest L. Heatley, J. Griffin, E. G. Price, Thomas Stevenson, Thomas Beckett, Henry Mott, Herbert Mott, R. R. Dobell, H. W. Powis, Wilberforce Bryant, J. L. Wilkinson, Robert Ward, A. Charles Sise, A. P. Boyson.—[London Timber Trades Journal.

Mr. C. J. Butcher, formerly of Newcastle, was in town on Tuesday and yesterday.

Mr. C. P. Timmerman, of the Canada Pacific Railway, was in Chatham the latter part of last week.

Hon. J. B. Snowball returned to Ottawa on Saturday night.

Hon. Surveyor-General Tweedie went to Bathurst yesterday.

THE DEATH OF MR. JOHN JARDINE, who was well known in Chatham and Newcastle, in which places he conducted hotels, took place at Campbellton on Tuesday morning last, the news of the sad event being telegraphed here to Mr. R. Flanagan, together with the announcement that the funeral would take place at Newcastle, today, Thursday, at three o'clock p. m., from the Commercial Hotel.

Mr. Jardine was the eldest son of the late Lt. Col. Jardine of Indiantown and, after spending some time in the United States, he returned to the Miramichi and engaged in the hotel business. He conducted the hotel now known as the Elliott House in Newcastle and, afterwards, established the Metropolitan Hotel here, which after he left it was run for a year or two by Mr. R. B. Adams, who changed the name to the Adams House. On leaving Chatham, Mr. Jardine became proprietor of the Waverly House, Newcastle, and when that was burned, removed to Campbellton where he was successfully conducting a hotel at the time of his death. A gentleman who was in Chatham on Tuesday said he saw Mr. Jardine on Saturday last and that he appeared to be in excellent health, so that his death must have been comparatively sudden. Much sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Jardine and the family of deceased in their bereavement.

Salmon Fishing Privileges.

Mr. Brown offers his salmon fishing privileges on the Big and Little Sevogle rivers, and on the main Northwest, between the "Big Hole" and mouth of the Little Southwest, for a lease for six years, his business affairs in Colorado preventing him from coming here to enjoy them. He has built a fine permanent camp, or house, with necessary outbuildings at the Square Forks of the Big Sevogle, and these are included in the privileges offered.

The government is also to lease the fishing privilege of the Crown Lands on the Nepisiguit from Tide head to the eleven mile Tree, which is several miles above Fabineau Falls. It will be offered at public auction at the Crown Land office, Fredericton, on Wednesday 6th May, upset price, $100.

There are, in this leasehold, about 3½ miles of salmon water above Fabineau Falls—both banks of the river being included in the lease. Below the Falls there are about 2½ miles on the right bank from the Indian Reserve downwards and about 1½ miles on the left bank. Now that first class salmon fishing privileges are so hard to obtain, this ought to be eagerly sought after. The reason why it is in the market is on account of the bankruptcy of the former lessee,—a St. Louis, Missouri, gentleman.

Is Bicycle Riding Injurious

There is a possibility that the fervor exhibited by all classes for the bicycle carries with it an element of danger. Exercise is essential to vigorous health, but in disease or in those cases where the muscular force is greatly reduced the use of the wheel should be employed cautiously. The proprietors of the well known remedy, Putnam's Corn Extractor, attribute the largeness of their sales not to the use of the bicycle by the people of Canada, but to the absolute certainty of their preparation to remove the most painful and obstinate corns in twenty-four hours. Putnam's Corn Extractor is always certain, safe, and Painless. Try it.

A New Temperance Society.

An unknown correspondent sends us the following:—

Through the efforts of Henry Harvey Stuart, a lodge of the I. O. G. T. has been established at McAdam Jct., York Co. It was organized by W. L. Waring, April 14th and named, Waring, in his honor.

Its officers are:—

J. W. Hoyt, L. D.
Luke Lawson, C. T.
J. B. Johnston, V. T.
H. H. Stuart, Rec. Sec'y.
Wm. Johnson, Fin. Sec'y.
John Smith, Treas.
Miss Susie Pass, Supt of Juvenile Templars.
Maud Lewis, Chaplain.
Albert Nelson, Marshall,
Thos. Segee, Guard,
John McCulley, P. C. T.

Mr. Flett's New Machines.

Mr. T. W. Flett of Nelson, who is one of our most enterprising lumber manufacturers, is always improving his facilities for meeting the wants of customers. He makes a specialty of the manufacturing of box shooks and his establishment turns out some of the most accurately dimensioned and best finished shooks made in Canada. He has just installed a Wood-Printing Press—a Prouty—which will print boards of all sizes, up to 14x22 inches, in either plain or shaded lettering. The type are cast iron, but in other respects the machine and its outfit closely resemble one of the ADVANCE office's best job presses.

Mr. Flett has also added a Buffalo Fan Drying Kiln to his establishment in which he can season wood in a very short time. He has also put in a Bangor Hinkley Automatic Sawing Machine, which is a great labor saving device and does its work very economically. Mr. Flett deserves success for the disposition he shows to keep abreast of the times, and we are glad to believe that he is winning it by sheer force of well directed enterprise and industry.

Tore His Flesh in Agony.

"I was troubled with blind itching piles for 20 years; was unable to work and tore my flesh in agony. United States and Canadian doctors failed to relieve. Chase's Ointment was a God-send. I am a better man than in 20 years, and am able to work every day." Philip Wallace, blacksmith, Iroquois, Ont. Chase's Ointment cures piles, eczema, and irritant diseases. All druggists, 60c. per box.

Pig-Importation—Cattle.

The Board of Directors of Northumberland Agricultural Society met at the Canada House, Chatham, on Monday for the purpose of determining what they should recommend the government to include in its proposed importation of pure bred pigs, to meet the probable requirements of members of the Society. The chair was occupied by Jas. P. Searle, Esq. The subject was considered as to breeds preferred, the number required the proportion of each sex, the ages and whether it would be better to have the whole importation for the province brought to Fredericton for sale or to divide it into several lots and sell them in the vicinity of probable purchasers. The subject was thoroughly discussed and it was decided that the recommendation should be for pigs of from five to ten weeks, the lot to embrace three White Chester boars and six sows and one Yorkshire boar—the pigs to be sent to Chatham to be sold. Messrs. Geo. P. Searle and Wm. Kerr were appointed a committee to arrange for receiving and caring for the animals when sent here.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie was present and consulted with the Board in behalf of the Government for the purpose of having suggestions respecting importations of horses, cattle and sheep, which act to be made later. The opinion seemed to be that the Society had done so much in improving local horse stock, that it would be well to now encourage investment in cattle and sheep, Ayrshires, Jerseys and Holsteins appeared to be favored, in the order named, while Shropshires were the favorites in sheep.

A Swindler.

Last Thursday evening, a young man applied for board at the Flett hotel, Chatham, and made an arrangement with Mr. Flett for a week at a certain price. He said he had left his baggage at the railway station, whether he intimated he was going to get it.

"I suppose, as I'm a stranger to you," said the prospective guest, "that you will require something in advance?"

To this Mr. Flett assented, and the fellow brought from his pocket quite a large roll of United States bills, all for ten dollars each, as far as Mr. Flett observed, and tendered one of them, telling the latter to take $1.50 out of it. Mr. Flett accepted it and gave $8.50 of it in good money to his new boarder, who departed for the alleged purpose of getting his trunk.

He never returned.

Next morning Mr. Flett examined the ten dollar bill and had a suspicion that there might be something wrong about it, so he started for the railway station, when he learned that the young man had gone out on the express for the north the evening before, and had made an unsuccessful attempt to pass two counterfeit 25 cent pieces on conductor Dunbar, in payment of his fare. Since that time he has not been heard of.

He is said to resemble the young man who committed the theft of a satchel containing money, from one of Mr. Graham's Tabusintac lumber camps a few months ago, and who, after being run down and part of the money recovered, was unwisely allowed his freedom.

Bad Blood Between Them.

The ever slaving farmer's wife, her delicate sister in the city, suffer more than they care to tell. The dark rings round the eyes, headaches, dizziness, palpitation or rheumatic twinges, betoken a run-down system. The blood is poor, and is a bar to enjoyment of life. Scott's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, strengthens and vitalizes the system, and speedily restores the bloom of health to the cheeks. It cures when all others fail.

Riverside Cemetery Company.

The annual meeting of the Riverside Cemetery Company, of Chatham, was held on Monday at the railway office, Snowball building. There was a fair attendance of members. The chair was occupied by Daniel Ferguson, Esq. The directors reported that a neat fence had been erected across the front of the cemetery, that much of the property had been graded, roads and plots laid out and the latter marked with cedar stakes, in sufficient number for some time to come.

All accounts, including $755 purchase money, had been paid and there was a small balance on hand.

The directors reported that $1,100 had been subscribed for stock, $980.70 of which had been paid. They were a little disappointed over the fact that the stock subscriptions had not been larger, as they had not been enabled to get on as fast with the improvement of the property as they had wished. Some additional subscriptions, however, had been promised and the prospects of the future were encouraging.

They recommended that suitable fencing be put up along the side lines of the property, that a residence for a keeper be erected on the north of the highway opposite the cemetery and that a sum not greater than $1,000 be borrowed for these purposes and also to assist in otherwise improving the property.

The matters referred to in the report were quite fully discussed, the desirability of planting trees and otherwise adding to the attractiveness of the cemetery being unanimously affirmed, and it was understood that the incoming board of directors would do all that was possible in that direction. The meeting also voted authority for borrowing a sum not exceeding $1,000 for the purposes stated in the directors' report.

The following were elected directors for the current year:

Daniel Ferguson, Hon. J. B. Snowball, Wm. Johnston, F. O. Petterson, M. S. Hocken, Dr. J. B. Benson, Wm. Anderson.

Messrs. Robert Murray and Geo. Stothart were appointed auditors.

More Kind Words from Hamilton Regarding the Great Remedy Which Cures Rheumatism in One to Three Days.

Mrs. Philips, sr., corner Hunter and Grath streets, Hamilton: "Several months ago I was afflicted with Rheumatism, which completely crippled me. South American Rheumatic Cure being recommended to me, I procured a bottle and obtained perfect relief from the first few doses. It is without doubt the quickest relief for rheumatism I have ever seen, and I heartily recommend it to all sufferers from this disease." Sold by J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

The Masterman Sulphite Fibre Mill.

The Masterman Sulphite Fibre Company's mill, on which work was begun on the 3rd of June last year, has been erected, the machinery and other plant made and installed, and the first batch of pulp was successfully turned out on Saturday last—an achievement which reflects great credit upon the enterprise of W. H. Masterman of Montreal, the head of the Company, and places Mr. Thomas Allison, who originated and promoted the undertaking, and has been engineer in charge of construction, and manager of the entire work from the start, in the front rank of his profession for intelligent, practical and honest work. When the visitor to these works has gone through the eight buildings, the smallest of which is 30x80 feet and the largest 150x50 feet, and which range in height from 20 to 68 feet, with their turbine wheel and gear, steam boilers, engines, borers, chipper, digesters, paper machines, acid tanks, labyrinth of piping, automatic conveyers, screens, etc, together with the big water flume and dam connected with them, and realises that the site was unoccupied and littered with the remains of the old Gilmour & Rankin water saw-mill less than a year ago, he is made to realise the possibilities of well directed enterprise and constructive genius.

As most of our readers know, these works are located at Mill Cove, across the river from Chatham and nearly opposite the lower end of the town. The site was a part of the New Brunswick Trading Company's estate, which fell into the hands of the Bank of Montreal, from which it was purchased by Mr. Masterman. There are several hundred acres of land, on the rear of which there is a large reservoir—a shallow lake of some two hundred acres—at one end of which there is a dam. A brook runs from this dam to that some three hundred yards from the works—a distance of about two miles—and the water which is here at a level which gives a twenty-five feet head at the mill site, is conveyed by a flume some four feet wide and two feet deep to the turbine wheel house, and on to the buildings comprising the works. This water privilege is one of the great advantages of the Masterman mill, for it will not only furnish all the necessary power to run the works at certain seasons of the year, but it obviates the necessity of any pumping plant and affords a plentiful supply by gravitation the year round for washing pulp, feeding boilers, etc.

The formation of the ground upon which the buildings are erected has afforded Mr. Allison great advantages for so placing them as to avail himself of gravitation for doing much of the work that is done in other mills by steam or other power, and expensive plant. To use the expression of a visitor who was there the other day "things seem to go of themselves to where they belong without anybody touching them." Thus, the process of acid-making is begun at the highest elevation and the acid runs, into the great tanks where it is mingled with the milk of lime and passed by gravitation from tank to tank until it becomes a pure bisulphite of lime, after which it runs on by gravitation to the digester building and into the digesters.

The wood room, which is 50x60 feet and 45 feet high, has in it borers for removing knots from the spruce wood, and a powerful chipper, which is a very important machine. The bored quarter pieces of wood are fed at an angle of 45 degrees to the chipper-knives, which are secured in a big disk that revolves very rapidly and cuts the wood diagonally to the grain into chips half an inch long. The chips drop from the knives upon a horizontal screen which separates all the splinters and very small chips, or dust, from them, and they are taken by an automatic conveyer to the digester-house where they are dropped upon the floor of the upper storey directly over the tops of the digesters, into which they fall of themselves. Although these digesters are about thirty feet high and the pulp, when cooked, is blown off from their lower ends, it is still on an elevated plane when it passes into the adjoining blow pit house, whence it enters by gravitation upon the washing process in the "riffers" and then to the paper house where it is screened and passed on to the paper machines. By the manipulations of these it is made into sheets, which are wound into rolls of different sizes and widths, and passed from the roll spindles into the store-house, which is 120x50 feet and 30 feet high—the finished, marketable product being then within a few feet of the end of the deep water wharf, where the largest vessels coming to the port may lie and load.

It Does Both.

SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE NOT ONLY RELIEVES KIDNEY DISEASE IMMEDIATELY, BUT IT ALSO HEALS AND REMOVES THE TROUBLE.

Those dragging pains in the loins that are a common symptom of kidney trouble are most distressing, but they are only the forerunner of more acute pain, and will develop rapidly if an effective remedy is not applied. No medicine acts on the kidneys with such speediness as South American Kidney Cure. It gives relief in the most distressing cases in a few hours. But it does not stop here. It is a great healer, and its continuous use for a short time completely banishes the disease. It is a cure for kidney trouble, and only it, but it never fails here. Sold by J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

[St. John Sun]

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.

An Important Statement From Sir Leonard Tilley on Manitoba School Case.

Not a Question of Separate Schools, but a Question of Keeping Good Faith

The Manitoba Compact and the Pledges of Protection Given by the Dominion Government.

Some Reliable History in Connection with the Case which will be of Interest Just Now.

Any fair discussion of the Manitoba school question leads back to the time that Rupert's Land became a province of Canada. The claim of the minority depends upon the compact of union, and the controversy involves historical questions as much as educational policy.

Manitoba became a province of Canada in July 1870, as a result of legislative action by the Canadian parliament in the preceding winter session. Though the act of union is an imperial statute the terms were adopted by the Canadian parliament on the recommendation of the government of the day.

Not one member of the ministry as constituted in the winter of 1870 is in the present government. Only one member of the council which was responsible for the Manitoba act is in the present house. Only four of the twelve are now living.

Sir Hector Langevin, in his brief speech on the remedial bill, stated that the compact with Manitoba contained a distinct pledge that the rights of the Roman Catholics as to separate schools should be preserved to them. Mr. Mitchell in one of his addresses in Northumberland a few weeks ago gave still more emphatic testimony to the same effect. Mr. Aiken has not, so far as we know, made any statement. The other one of the four is Sir Leonard Tilley, who was in the winter of 1870 one of the three most influential members of Sir John A Macdonald's government. With the view of obtaining from him a statement of his view as to the original compact with Manitoba a representative of the Sun called upon Sir Leonard on Saturday at his residence.

"Would you consent to make a statement based on your own recollection of the compact with Manitoba as it bears on the school question? Sir Leonard was asked.

"I have no objection to that," he replied, "though as I have not qualified myself for discussing the measure now before parliament, I would prefer to leave to others the discussion of the details of the remedial bill."

"In my opinion," Sir Leonard added, "we must, in order to consider the question fairly, go back to the time of the union of the other provinces in 1867. The subject of the privileges of the minorities in respect to schools was first dealt with by the Quebec and London conferences, and the arrangement with Manitoba was clearly understood to be on the same lines."

"Well, as you were a member of the Quebec and London conferences, suppose we begin with them.

"At Quebec, when we were deciding which subjects should be assigned to the local legislatures and which should be left with the general parliament, it was proposed that education be given to the provinces. Then the question arose at once about protection to the religious minorities in upper and lower Canada.

"In the old province of Canada, which included Ontario and Quebec, protection was afforded by the fact that the minority in one part was the majority in the other, and any disposition to do injustice in one section was thus held in check. But it was felt that if each province were given absolute power in this matter the minorities might suffer.

"I may say that the question was discussed as one affecting the upper provinces only, and that it was brought up by Mr. (afterwards Sir Alexander) Galt in the interest of the Protestant minority in Lower Canada. He was a member for one of the eastern townships, and was regarded as the spokesman of the Quebec minority. In the convention he was very outspoken and emphatic, pointing out that the Protestants would object to an arrangement which would leave their schools entirely under the control of the majority in Lower Canada. After some discussion Mr. Galt proposed that the clause assigning education to the provinces should be made to read as follows:

"Education; saving the rights and privileges which the Protestant or Catholic minority in both Canada may possess as to their denominational schools at the time when the union goes into operation."

"This was adopted by general consent."

"But in London you renewed the discussion of course?

"Yes. When we met there Mr. Galt said that he was not yet satisfied that the minority, which he represented, was fully protected. There was no way provided for enforcing the provision agreed on at Quebec. He wanted a clause put in to provide a remedy in case the privileges were withdrawn. So when we resumed the education clause in the Quebec draft as he had amended it, he proposed these additional words:

And in any province where a system of separate or dissentient schools by law obtains, or where the local legislature may hereafter adopt a system of separate or dissentient schools, an appeal shall lie to the governor-in-Council of the general government from the acts and decisions of the local authorities which may affect the rights and privileges of the Catholic or Protestant minority in the matter of education. And the general parliament shall have power in the last resort to legislate on the subject.

In Mr. Pope's Confederation Documents you will find this clause reproduced in Mr. Galt's handwriting just as he submitted it. Underneath is given in the original writing Sir John Macdonald's memorandum of the vote taken on it:

Nova Scotia. Yes.
New Brunswick. Yes.
Canada. Yes.

This is part of the 4th sub-section of 43rd clause

"At later meetings the provision for the protection of minorities was further strengthened and expanded, and finally appeared as you find it now in the British North America Act.

"From first to last the principal of interference was pressed by this Protestant delegate in the interest of the Protestants. But all, both Catholic and Protestant, felt that what Mr. Galt was asking was just, and that it was the only way in which the minorities for which he spoke would feel that they might safely go into the union.

"This, I suppose, brings us to the Manitoba negotiations," suggested the Sun.

"Yes; I said that the terms of union as to schools were in my mind closely connected with the conditions of the original union. The reason is that the delegates from Manitoba, as I distinctly remember, claimed that the minority there should be placed in as good a position as the minority of Ontario and Quebec.

"This was agreed on. We went further. Because it was doubtful whether the schools in Manitoba could be said to "exist by law" in Manitoba the clause was made to read "by law or practice," in order that the minority might be absolutely sure of protection. We who were members of the government at that time could see no reasonable objection to granting the same privileges in Manitoba that were given in Ontario and Quebec.

"You feel quite certain that the intention and agreement was that separate schools should be granted to the minority if they desired them?

"Unquestionably I do. There is no doubt about it. I believe that when the measure was before parliament a proposition was made to strike the clause out. It was then held by the government that the terms of the bill were an agreement between the Manitoba delegates and the government, which would not be binding on Manitoba unless ratified without change. The proposed amendment did not receive a strong support and the terms were adopted as prepared. Sir Donald Smith went out to Fort Garry as a commissioner of our government and had a great deal to do with the arrangements for the conference between the Manitoba delegates and the government. You will see by the statement made by him the other day in parliament that he strongly supports what I have said as to the solemn contract we made at that time.

"As to the present issue on the school question would you be willing to make a statement of your views?

"I think it proper that he had not taken part in political discussion for eleven years and had no particular ambition to do so now, but he had clear views as to the duty of the country in this matter and saw no reason for concealing them.

"It appears to me," he said, "that there can be no question as to the rights secured to the minority of Manitoba by the constitution, and since the highest court in the empire has declared that there is a grievance I cannot see why redress should be refused. I look at it as a solemn compact between the parliament of Canada and the people of Manitoba, and I think it would be a great misfortune if it should hereafter be shown that any of the constitutional engagements or compacts should be violated by the neglect or refusal of the Dominion to carry out its undertaking."

Sir Leonard went on: "It seems to me very important that the history of the case should be understood, because my observation has been that many of both parties who oppose remedial legislation do so because they are opposed to separate schools. I cannot help thinking that when the people come to see that it is not a question of policy at all but a question of preserving the constitution and maintaining a solemn compact they will not condemn the principle of remedial legislation whatever view they may take of other matters of government policy. I know that many men who are condemning remedial legislation would honestly and faithfully carry out their personal compacts even to their own hurt, and I do not see why they should support the violation of a compact by a public body.

"It seems to me that sympathy ought to go out to the aggrieved rather than to the aggressor in Manitoba. If the case had been otherwise and Quebec province had repealed the provisions allowing Protestants their separate schools we would all have protested and demanded protection and would be justified in doing so.

"As to the remedial bill I do not flatter myself that I am as competent as some others to discuss its details. But it certainly seemed to me that the offer made to Mr. Greenway's government by Sir Donald Smith and his fellow commissioners was not unreasonable.

In closing the interview Sir Leonard said: "Personally I have not taken an active part in politics since I left the ministry in 1885. It is true that my recollections and views have to do with practical politics, but I do not see why I should refrain from expressing them on that account. Whatever the effect might be in the impending contest I would be only too glad if what I have said should lead any supporters of either party to look more closely into the history of the Manitoba question. Those who do so will I think, come to regard the matter no longer as a question of separate schools against non-sectarian schools, but will see that the real question is whether as a nation we intend to keep faith or break it."

Heart Disease of 20 Years' Standing Relieved in a Day.

MR. AARON NICHOLS, WHO HAS LIVED ON ONE FARM FOR 70 YEARS, TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS OF DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART.

"This is to certify that I have bought two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart for my wife, who has been troubled for the past twenty years with heart disease. The first few doses gave relief, and she has had more benefit from it than from all the doctoring she ever did. The remedy acts like magic on a diseased heart. I am pleased to give this certificate."

AARON NICHOLS.
Peterboro

Sold by J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Kills Diphtheria.

A Chicago despatch of last Friday says: "Prof. I. P. Pratt and Prof. Hugh Wightman announce to the world that diphtheria and typhoid germs are absolutely killed by the Roentgen rays. This statement is made without reserve. The decision was reached last night in the laboratory when the last of the germs which have been exposed to the rays failed to show signs of the life under the glass. The deadly bacilli remaining idle and inactive in the midst of the best and most tempting imitation of human tissue.

"Prof. Wightman prepared four new colonies of epidemic breeders. They were labelled as cholera, tuberculosis, hog cholera and diphtheria. They were located in tubes filled with nutriment. Prof Pratt turned the current into the great cell, and the rays were thrown into the groups of bacilli. The magic agency was allowed to work 62 minutes. A critical and elaborate examination showed a great chemical change. It was evident that the force had acted upon the artificial tissue.

"It is believed that free oxygen was made and an acid created exactly as would take place in the human body. This acid either kills the germs or puts them to sleep. They will not be transplanted.

"The two physicians are risking their professional reputation by the prophecy that not one of the four groups will ever be able to recover. They are certain of the effect on the diphtheria and confident concerning the other three. There cannot possibly be a failure on the score of machinery or appliance and they have already proved the correctness of their theory."

Clergymen and Laymen Unite

IN THEIR PRAISES OF DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER.

Taking the Bishop of Toronto, Right Rev. A. Sweatman, D. D., D. C. L., three of the leading members of the Faculty of McMaster Hall, and men like the Rev. W. H. Withrow, D. D., and others, as representing the Methodist Church, all of whom have spoken in high terms of the merits of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and unite with these the warm endorsement of this medicine by the well known Toronto journalist, Mr. W. L. Smith, as representing the laymen, and it must be granted that clergymen and laymen are of one mind touching this truly meritorious medicine. The truth is that everyone who uses the medicine has a good word to say for it.

One short puff of the breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsilitis and deafness. 60c. Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps or silver. S. G. Detchon, 44 Church st., Toronto. Sold by J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

News and Notes.

The Green Bag says that Judge Garry has a dry way with him that is occasionally the cause of his grim court-room being pervaded by very audible titter-ing. The other day one of the attorneys was airing his indignation. He had been robbed; yes, sir, robbed. It was shameful the way things went right there under the eyes of the law. Finally Judge Garry noticed the fuming and fretting one. "What's the matter now?" he asked. "Matter! It's a confounded outrage! Had my overcoat stolen right from this room." The Judge smiled a little. "Overcoat, eh?" he said. Pah! that's nothing. "Whole suits are lost here every day."

FIRST GREAT REQUISITE!

PURE BLOOD AND STRONG NERVES.

Paine's Celery Compound Gives These Blessings to Every Sufferer.

The Only Medicine that Thoroughly Banishes Disease.

An Ontario Lady's Experience.

The first great requisite for a condition of perfect health for every man, woman and child at this season, is pure blood and strong, healthy nerves. They give us the health, strength, vim and activity that we are so eager to possess, so that we may be fortified to meet the enervating weather of our hot summers.

Three-fourths of our people rush into the portals of summer with systems charged with deadly impurities and poisons. The blood is foul and stagnant; the liver and kidneys work imperfectly and are very often diseased. With many, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and indigestion are daily tormentors. Constipation, headache, dull head and heavy brains, weak and tired feelings and sleeplessness, make life a misery for thousands.

Life is not safe when such symptoms and diseases are permitted to run unchecked. If you, reader, happen to be one of the many suffering from any of the forms of disease just referred to, do not fail to give Paine's Celery Compound a trial at once. It is your only safety—your only true and certain deliverer from perils that end in death.

Paine's Celery Compound is an absolute and certain specific for the troubles that threaten your life; it has cured thousands, and will do the same good work for you. One bottle will cost you less than a visit to a physician, and will convince you of its power to cure.

Mr. C Ferguson, of Redickville, Ont., says:

"For eight years I was sorely troubled with neuralgia, nervous debility and indigestion, for which I tried various advertised medicines, and was treated by five doctors I did not receive any good results from any source until I was recommended to use Paine's Celery Compound. Before I had used one bottle of the Compound I found myself much better. After using four bottles, I am now almost as well as ever before in my life. I sleep well, appetite is good, and I feel renewed and strengthened."

VESSELS BOUND FOR THE NORTH SHORE.

Name,	Flag,	Rig,	Tonnage,	Master,	From,	For
Adonis,	Norwegian	barque	399	Halvorsen	Greenock, Apl. 4	Miramichi
Apollo,	"	barque	385	Gunderson	London April 14	Miramichi
Caroline,	"	barque	1128	Larsen	London March 31	Bathurst
Corona,	Br.	barque	1104	Percy	Middleborough Apl 4	Miramichi
Dea,	Norwegian	barque	547	Haagensen	Queenstown Apl. 4	Miramichi
Dristig,	Swedish	barque	428	Larsson	Swansea Apl 3	Miramichi
Fernside,	Br.	S. S.	1227	Blake	at Belfast Apl 1 for	Miramichi
Frier,	Norwegian	barque	274	Abrahamsen	Cornalis Quay Mch. 1	Richibucto
Kobe,	Norwegian	barque	316	Thorsen	Rouen Apl 8	Dalhousie
Mantinea,	Br.	S.S.(new)	1700		is chartered for	Miramichi
Mathilde,	Norwegian	barque	857	Bolt	London Apl. 1	Campbellton
Norman,	Br.	barque	833	Burnley	Liverpool Apl 5	Miramichi
Oscar,	Norwegian	barque	720	Schrader	Liverpool Apl 3	Miramichi
Ruby,	Br.	barque	251	Ferguson	Troon Apl 3	Miramichi
					Spoken Apl 12 lat. 55 lon. 0.	
Sagona,	Br.	barque	797	Thompson	at Leith Apl. 12	Richibucto
Ranavola		barque			Belfast Apl 18	Miramichi
Jorgensen	Norwegian	barque		Jorgensen	Goole Apl 17	Miramichi
Valona	Br.	barque	800	Johnson	Harwich Apl 15	Miramichi
Rambler	Br.	schr		Keagan	Jersey Apl 15	Shippegan

DO YOU GET WHAT YOU ASK FOR?

Many Are Deceived When Buying Diamond Dyes.

Many ladies are deceived when they go to purchase Diamond Dyes. They ask for the "Diamond," but many dealers, greedy for gain and extra profit, wrap up some worthless make of dye that proves ruinous to the materials that are to be dyed.

We strongly advise the ladies to beware of the merchants who are mean enough to substitute inferior goods. If your merchant sells only common and big profit dyes, send your order direct to us, and we will send the Diamond Dyes by mail to your address. The Diamond Dyes are only ten cents per package (same price as the worthless dyes) and are always warranted perfect. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal.

Chatham Y. M. C. A.

The Chatham Y. M. C. A. rooms are open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on every day except Sunday. Strangers and visitors are made welcome. Boarding and employment found for young men making application. Rooms in Hocken-Mackenzie Block on Water Street.

New Advertisements.

GIRL WANTED.

No washing.

April, 2 1896 MRS. J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

MURDOCH'S NEW CARPET AND HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

The Best in 5 frame Brussels Carpet at 85c to $1 75 a
The finest Tapestry at 30c to 65c
The Heaviest Wools at 65c to 1.10c
The Best Made Unions at 30c to 75c
The newest in Dutch Carpet at 20c to 30c
" " " Hemp Carpet at 12c to 25c
Floor Oil Cloth in Handsome Patterns and 4-4 6-4 8-4 and 10-4 at 22c to 45c per sq. yd.
Lace Curtains at 75c to $3.00 per pair.
Fcy Fish Net Curtains (the latest) $1.75 to $10 00 per pair.
Fancy Muslin Curtains.
Curtain Lace, 15c per yd, and upwards. Paper Blinds, Curtain Poles, Counterpanes, Table Covers and a complete line of New House Furnishings.

R. A. MURDOCH.

PIERCE BLOCK, CHATHAM, N. B.

BOOTS! SHOES!

If you want a

First Class Article made to order

come to the shop of Samuel Johnson.

The driving-boots that all the Lumbermen are looking for are made at this establishment, and a stock of them is now on hand.
All Hand-made work and Warranted.
Repairs made promptly.
Prices reasonable all round.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Building adjoining the Post Office, Chatham.

Miramichi Fishing Privilege TO LET.

The Lessee offers for sale the unexpired term of his Lease of the Big and Little Sevogle Rivers and that part of the Main North West between "The Big Hole" and the mouth of the Little South West Miramichi River. The lease has six years to run, and covers the best Salmon fishing privilege on the North West Miramichi. The pools are within four hours drive from Newcastle.

There is a good house and out buildings at the Square Forks, owned by the lessee and built especially for the accommodation of angling parties.

For terms and particulars apply to

GEORGE BROWN,
Newcastle,
Miramichi N. B.

April 14 1896.

HICKEY'S PHARMACY

C. Hickey, Proprietor,

WATER ST. - CHATHAM, N. B.

Not a Luxury but a necessity this time of year is a bottle of Spring Medicine.

WE HAVE THEM ALL

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA,
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND,
PINK PILLS,
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
SCOTT'S EMULSION,
FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP,
BEEF, IRON AND WINE,
HERBINE BITTERS.

All Fine Fresh Goods.

—AT—

Hickey's Phermacy

Chatham, - - - - N. B

Next door to R. A. Murdoch.

FOR SALE.

Those two commodious dwelling houses pleasantly situated on the west side of Cunard Street in the town of Chatham, now occupied by J. C. T. Arseneau and J. McCullum.

For terms and particulars apply to

TWEEDIE & BENNETT.

Chatham, 27th July, 1894.

WANTED.

A Kitchen Girl. Apply to MRS. H. H. PALLEN, Duke Street, Chatham.

THE BE