General Business.

C. WARMUNDE

IS OFFERING

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY, Silverware & Novelties.

Among the footings. All new goods. Give him a call.

N.B.—Agent to Princess Cabinet, pleased to show the goods and ready to make close prices to all.

WARMUNDE, Represented Watchmaker

Fellies Corner, Chatham, N. B.

STOP IT QUICK!

This winter with Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cramps and all such

Summer Complaints

When you can stop it quick by using

PENDLETON'S PANACEA?

Halifax N. S. Aug 1895.

Gentlemen,—I feel a few words in praise of your Panacea. I was a victim of Cholera for some two or three years, and could find no relief, I consulted different doctors and tried several patents, but seemed to get no relief, until I commenced using Pendleton's Panacea, which soon cured my complaint. I think this will be a service to you.

Yours sincerely

W. E. ROOD.

Ask for Pendleton's. Take no other.

PRICE 25CTS.

MURDOCH'S NEW CARPET AND HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

The best in 5 frame Brussels Carpet at	65c to	$1.75 c
The finest Tapestry	35c to	60c
The Newest Wools	at 65c to	1.10c
The newest in Dutch Carpet	at 20c to	75c
" " Hemp Carpet	at 12c to	25c

Floor Oil Cloth in Handsome Patterns and 4-4, 5-4 and 10-4 at 25c to 45c per sq. yd.

Curtains at 25c to $5.00 per pair.

Top Floor Net Curtains (the latest) $1.75 to $10.00 per pair.

Special Sale in Curtains.

Curtain Lace, 15c per yd. and upwards. Paper Blinds, Curtain Poles, Counterpanes, Table Covers and a complete line of New House Furnishings,

PIDGEON BLOCK, CHATHAM, N. B.

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC.

VIA THE

Canada Eastern Railway and Fredericton,

Leave	Loggieville	6.00 a.m.
"	Chatham	6.12 a.m.
"	Chatham Jc.	6.45 a.m.
"	Doaktown	8.50 a.m.
"	Boiestown	9.35 a.m.
"	Cross Creek	10.47 a.m.
Arrive	Fredericton	12.15 p.m.
Leave	"	4.20 p.m.
Arrive	Bangor	11.10 p.m.
"	Portland	3.50 a.m.
"	Boston	7.25 a.m.

Pullman Sleeper runs through from Fredericton Juncton to Boston.

MILLINERY OPENING!

GRAND DISPLAY OF

Fall and Winter Millinery

—AT—

THE BOUQUET.

The ladies and public generally are most cordially invited to the Bouquet on Tuesday and Wednesday Oct. 13th and 14th, to inspect the newest designs in Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets.

There will also be exhibited a dazzling display of the latest freaks of fashion in Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons etc., as well as the most unique and superb Millinery Novelties.

The above are direct importations from Paris, London and New York.

JOSIE NOONAN.

Noonan Block, Chatham.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Monday the 7th September, 1896, the trains of this railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE CHATHAM JUNCTION.

Through express for St. John, Halifax and Pictou, (Monday excepted)	4.16
Through express for Quebec and Montreal,	22.22
Accommodation for Moncton	11.08
Accommodation for Campbellton,	14.35

ALL TRAINS ARE RUN BY EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager

Railway Offic Moncton N. B. 3rd September, 1896

WOVEN WIRE FENCING

WIRE ROPE SELVAGE.

THE ONTARIO WIRE FENCING CO., LTD. Toronto, Ontario.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - JANUARY 14, 1897.

That Mysterious Cuban War.

We have another illustration of the difficulty of understanding the situation in Cuba in a Boston despatch from Havana, which seems to contradict the boast of General Weyler that he had cleared the rebels out of the region of Havana altogether. While Weyler has been assuring the Madrid authorities of unbroken successes of late, and conveying the impression to the outside world that the insurgents were everywhere fleeing before him, the latter appear to have been concentrating their forces almost within sight of his capital, and have succeeded in striking a blow that cannot fail to send the captain general's prestige down to zero, and the stock of the insurgents upwards. The despatch referred to says:—

"The sensation of the day is that the town of Arroyo Narranjo, which is seven miles from Havana, has been taken by the insurgents. The garrison and the authorities made no resistence. The insurgents, numbering about 2,000 men, under Col. Arango, and obeying orders from Gen. Aguirre, approached Arroyo Naranjo on Friday night and sent word to the Spanish commander to give up the place if he desired to avoid unnecessary bloodshed. After a short conference the authorities surrendered the town and the insurgents entered in triumph. A few minutes later, when the Cubans were marching to the City Hall, a group of Spanish volunteers undertook to attack the invaders, fortifying themselves in the church with the hope of receiving reinforcements from Havana. As soon as they began to carry out their plan the order of attack was given by the Cuban leader. After a short engagement, in which the Spanish were put to flight, the women and children were sent away and the town was burned by the insurgents after they had ransacked the stores and provided themselves with all the clothes and provisions they contained. The rifles and ammunition of the volunteers were secured. In less than two hours the whole of Arroyo Narranjo was in flames. A column was sent from the capital to save the town, but when it arrived there were only ashes where had stood the beautiful summer resort in which so many wealthy Cuban families have been accustomed to spend some months of every year in time of peace. In Havana the Spaniards are greatly excited and indignant. They say that the destruction of Arroyo Naranjo was an act of barbarity. No mention is made by the newspapers of the attack of the insurgents. In official circles the matter has produced a deep impression, and it is said that Gen. Weyler will order the military and civil authorities who surrendered to be tried by court-martial."

A SILLY RUMOR: One of the most improbable "rumors" relating to Premier Laurier, that we have seen for a good while is that he cabled to Rome "begging the Vatican to direct the bishops to suspend the issue of a mandament condemning the Laurier-Greenway school settlement till Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick's plea in its favor has been heard," and that a favorable answer has been received "suspending everything".

"Advance's" St. John Letter.

ABOUT PRISON LABOR—GENERAL NEWS ITEMS—THE MARKETS, ETC.

While the State of New York, yielding to the clamor of the labor unions, on the first of January abolished prison labor and made a sort of great mogul of the convict for whose entire support in idleness honest men are hereafter to be taxed, the municipality of Weymouth, Mass., at the same date, decided that in future all able bodied men and women seeking shelter in the almshouse of that town must furnish an equivalent in labor or go shelterless. Accordingly, the board procured 600 cords of hardwood on the first of January and since that date every applicant for accommodations, unless physically disqualified, has been compelled to saw and split a certain quantity of wood before he could obtain shelter or food. It may be that the labor unions will resent this regulation as an infringement of "the rights of man," but it is not likely that their resentment will be much regarded in Weymouth. The rights of honest men are as sacred as those of hobos and convicts, and as honest men have to exert themselves for their maintenance, the idle and dissolute should not be allowed to subsist on their industry. Hundreds of men in every country, by the commission of some petty crime in late autumn get committed to jail for three or four months, so as to pass the winter in comfort at the expense of honest people. In the spring they are discharged and resume their life of vagabondage. Every able-bodied criminal should be compelled to pay in labor for his food and shelter.

A man, supposed to be the night prowler who has been terrorizing women during the past month, was arrested last week and "discharged for want of evidence."

There is an unusual number of coasters in port loading and discharging for this season of the year. The bay is quite free from ice.

Mr. Hannay's Life of Sir Leonard Tilley, which has just made its appearance, is an accurate and carefully written history of the province from 1818 to the present time, as well as a faithful biography of one of New Brunswick's most distinguished sons. It should have a place in every public school and private library in the land.

Lewis Bently & Co., of this city, with their "Kumfort remedies," are warring against physical discomfort wherever it exists. They have a cure for every common ailment, each of which is sold for ten cents. It is universally agreed that Kumfort remedies are rightly named.

There are now in port uncleared one steamer, one ship, four barques, two brigantines and 77 schooners.

The steamer Warwick is fast breaking up. Nothing more will be saved of the wreck or cargo.

There were found on the person of a "drunk" who was arrested last week two bottles of whiskey, two razors, one knife, one bottle of medicine and one clothes brush.

Seven hundred and thirty-seven deaths occurred in the city last year; January is debited with the largest number—77; July with the smallest—48. Consumption had 113 victims, diphtheria and croup 49. Fifty-nine deaths are attributed to old age.

An unstamped letter, addressed "For Fred, Wishing him a happy Christmas," —silt in a childish hand—found its way into the post office on Christmas eve. It contained a silk hat band.

The flour market is unchanged. Millers report limited deliveries of wheat, Ontario and Manitoba farmers anticipating an advance in price to $1 per bushel. Cornmeal has declined 10 cents per barrel and beans 5 cents per bushel. Molasses is unchanged. Dried fish is dull. Pollock is quoted at $1.10 @ $1.15 per 100 pounds; medium cod $2.90 @ $3: large $3.40 @ $3.50: Shelburne herring, No. 1, $3 per barrel: $1.75 per half barrel. Sugars are unchanged: standard granulated, 4 cents: bright extra C 3½. Teas are probably lower than ever before and the time is very advantageous for buyers. It seems almost certain that the government will lay a duty on this article, and in consequence buying has not been so brisk as at present for years. George S. DeForest & Sons during the last fortnight have filled larger orders and more of them than ever before in the same time in fifty years.

The establishment of a new vinegar, pickling and preserving factory in this city is proposed.

The employes of Dowling Brothers, the popular King street dry goods merchants, were entertained at the residence of Mr. B. J. Dowling last Thursday evening.

Some of the bowlders in Protection slip on the west side of the harbor, are to be blown to pieces with dynamite.

The inquiry into the Warwick disaster has elicited nothing new.

Fourteen deaths were reported in the city last week.

St. John, Jany 11.

Terms Which Cannot Be Accepted.

A special from Washington says: General Maximo Gomez, commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, has sent through an intermediary to Senor Sagasta, Liberal leader in Spain, the conditions on which the Cuban Insurgents are ready to treat with Spain for peace. These conditions are:

First, the recall of General Weyler.

Second—Restriction of the present almost autocratic power of the Governor General.

Third, election of all mayors and municipal officers on the island by the people.

Fourth, a new postal system.

Fifth, a new system of internal taxation.

Sixth, an increase in the Cuban representation in the Spanish Cortes.

Seventh, an embodiment of these concessions in the form of a treaty with the United States government as a guarantee that they will be carried out after the Insurgents lay down their arms.

Australian Timber.

A report of the Forest Conservator of West Australia shows that timber is abundant. Nearly all Australian woods, however, are more remarkable for durability than ease of working, the kauri pine of New Zealand being the only wood of Australasia comparable with the pine and fir timbers of Europe and North America. The principal South Australian timber is the jarrah, of which the colony has about 8,000,000 acres.

An Imported Pest.

One of the greatest sufferers from imported pests during the last quarter of a century has been Jamaica. To rid the island of the black and brown rats that were destroying the sugar-cane and other crops, the mongoose was brought from India in 1872. The result was disastrous. The mongoose multiplied with frightful rapidity, destroying the rats, then preying upon poultry and even pigs, lambs and puppies, and apparently exterminating the birds, with the harmless lizards and snakes that had kept down the ticks and other troublesome insects. It devoured the crops of fruit and vegetables and even rivalled the former ravages of the rat in its destruction of sugar-cane. With the disappearance of the reptiles, the ticks increased alarmingly, not only swarming on cattle but becoming a plague to the human race, and these with the mongoose have long held the field in the strange battle for supremacy. A new phase in the struggle is now reported by Prof. J. E. Duerden, Curator of the Museum of Jamaica. In recent months the mongoose has been noticeably fewer in numbers, and those caught have been found to be suffering from attacks of the ticks. Species of birds and reptiles supposed to have been exterminated have reappeared. The most striking change seems to be the abundance of the ground lizard, recently supposed extinct, but snakes are more numerous, game is increasing, poultry and domestic animals are molested less often, rats are increasing in the cane, and ticks are diminishing. The dynasty of the mongoose is waning, the cause however, being unknown.

Hon. Mr. Laurier is Banqueted and Makes a Great Speech.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31.—The banquet tendered by the Club Nationale at the Windsor hotel in honor of Premier Laurier was a great success. Over 500 prominent Liberals took part. President Cote, of the Club Nationale, presided, and seated at the table of honor were Mr. Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Messrs. Fielding, Mulock, Borden, Davies, Scott, Sir Henry Joly, Mr. Tarte and Mr. Geoffrion, of the dominion cabinet, Hon. H. R. Emmerson of New Brunswick, and many other leading men of the Liberal party. The most prominent members of the party occupied seats at the tables, and the galleries were crowded with ladies. Hon. Thomas Greenway, premier of Manitoba, was an honored guest, and was loudly cheered.

It was nearly 9 o'clock when the dinner started, and it was near eleven when Mr. Laurier rose to reply to the toast of his health, which was enthusiastically honored. Mr. Laurier spoke for nearly an hour, and his speech was one of the greatest efforts of his life.

Mr. Laurier, who spoke in French, said: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen,—Despite the much too flattering language in which you, Mr. President, have spoken of me, it is not out of place that I should say that this banquet in many ways excels the ordinary demonstration of this kind. In our political life and customs a banquet is a thing of frequent occurrence, but if we consider the solemn circumstances in which we are placed to-day we may be permitted to indulge in the belief that the echoes of this banquet will penetrate through the years to come, and that it will be remembered long after many of us here present will have been called to render our final account to

THE SUPREME TRIBUNAL

before which we can always rely on being dealt out the highest justice and equity. In looking over these tables I see present representatives of all classes of society. I see here representatives of "la haute finance" and banking institutions; of powerful corporations of railways and navigation; of great manufacturing industries; of general commerce; of the liberal professions; of the agricultural and the working classes, and last, though not least, of the youth of our country—that youth which always turns naturally to generous thoughts and noble actions. If we see representatives here, in the solemn circumstances in which we find ourselves, of all the classes of society, there must be a reason for such a representative gathering; and if I am not mistaken—and I do not think I am—the reason is that all classes of society are at this moment anxiously expecting to enter on the era of prosperity which has been too long delayed by struggles, necessary, no doubt, but of which we now see the end, and are satisfied that the government of this day—the Liberal Government—has already, in its short career, given satisfaction to the aspirations and desires of the nation.

'When we went before the electorate we had inscribed on our programme

REFORM AND CONCILIATION.

We have been six months in power, and I think we have decisively shown that Liberalism does not mean revolution; that reform does not mean disquiet and perturbation, and that conciliation is as far from weakness as from violence. There were two leading questions with which we had to deal,

THE REFORM OF THE TARIFF AND THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

As to the reform of the tariff, my colleagues, the Ministers of Finance (Mr. Fielding) and Trade and Commerce (Sir Richard Cartwright) and the Comptroller of Customs (Mr. Paterson) have undertaken that task, and when the time comes for them to accomplish it, I hope that the Liberal Government will be able to show that it is possible to lighten the burdens of the people, and at the same time give the desired measures of reform

WITHOUT ANY EMBARRASSMENT TO EXISTING INTERESTS.

I hope we shall be able to do so, not only without embarrassing existing interests but that we shall be able to give them a development which they have not been able to obtain up to the present.

As to the other question of the Manitoba schools, that is the question which, as you know, at present intensely interests the minds and hearts of the people of this province in particular. We had to settle it, and undertook a task which our predecessors had failed to accomplish during the six years they had it in their hands. The first step we took was

TO ADDRESS OURSELVES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MANITOBA,

and now, whatever may be the judgment which may be passed on the conduct of my government, at least it is not without one recommendation. I am glad that I can say that we have obtained from the Government of Manitoba concessions which will enable the Catholic minority in that province to enjoy in their schools not only the teaching of their religion, but the teaching of their mother tongue. But I am told that these concessions are not sufficient; that they are not such as we could have hoped for. Let me say to all those who take an interest in the future of their country, in whose breast there beats a patriotic heart, that, at least, we have obtained something. And what did those who were in power before us obtain? I am told that these concessions are not sufficient. Let me be permitted at least to explain them and give the reasons for them. To those who say that these

CONCESSIONS ARE NOT SUFFICIENT

I can reply that perhaps they are reasonable from many points of view, and if applied with liberality, if administered with generosity by the Provincial government of Manitoba, as I know they will be, we will at least have found a remedy much more efficacious than could have been any law of coercion passed by the Federal government at Ottawa. Gentlemen, this is the first occasion given me of addressing my compatriots and fellow citizens of the Province of Quebec since we completed our negotiations with the Manitoba government, and I do not think I am asking too much when I ask the attention of our fellow citizens of British origin, while I briefly state the reasons which have led us to believe that one ounce of conciliation by the government of Manitoba is worth more than a ton of coercion by the government at Ottawa. I cannot conceal from myself the difficulty and I am not the man to conceal from myself any difficulty which may lie before me; I would not be worthy of the position I occupy, I would not deserve the confidence of my compatriots, if I were to close my eyes to the dangers and the difficulties in the position which we now occupy in the country.

I am compelled to acknowledge that the concessions we have obtained from the government of Manitoba

DO NOT APPEAR SUFFICIENT

to the authorities of the highest importance, authorities which we Catholics are accustomed to revere and which I revere, even when I do not see things in politics exactly as they do. I am compelled to admit these concessions do not appear sufficient to them, and what is the reason they give? It is this, that according to the judgment of the Supreme Council of the Empire, the Catholics of Manitoba had the right, not simply to such concessions, but to the complete restoration of separate schools as these schools existed before 1890. That is the language which is used to-day by the leaders of the Conservative party, that is the language which we heard from them at Cornwall and Stormont, that is the reasoning which they presented to the electorate of that county, but through the sophistry of which the people penetrated. If it be true that the highest tribunal of the Empire, by its judgment, prescribed as a

MORAL DUTY OF THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT,

its duty to re-establish separate schools, why, in the name of common sense, did the late government, in the month of March last offer a compromise to the Manitoba Government on this very question? In March last, as we know, the government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell sent Sir Donald Smith, Mr. Dickey and Mr. Desjardins as commissioners to Manitoba to do what? To put their hands on the shoulders of Manitoba and force the government of that province to restore separate schools as they existed before 1890? Not at all, but simply to offer a compromise.

BUT THAT IS NOT ALL.

The compromise they offered gave the Catholics much less than has been granted us by the concessions to which the Manitoba government have consented. The compromise which the commissioners of the late government offered and were prepared to accept was much less advantageous than the concessions which have been made by the government of Manitoba. And that same press which to-day attacks us, which to-day

DENOUNCES US AS HERETICS

and traitors to our race and religion because we have accepted these concessions, was prepared to accept that compromise offered by the late government and to proclaim it as even more satisfactory than the much vaunted Remedial Order. The facts are there to prove what I say.

WHAT WAS SAID BY THE PRESS WHICH IS TODAY ATTACKING US?

Let me begin by the 'Minerve,' which to-day is throwing out fire and flame and appealing to all prejudices and passions, because we accepted the concessions acceded to by the Manitoba government. That paper, speaking of the compromise offered by the commissioners of the late government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and which was much less satisfactory than the one we have obtained, used this language in March last.

"The proposition of the Federal Government was as fair as it was possible to make, without sacrificing the essential rights of the Catholic minority confirmed by the judgment of the Privy Council."

Another journal, which gives itself out to-day as the organ of the Catholics of Ontario, but which is rather the organ of the Conservative party of Ontario, the 'Catholic Register,' which is now attacking us in every issue, thus spoke of the compromise offered by the Commissioners of the Government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell:—

"To all intents and purposes the Dominion Commissioners might have submitted the Remedial bill and asked that it be passed as a provincial statute, for the rights stated in the foregoing quotation from the Commissioners' report, include all the rights that remedial legislation is intended to secure or can secure. The main objection stated by Mr. Sifton to those proposals was the division of the people into denominational classes. Well, the people are divided into denominational classes, and any law or regulations enacted by the Government of Manitoba, or any other government, for the common education of children, is not likely to restore Christian unity or remove Christianity from the path of politicians."

The 'Catholic Record' contains the following:—

"The proposals made by the Dominion Commissioners were extremely moderate, yet they were such as would have been accepted by the Manitoba minority. It was proposed that in towns and villages where there are twenty-five, and in cities where there are fifty Catholic children, there should be a school-house, or at least a room for their use, and that a Catholic teacher should be employed for them."

Is there a great difference between these propositions and those made by the one consented to by the Government of Manitoba? Yet to-day we are denounced for accepting propositions which then were deemed highly commendable. The 'True Witness,' in its issue of April 8 last, thus spoke of the Winnipeg conference:—

"In view of the stand taken by the Dominion Government on remedial legislation, many were at a loss to conceive what proposition could be made that would be satisfactory to the minority embracing less than the scope of the measure now before the House of Commons. A moderation of the demands made on behalf of the Catholics in the subjoined proposals will be a surprise to most people. Could anything less exacting have been put forward. That the minority should have been willing to accept such a settlement only proves that there exists in their hearts a strong desire to avoid conflict; they are anxious for peace."

These extracts show what the opinion then was of those organs which today make war against us. But it may be said that perhaps there was a difference between the propositions submitted by the commissioners of the government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the concessions made by Mr. Greenway. What was the difference? Here is the proposition made by the Commisioners of the Dominion Government:—

"In towns and villages where there are twenty-five Catholic children in a school and in cities where there are fifty, the school commissioners will be obliged to furnish a separate school or a separate apartment and a Catholic teacher."

'Now here is the proposition offered by Mr. Greenway. Wherever there are ten Catholic children, it will be permitted to priests to enter the school at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon and give religious teaching. In every municipality where there are twenty five children belonging to the Catholic Church, and in every town municipality where there are fifty children belonging to that church, the commissioners will be obliged, on the petition of the parents, to provide a Catholic teacher, not only to teach religion but secular matters, such as arithmetic and grammar as well. Now, that is not all. Wherever there are ten children of French origin, these children will be educated in French. But it may be said that there are in the proposition of the Commissioners, conditions which are not found in the arrangement now proposed. The Commissioners asked for a normal school; they asked also for Catholic representation on the board of education, and it is true they asked for the appointment of a Catholic instructor. But the commissioners did not insist upon these terms and were prepared to rely on the good faith, justice and generosity of the Provincial Government in these matters. Well, what do we find in the 'Minerve' and the other organs of the Conservative press to-day? We find accusations made against us of all kinds because we did not insist on the establishment of normal schools and on Catholic representation on the Board of Education. No, we did not, because I know from the best source that the Provincial Government is disposed to make a dead letter of these difficulties, and

TO GIVE EQUAL JUSTICE TO THE CATHOLIC MINORITY,

equal representation on the Board of education, and representation likewise among the school inspectors. Yet, after we have accepted from the Provincial Government of Manitoba much more than the Commissioners of the late government asked last spring, we are none the less denounced, in the name of religion, as traitors to our race and creed. Gentlemen, religion is as unchangeable as its founder. Its truths are eternal, and what religion

DID NOT FORBID IN MARCH LAST

cannot be a crime in this month of December. That is not all. Let us discuss this question calmly. Let us remember that in this question as in many others—perhaps more than in others—there are divers kinds of opinions, all highly respectable. There are people who do not think as we do, and whose sentiments are deeply wounded because they have not obtained all they think they are entitled to in justice. I respect these opinions, I am not now addressing myself to the Conservative press, but to another and different press. We are Liberals. I am a Liberal of the English school, as I have often stated. I am not only a Liberal of that school but I was born in the Catholic religion, and brought up in it, and I believe in liberty as Montalembert and Lacordaire believed in it.

THE BISHOPS AND THE PRIESTS—

all men in a constitutional country like ours—are citizens as we are. They have the right to their opinions as we have to ours and what we ask for ourselves I am always ready to grant them. There are honest differences of opinion. Let us endeavor to understand each other, and let us endeavor, if possible, to practise conciliation.

Mr. Laurier went on to deal with the attitude of an organ which he said he could not fail to respect and to take into account because convinced that it reflected the opinion and sentiment of a considerable part of the clergy. He did not doubt the sincerity of the 'Semaine Religieuse' when it protested against the settlement of the school question on the ground that it was a violation of the rights granted to the minority by the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He went on to show, however, that their assertion was incorrect, citing as proof the text of the judgment. What the 'Semaine Religieuse' demanded fifteen days ago was not what the Catholics of Manitoba asked from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as might be seen from the plea of Mr. Ewart, the advocate of the minority before that council. 'Mr. Ewart,' continued the Premier, 'did not ask for the re-establishment of the schools as they existed before 1890, or for the Ontario or Quebec system, but simply that the Privy Council should declare that the Governor-General had the right to hear the complaint of the Catholic minority and render justice according as it would appear to him justice was due. I know well that the government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, when it had first to deal with that judgment,

GAVE IT A DIFFERENT INTERPRETATION,

and passed an order, called the remedial order, commanding Manitoba to re-establish the separate schools as they existed before 1890. It is, however, easy to be brave when we are far from danger, and we know well that when the Bowell Government was confronted with its own interpretation it did not dare to give effect to that interpretation and accomplish itself what it had ordered Manitoba to do. When Mr. Greenway refused to submit, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, instead of presenting himself a bill containing what he declared was absolutely essential for the minority—instead of granting exemption from taxation and distinct organization and a share in the public grant—he granted only the two former and

DID NOT DARE TO GIVE THE MINORITY

a share in the public grant. That was the bill presented last year, which was called equal justice. I call it simply capitulation. I know that some of my friends believed they should vote for that law, because it contained, as they said, the principle of separate schools, but if it proclaimed that principle—which I do not deny—it did not contain the sanction of the principals, and when we present a law which proclaims our principle, but does not give that principle the sanction of the law, it is worse than useless. What was the situation when we arrived in power? We had to take up that question. For my part I have always been of the opinion that not only the minority, but the fathers of families in any country have

THE RIGHT TO DEMAND THAT RELIGION BE TAUGHT IN THE SCHOOLS

just as well as secular matters. I at least now can have some satisfaction. People may say that we might have gone much further, but I can recall the time not distant—only some months ago—when it was shouted on all the hustings in this province; 'Have no confidence in the Liberals, because at heart they are opposed to religious teaching in the schools. What they want is the neutral school, the atheistic school. They want to banish God from the schools.' Well, at least they cannot make that reproach to-day. Because, if the arrangement becomes law, not only will the name of God be pronounced in the schools of Manitoba, but the duty of a Christian towards his Creator and his neighbor will be taught there as it is in the schools of this province.

CONCILIATION BETTER.

We could have used the extreme power of the constitution and endeavored to re-establish by force the system of religious teaching in the schools of Manitoba; but we thought it better to try means of conciliation. I addressed myself to Mr. Greenway and his government. I said to him: 'The system of schools which you have established is no doubt satisfactory to the majority; but be not only just—be generous, and make concessions to those who think differently from you and believe that religion should be taught in the schools. Put aside your own convictions and preferences, and give to my co-religionists and compatriots not only the right to have their religion taught in the schools, but to have their mother tongue taught there.' Supposing we had insisted in using the power in our hands and imposing on Manitoba our own way of thinking, what would have happened? We would have had a continuance of that state of things which has existed in Manitoba during the past six years. In that province, out of a population of two hundred thousand, there are twenty thousand Catholics. In 1890 the Catholics were represented in the government of Manitoba by my brave and excellent friend, Mr. James Prendergast. He resigned in 1890 because he disapproved of Mr. Greenway's legislation, and to-day he has the signal honor of being the target for the insults of the Conservative press. When a man has made sacrifices for his convictions as Mr. Prendergast has done, such insults pass over his head without touching him. The minority have since been ostracized in that province, having no representative in the Cabinet, and any laws passed were passed without their concurrence. By our acceptance of the concessions that period of ostracism has ceased, the policy of conciliation has triumphed, and the

CATHOLIC MINORITY HAS REGAINED

its place in the councils of Manitoba. Immediately the door was opened for conciliation, immediately the minority gained the ascendency which a minority can always exercise among a majority; and we will see in Manitoba the triumph of the Liberal ideas which have triumphed in Canada to-day, which have triumphed in this province, and the province of Ontario.

I have devoted my career to the realization of an idea. I have taken the work of Confederation where I found it when I entered political life and determined to give it my life, and nothing will deter me from continuing to the end in my task to

PRESERVE AT ALL PRICE OUR CIVIL LIBERTY.

I may fail as a result of my efforts, but if that be the case, it will be without a murmur or recrimination or complaint, certain that from my tomb will rise the immortal idea for which I have always fought. Gentlemen, for the settlement of this question, as for the settlement of all other questions that may rise in this country, I do not address one race or class or religion. I address myself to all classes, to all races, to all religions, but if there is a class among them all to which I address myself in particular, it is to you, the young members of the Club Nationale. It is to you, my young friends to whom I particularly address myself. During your career, you will have to suffer many things which will appear to you as supreme injustice. Let your conviction be always calm, serene, and superior to the inevitable trials of life, and show to the world that Catholicism is compatible with the exercise of liberty in its highest acceptation. Ever show that the Catholics of this country will render to God what is God's to Caesar what is Caesar's

Mr. Laurier's utterances were repeatedly applauded, the audience oftentimes rising to their feet to cheer. Mention of the utterances of the 'Minerve,' and of other Conservative organs, not religious, evoked frequent cries of 'shame.' Mr. Laurier afterwards made a short address in English, asking indulgence for having been obliged to give to the discussion of important questions among his own fellow-countrymen of the French race and Roman Catholic persuasion almost the whole time at his disposal.

Do you make doughnuts this way?

Sift 1 quart flour, 1 saltspoonful salt, 1 saltspoonful ground nutmeg or cinnamon, 3 rounding teaspoonfuls baking powder, together. Beat 2 eggs; add 1 cup sugar, 1 cup milk, 2 teaspoonfuls melted Cottolene. Stir these into the flour, roll and cut into shape. Have kettle ⅔ full of Cottolene—at just the right heat—and fry the doughnuts in it for 3 minutes.

For frying, Cottolene must be *hot*, but don't let it get hot enough to smoke or it will burn. To find if it is hot enough, throw into it a single drop of water. When at just the right heat, the water will *pop*.

Genuine has trade marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

Acclimatization by Inoculation.

A curious subject for investigation is proposed in "Nature" by T. L. Patterson, who contends that persons migrating from temperate lands to hot, or even from hot to temperate, may become quickly and safely acclimatized by inoculation with the blood of healthy natives, the theory being that such inoculations set up in the blood of the foreigner the changes necessary to render him immune to diseases due to the climate. Blood-brotherhood, as practiced in Central Africa, consists of drawing blood from an incision in the right wrist, and smearing a little of it over a similar cut in each of the other participants. Europeans generally have evaded blood-brotherhood, so that little concerning its physiological effects is to be learned from past experience; but Stanley is said to have undergone the operation fifty times, causing Trumbull to declare that the blood of a fair proportion of all the first families in Equatorial Africa now courses in Stanley's veins, and it is inferred that his endurance and success may in large measure be attributed to this exchange of blood with the natives. Britain has in this the means of working out new conquests in Africa. But to Gen. Weyler is given the grandest opportunity, for he may satisfy the demands of humanity by sparing Cuban captives as subjects of blood-brotherhood with Spanish soldiers, and at the same time serve his followers and the cause of science by establishing the true way to outwit malaria and fever!

A CHEERING TRUTH.

Thousands Prove the Statement

That Paine's Celery Compound makes People Feel Young Again.

A Cured Man Says:

"I Feel Just as Bright as a Boy."

The Right Medicine For Every Ailing Man and Woman.

All the combined powers of earth cannot stem the tide of truth that sweeps over this Canada of ours in regard to the curing and life-giving virtues of Paine's Celery Compound. Thousands of the best people back up the sensible, plain and unvarnished statements about Paine's Celery Compound published from time to time. The cured thousands send such convincing letters of testimony that the most hardened skeptics are forced to admit that they are founded on the rock of truth and honesty.

The following letter from Mr. A. R. McGruer, Dixon's Corners, Ont., assures you, though your case may be desperate and death very nigh, and though doctors fail and other medicines prove unavailing for your relief, that Paine's Celery Compound will do more for you than you can justly realize or hope for. Mr. McGruer says:

'Some time ago my condition of health was alarming and I suffered very much. I was laid up three days out of every week; and I often said to my friends that it would be better, if it was the Lord's will, that I should be called away. Three of the best doctors attended me, but could not relieve me in any way. It was then I was advised to use Paine's Celery Compound, which brought relief at once. After using this great remedy I find myself a new man, and feel just as bright as a boy of eighteen years. I think it is the greatest medicine in the world, and would strongly recommend it to all who suffer.

May Clear up a Mystery.

A Halifax despatch says: The schooner Sarah L. Oxner, Capt. Edward Hays, of Herring Cove, was fishing off Chebucto head, twenty miles from Halifax, yesterday, when the trawls fouled a sunken wreck in forty fathoms of water. In hauling the trawls a backstay with deadeye attached was brought to the surface. It is believed to be the brigantine Brazil that was coming here from the West Indies some years ago. She took a pilot off the harbour, was blown off and never heard from. She belonged to R. I. Hart, and it was one of the most remarkable marine mysteries ever heard of here, in sight of her wharf and never seen more and no trace of her pilot or crew ever found.

WORK SPOILED.

Did Not Get the Right Kind.

Why labor in vain? Why do you try to dye cotton or mixed goods with common dyes that the makers prepared for all wool goods?

Well, you are not altogether to blame; the dealer who sold you the dye, and who told you it was good for either cotton or wool, is the one who is directly responsible for your loss and failure. He sold you worthless dyes because they gave him a large return of profit.

If you had bought the Diamond Dyes made specially for Cotton and Mixed Goods your work would have been well and truly done. These special cotton colors of the Diamond Dyes are the latest discoveries of the best chemists of the world, and are far superior to all other dyes for the coloring of cotton goods.

Fast Diamond Dyes for Cotton are quite fast to light, and if you use them your carpets and rugs will be as bright after years of wear as the most expensive carpets you can buy. For dyeing Cotton or Mixed Goods, ask for Fast Diamond Dyes for Cotton; take no others.

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.

—TO—

Swine-Breeders and Raisers.

To the Farmers of Northumberland County and Breeders of Pure Bred Swine:—

The Subscriber has ready for SERVICE the following Pure Bred Boars:—

"GLENBURN PRINCE"—a pure bred BERKSHIRE, imported from one of the largest breeders of Berkshires in Ontario. Took first prize at last County Exhibition;

ALSO "OAK CHAMPION" a Pure Bred Yorkshire, imported by the Provincial Government;

AND FOR SALE a Pure Bred BERKSHIRE BOAR one year old—a fine growthy pig and first class stock getter; also two Pure Bred Registered HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES, three months old, Sired by Government Imported Stock, "LORD SASRINGTON" and Dam the celebrated "MESCEDES STRAIN"

GEO. E. FISHER,
Woodburn Farm

SHERIFF'S SALE!

To be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Registry Office, in Newcastle, on Friday, the 19th day of February next, between the hours of 12 noon and five o'clock p.m.:—

All the right, title and interest of Robert C. Boyes in and to all that piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being on the Northerly side of the Southwest Branch of the Miramichi River, in the Parish of Blackville, and County of Northumberland, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the Northwesterly corner of lands formerly owned by the late Scott Fairley, being the junction of the Queen's Highway, leading from Newcastle to Fredericton, and the road leading therefrom to Blackville Railway Station known as the "Station" Road, thence southerly along the eastern side of said Station road thirty one rods and one and one half yards or till it reaches the northwesterly corner of lot of land occupied by one Robert Barry, thence easterly along the northern side of said lot occupied by said Robert Barry twelve rods and ten feet, thence southerly along the rear of said last mentioned lot thirteen rods, thence westerly parallel with the northern side line of said Barry lot twelve rods ten feet to the eastern side of said Station road, thence southerly along the eastern side of said road to the northwest corner of lands occupied by M. Underwood, thence easterly along the southern line of lands formerly owned by the late Scott Fairley to the easterly corner thereof, thence northerly along the easterly side of the said lands formerly owned by the said Scott Fairley, to the southern side of the aforementioned Queen's Highway, thence westerly along the southern side of said Highway to the said "Station" road, being the place of beginning,