pathy for the unfor and who was not in a fend himself. He as would have turned Mr is place in twenty-four d been the minister in remarkable speech ed the other members If Mr. Fairlie had asalleged jamboree, if he himself and made all ns drunk. Mr. Wint re been harder on him It is fair to Mr Wint explained that he did liquor himself and did

mperance man. Dr. ved. He happened to lie before he went west. ys known him to be a stian. It was true that phatic temperance man. ould not even deny that perance crank, but no him would believe that lent, offensive, or in-that he would do anyr in a gentleman. tht it was quite to Mr. that he had made no what had happened and er to Mr. Sifton's credit e, notwithsta convivial friends had n. He only regretted for his own very proper ed almost to sanction a principal of an Indian he must know in his ne no more than his

testified. He had made of Mr. Fairlie's behaparty. Mr. Fairlie took explained to him civilhe could not carry out Mr. Tarte's friends, and to inspect the school. he had no fault to find saw, except that one to be in disorder. ere that Mr. Fairlie exndition of this room by e was having it kalso-Tarte, however, is not the Fairlie letter.

had been so much discondemned when Mr. address the house that had been led to suppose rageous had been said vin cleared up that matng it from end to end, paragraph, and asking ho complained to state it that was not true. It be a dignified and prom the false charges that de. Mr. Fairlie explainrequest made to him for room, told how he had to admit liquor and his reasons for refus eclined to allow the furcarried out, because the itterly the refusal of the He had not refused it, but, fact, the hot water e company was supplied hool. Mr. Rairlie defend-character as a teacher, e building was perfectly the children under his well cared for and well invited the closest inspecstitution. He said that of a company which had urs over a banquet and tes in inspection was not emarked in regard to a there was an ill smell in that this room was very ald not be expected to when a score of men who ng over champagne and hours were crowded Davin also read a letter tor of the parish, Mr. spoke very highly of Mr. iool and pronounced him ncipal in every respect.

was heard with great atng the serious part of his the delicious badinage yed provoked much laugh-inition of a jamboree was taining. It was brought estion addressed to him.
aid that a jamboree was a ormance that might be en the most hospitable most hospitable city in tained a minister of the "seventeen gentlemen and little village at the end ive. There was nothing the term any more than in of the jovial Irish song: me bread, some porter in a jar e way to travel in an Irish

s no Irish faunting car.

alace car with the greatit, with Mr. Richardson v declaring to the multine of the immortal go own from Parliament hill. lid not see anything offenuggestion that the presmy feasters in a small impair the atmosphere. low great and glorious the how aristocratic and blue they sat together long, if nout hot water, if they exuded, the result would cive to a sweetly There was a good deal of Ir. Flint and others about rs. It seemed that not a ndgment. The protagonist on had accused Mr. Fairlie mers because he did not ch the hospitality of Win-red. But Mr. Fairlie knew knew his duty, and not barons from Ottawa him from it. No doubt he that great king of Eng-anked God he had a judge to condemn a prince. No hought that every intelli-onest man would approve Unfortunate and de the prohibition leader preciate him. But the spoil system might run ted and wise man. They him down and destroy

ervating influence of Ottawa society might prey away the principles of Mr. Flint, but he could not make Mr. Fairlie anything else than he was, a true minister of the gospel and a true protector of the interests in his charge, and therefore a true gentle-

The next speaker was a minister of the gospel. Mr. Maxwell began by announcing in a somewhat spectacular way that he was taking part in the debate in the hope of elevating its level and bringing it up to a plane more fitting to this honorable parliament. He himself had oeen brought up in a strict Presbyterian school and had no accompany to the parliament of the particular transfer or the property of the parliament of the particular transfer of the particular tran had no sympathy with low things. Having thus declared himself, Mr. Maxwell started out to make reflections upon Mr. Davin. He very broadly intimated that Mr. Davin's personal character and social life was not what it ought to be. He threw out suggestions concerning the defence of Mrs. McManus after her dismissal from office, and proceeded to discuss in a rather unchivalrous manner the character of this widow, making some intimations about her which a letter subsequently read from Judge Richardson and the testimony of Mr. Tyr-whitt emphatically contradicted. Mr. Maxwell after offering some kind words to the memory of Mr. Mercier, and admitting that possibly Mr. Pacaud had some faults, rebuked the opposition members for mentioning the frailties of the dead, and proceeded to charge the conservative party assail particularly the memory of the dead and buried Mr. McGreevy. His elevation of the discussion was spoken of afterwards as the most abusive speech and the lowest in its sugges-

tion that had been heard in this parliament by any of its members. Mr. Quinn of Montreal expressed rather strong opinions on that point, and Mr. Powell, who spoke later in the evening, read as particularly appropriate certain stanzas from Holy Willie's prayer. Mr. Maxwell did not refer at the Fairlie case. Mr. Powell regretted that Mr. Flint had not come to the rescue of Mr. Fairlie, whose conduct he said was nothing short of heroic. All the worldly temptations to Mr. Fairlie were in the direction of pleasing Mr. Tarte. He knew that men were his masters. He knew that they could take away his office and his living. Yet he stood firm and true, taking his official life in his hands rather than break the law or abandon his duty. They might punish him if they would, because they had the power, but his conduct would forever remain in contrast to that of men who tried to seduce him from

During the discussion several speak ers brought up the question of dismissals generally, Mr. McClure, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Mr. Mc-Isaac and Mr. Bergeron devoting themselves to that incidental question. But this, as Rudyard Kipling says, "is another story." It was halfpast one when the speaker left the chair, and then all the members thought it was time to leave and go

extreme temperance crank." Mr. Richardson came next, still more vehemently assailing Mr. Fairlie and also insisting upon his dismissal. Then came Mr. Sifton, the minister of the interior, who said: "It is the greatest tribute of forbearance of the minister of public works that he did not at once demand the dismissal of this officer." Mr. Sifton went on to promise to attend to the case as soon nise to attend to the case as soon

Now with all these supporters of the government assailing this "temperance crank," it would at least have been expected that Mr. Flint would been expected that Mr. Flint would see that a measure of justice was shown to the accused minister. He might be expected to see if there was anything to be said on behalf of the man who, even if he had used strong language, had apparently been moved thereto by a desire to defend himself and his school, first from the inroads of liquor and next from condemnation that he believed to be undeserved. The first complaint against Mr. Fairlie was that he refused to allow liquor to be brought on the premises of the Indian school. This charge seemed to have been withdrawn and his conduct in the matter excused. But he was also accused of refusing to contribute hot water to the feast, and to furnish tables and chairs. His accusers also tables and chairs. His accusers also charged him with writing false and slanderous letters attacking the min-

By way of stating the whole case we will now give Mr. Fairlie's letter, which seems to have been the prin-cipal offence that he committed. It will be seen that in this letter he exwill be seen that in this letter he explains his refusal to allow liquor to be used in the school building. He also denies the charge of refusing hot water, and explains his conduct in reference to the tables. He defends his school against a violent attack made upon it by the chief organ of the government in the Northwest, whose editor was a member of the visiting party and who is now and was then a member of parliament. This Mr. Richardson was one of the chief assaliants of Mr. Fairlie in the house before Mr. Fiint spoke. He had written and published in his paper all the children are as clean, as comfortably clothed and as happy as the children of any large family in Winntpeg; their mental and moral training is just as careful, and probably more careful, than that given to your city families; their physical health is carefully watched; every child in this school is seen by me resonly between 10.30 and 11 p. m. every night, so that I know they are all asleep and well before I go to bed. Does this seem like neglect of duty or as though the discourteous officers of the school' did not know what love'

manner of reflections upon Mr. Fair-lie's management of the school, ac-cusing him of cruelty, incompetence and neglect, comparing him to Dickens' teacher in Dotheboys' Hall and in various ways assailing him, so that the very strongest language in reply might have been expected. Mr. Fairlie in reply to this attack and not in the way of reflection for the minister wrote the following tion for the minister wrote the fol-

tion for the minister wrote the for-lowing letter:

"Sir—My attention has been called to an article in your issue of the 27th instant, headed "Visiting the Rapids," and in which you criticise the man-agement of Rupert's Land Industrial school, and speak untruthfully and unkindly of its officers; and I ask for a short space in your paper, that I short space in your paper, that I

may offer some correctio "When I was told that the mayor of Winnipeg and the board of trade proposed having a lunch at the industrial school on their return from the rapids, I said I would be pleased to have them here, and would show them carefully through every depart-ment of our school. Was that dis-

courteous?
When asked if he could assist us in preparing a lunch, I said they would welcome to the dining-hall tables, chairs and dishes, and we could give them roast beef and pickles, good bread and butter, and all the tea and coffee they wished to use. Was that discourteous, sir? So far, all will agree with me that it was not. But I made one stipulation which the men composing the delegation evidently considered discourteous, and which has led to the slanderous and untrue criticism which you publish of our

"These children fall a prey to the evil of drink only too easily, and if, as you state in your paper, the officers who try to guard them against such evils in their childhood's days, have no 'love' for their pupils and do not know or care what the word means, then, what can be said of those gentlemen who were so angry because they were refused permission to bring school to be used in the presence of

'these poor wards of the country?' "This matter of having whiskey into the school has caused trouble in the past; the correspondence is still on file in this office, and I would have been guilty of criminal negligence and would have deserved the severest criticism if I had permitted any indulgence whatever. I am certain that every earnest and honest man will uphold me in the stand I have taken.

That I refused to loan the tables and chairs for use outside the institution is true, but my instructions from the department are to 'lend no-thing,' and I'try to obey orders, and am not blameworthy on this point.
"That I refused either hot or cold water is not true; I told them they could have both. In regard to the buildings, I must say that I do not think any person is capable of giving a fair criticism of the building from a ten minute inspection. One room and a hall were in the hands of the carpenters undergoing repairs, being kalsomined and painted, and were in the same state as they would be in thought it was time to leave and go home to bed. That is the reason that all the ministers are cursing that April day of 1832 when a man child was born to the late Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, then of Perth in one county of Lanark, Ontario.

S. D. of Lanark, Ontario.

S. D. S.

Ottawa, May 17.—As it is probable that Mr. Fiint, M. P., may take exception to some remarks made about his remarkable speech made on the Fairlie case it will be only fair to state what Mr. Flint said and all he said. But before doing so it will be necessary to give some of the facts that led up to his speech. It must be remembered that the debate was begun with a violent speech from Mr. Cameron, who demanded the official head of Mr. Fairlie at once. Mr. Cameron charged Mr. Fairlie with the publication of an insulting letter and with discourteous conduct. He said that Mr. Fairlie had made a scandalous charge against a minister of the crown, and that he ought to have been dismissed long ago. Mr. Cameron was followed by Mr. Jameson, who asserted that Mr. Fairlie with that Mr. Fairlie had made a scandalous charge against a minister of the crown, and that he ought to have been dismissed long ago. Mr. Cameron was followed by Mr. Jameson, who asserted that Mr. Fairlie was discourteous and that he was "an extreme temperance crank." Mr. Richardson came next, still more vehemently assalling Mr. Fairlie and teacher, is a gentleman of experience in dealing with Indian children, knows well how they should be handled, and is, I believe, more popular among the Indian children than any other teacher in Manitoba today. These children are taught what 'love' means in a way in which the writer of this ar-ticle never learned it—not that love which is a mere empty sound, but rather 'that love which worketh no ill to its neighbor, that charity which suffereth long and is kind—the same love which the Master taught. You speak of the necessity of the government either reforming or wiping out ment either reforming or wiping out these schools. That is just what they are trying to do. The present government sent me here on the recommendation of the superintendent of the Mohawk institution at Brantford, a man who knows more about Indian schools than any other man in Canada, and under whom I was trained, with instructions to reform the school; but it is a work that cannot be done in three weeks the length of time I

in three weeks, the length of time I have been in charge; and yet, when I make the attempt to reform and forbid whisky within the walls, you arouse me in your paper for being discourteous. I challenge the fullest investigation of my work and conduct of the school, by either the government or will be a supplementation. ment, or city council, or board of trade only, instead of spending two hours and ten minutes at a luncheon with champagne and whisky, and only fifteen minutes in the school-let them reverse the order, and give two hours for the inspection and fifteen minutes for lunch without whisky

and soda, and I will be content to and soda, and I will be content to bear their criticisms. Our school is clean, our children are as clean, as comfortably clothed and as happy as the children of any large family in Winnipes; their mental and moral training is just as careful, and prob-

duty, sir, and I daily ask God for strength to perform it fully and fear-lessly, even to the extent of forbidding so powerful a delegation as yours to bring whisky within its walls. "JOHN H. FAIRLIE,

"Rupert's Land Industrial School, Oct. 29th, 1896."

Mr. Cameron, Mr. Tarte and others declare that this letter is false and slanderous, but is is a remarkable circumstance that they were only able to show one thing in it which they were able to contradict, and this was a matter of which not one of them had personal knowledge, namely, the refusal of the hot water. As to the use of liquor, Mr. Cameron said, "There may have been champagne, possibly, I know nothing about that, I care nothing about that; there may have been some whiskey. Very likely there were cigars, but is that any justification for this official of the government sitting down deliberately and by implication, if not directly, making this scandalous charge against a minister of the crown." The scan dalous charge, according to Mr. Cameron, was "that the minister of public works went there on a big jamboree, indulging in champagne and whiskey and passing the intermediate moments in smoking, perhaps very had cigars." It will be seen that Mr. Fairlie made no such charge against the minister. We come next to the testimony of Mr. Jamieson, who got up the banquet. He says: "I asked the minister of public works on behalf of the city of Winnipeg, to a lunch, such as we are accustomed to give in that city. We in the city of Winnipeg are accustomed to treat gentlemen as they should be treated. We entertain them, especially gentlemen of official position like the minister of public works, as we think they should be entertained, and we wish to maintain the reputation for doing so. We did not wish to go down there and give the minister of public works anything but a decent kind of lunch, and I admit that amongst the drinkables given there was champagne." Further on Mr. Jamieson says: man, Mr. Fairlie, seems to be an extreme temperance crank. There is no doubt he did not treat us with the courtesy due to a minister of the crown. When I asked him if we might be entertained in the Industrial school he said it was against the rules of the department to allow any liquor to be introduced into the school. I admitted the force of the objection and said, then, Mr. Fairlie, we will have our lunch in the building adjacent to your school, but we propose to entered to entertain gentlemen in his posi-tion, and shall not be guided by your

wishes as to what we shall eat and drink at our lunch." Mr. Jamieson went on to suggest acts of discourtesy, but only discover-ed one, the refusal of the hot water, of which he seems to have had no personal knowledge. The only other person whose testimony we shall give Tarte was invited, as Mr. Jamieson admitted and as Mr. Fairlie states in his letter. The fact that his convivial associates did not convey the information is not Mr. Fairlie's fault. If, mation is not Mr. Fairlie's fanit. If, as Mr. Craig says, they declined to be separated from their liquor, that was their own affair. But this is what Mr. Tarte says about the visit: "I made up my mind that it was my duty to visit the school, and I knocked at the door. The door was open and I visited the school. I may say that the school was in very bad order indeed, but I had nothing to say against Mr. Fairlie, because he explained that he had been called up there only a few days before. When the visit was over Mr. Fairlie took me apart and told me of this incident." He said: "One of your friends telephoned me "One of your friends telephoned measking for the use of one of the rooms of the school. I asked him if liquor was to be served, and he answered that it was. I told him that I was a total abstainer and I thought it was a great deal better not to allow the use of one of the rooms of the school." I said to Mr. Fairlie, you did perfectly right. I did not use one word of reproach against him and one word of reproach against him and I do not bring one word of reproach against him today." Later in his against him today." Later in his speech, Mr. Tarte said that Mr. Fairlie's letter was false, but from these remarks of his own it does not appear where the false statements are. Mr. Davin read the Fairlie letter from beginning to end and asked Mr. Tarte to say what statement in it was false and to these categorical questions Mr. Tarte could not answer that any paragraph was untrue except that he did not think the feast lasted two hours. This of course was a matter of judgment, and the banqueters do not seem to be agreed upon it. In regard to the general conduct of the school, it might be said that the mayor of Selkirk, and the rector of the parish, have both written strong letters, speaking in the highest terms of Mr. Fairlie as manager of the school, and as a "conscientious and worthy gentleman." For a full understanding of the case, the violent attack of the Tribune upon ginning to end and asked Mr. Tarte the violent attack of the Tribune upon Mr. Fafrile ought to be given, as show-ing the provocation for his letter, but we leave the case as it is and give Mr. we leave the case as it is and give Mr. Filint's speech in full as officially reported, leaving to his constituents and his party in the maritime provinces, and the temperance people, to form their own opinions of the propriety of his course.

Mr. Flint.-As a total abstainer and one representing that element in the total abstinence party who endeavor on all occasions to act the part of gentilemen in our social relations with others who do not take precisely the same view of this subject that we do ourselves, I think this discussion, and the newspaper extracts that have been read amply prove that, whatever else the Rev. Mr. Fairlie may be, he is not a gentleman. He did not betray in any portion of his conduct as it has been recounted here the instincts of a gentleman in his treatment of these distinguished men who visited his school.

If every man who is a total abstainer and who happens, in the intercourse of society, to mingle with others who partake of wine and champagne is to be stigmatized as associated with drunkards and with persons who go on what are called jamborees when they associate together in luncheons, the comments in Mr. Fairlie's letter might be justified. I was amused at the ironical laughter and cheers from the other side of the house whenever champagne or whiskey or hot water was mentioned, these cheers and this was mentioned, these cheers and this laughter coming from gentlemen who every day mingle in the best social life of Ottawa, where hot water and champagne and whiskey at times are used without the slightest intimation or hint or an impropriety on the part of those who use them. I was surprised that gentlemen who see such refreshments customarily used in best society should uphold a man, whether he be a total abstainer or whatever he may be, who would endeavor in the public press to give the impression that simply because certain gentlementuse these refreshments or were present when they were used, they were a party of rowdies and were guilty of improper conduct. The only inference to be drawn from the letter of Mr. Fairlie, the inference that was drawn as shown by the comments of the tory press throughout Nova Scotia and elsewhere, was that my hon, friend, the minister of public works, was one of the most guilty parties in the mat-ter in countenancing and taking part in what is known in slang phrase as a jamboree. There is no reason why the hon, member for Durham (Mr. Craig) or myself, or any other of my hon, friends who are total abstainers might not have been joined in that condemnation if we had by accident accompanied that party visiting the industrial school. But I must say that had I been a minister of the crown, had I been a simple member of this parliament supporting this government, and been of that party, and seen the use that was made of the letter of the Rev. Mr. Fairlie, and been, a witness of the discourtesy, the gross and unpardonable discourtesy of a public servant in his treatment of these gentlemen, I would have had his official head in twenty-four hours. I say it is intolerable that a public man should be treated in this way, and I think that the whole course and conduct of this gentleman shows that he purposely did all he could to make the isit of these gentlemen as disagreeable as possible. Even if these gen tlemen did call for hot water for the liquor which they considered perfectly proper to partake of, what busiwas it of his to interfere with their enjoyment? Was he to assume that they were guilty of improper conduct unworthy in a public school? My hon. friend from Lisgar (Mr. Richardson) has said in regard to his refusal of the school room for the pur-pose of luncheon that it might be justifiable on other grounds, and that he might in a dignified manned plead-

when the rest of his conduct is expersonal knowledge. The only other person whose testimony we shall give is that of Mr. Tarte himself. Mr. Tarte says that he went to St. Andrew's as a guest of the city of Winnipeg and that they had lunch; he was surprised that he was not invited to visit the Industrial school, as he was a minister. But it appears that Mr. Subsequently writing this absolutely false letter on the subsect. false letter on the subject. I think it was the duty of the government to have dismissed that man, and I for one would heartly have supported the administration in such dismissal. During this debate there was an in-teresting interlude of discussion on the question of dismissals and on the coercion of federal officials in the

coercion of federal officials in the Quebec elections. Mr. Bergeron read an interesting circular which was sent out on the eve of the Quebec election to the employes of the Beauharnois canal, most of whom have been appointed on the recommendation of the member of the county, Mr. Bergeron. member of the county, Mr. Bergeron. To these conservative employes the following circular was sent:

"Beauharnois, 10th May, 1897.

Sir—I am asked to inform you that it would be better for you not to vote at the election which takes place tomorrow, for in doing so you take the risk of losing your place. It is left to you to act in your interest.

By Order of the Committee."

This letter, Mr. Bergeron says, was sent to all the conservative employes and that afterwards Mr. Tarte's own son appeared on the scene and occu-

son appeared on the scene and occu-pled a room at the Larocque house in Valleyfield. Mr. Bergeron was there himself, and he stated that "the em-ployes of the canal went into this room one after another, and the landlord one after another, and the landlord of the hotel mentioned the fact to me, and said that Mr. Tarte, jr., was confessing them." These men were brought in there, and the consequence was that the next day they voted for the liberal candidate and against their

own convictions. The work of the session goes on slowly enough. The house should have been in committee either on the tariff or on the estimates five days last week, but as a matter of fact their last week, but as a matter of fact their tariff is not yet ready. Mr. Fielding has been hearing delegations every day and mentioned in the house that he was now considering their requests and would make such changes as were deemed necessary. Supporters of the government find that they were slightly mistaken in assuming that the tariff as brought down would be first. There are to be some changes. firal. There are to be some changes without doubt, but how many and what they will be is not known.

In the meantime the estimates are before the house, but even they move the some they move the some they move the some the some they move the some the some the some the some the some than the some

very slowly. The committee is not yet a third of the way through the yet a third of the way through the book, and there are two sets of sup-plementaries to come down, one for the current year and one for next year. There are various reasons for the delay; in the first place it is often quite late in the day before the house gets into committee, because when orders of day are called various mat-ters of grievance are brought up and corders of day are called various matters of grievance are brought up and these sometimes bring on a long discussion. On two occasions the whole day was spent in these debates. The last one was brought on, not by an opposition member, but by Mr. Cameron, a strong government supporter, who denounced the ministers for not dismissing more conservatives, and especially Mr. Fairlie of Manitoba.

LUYALIST CONCERT. A Highly Interesting Entertainment by

The Paper Written by I. Allen Jack Read During the Evening.

the W. C. T. U.

The local branch of the W. C. T. U. held an interesting loyalist concert in Centenary church Sunday school room on 18th inst. Rev. John Read occupied the chair and a most interesting programme was carried out, after which refreshments were served.

A feature of the evening was the reading of a paper written expressly

for the occasion by I. Allen Jack. It was as follows: "There are many propositions which society approves, almost if not entirely without question, because they are plausible and easily understood. There are not many, even among the energetic, who do not sh the labor of thinking, and who are not content to generally accept, as rules for conduct, the results or supposed results of others' thoughts. Hence it happens that creeds, dogmas, maxims, often hamper and contract the opinions and actions of the accept them without having taken the trouble to understand their true origin, use and intention. There can be but little doubt that the presence if not the preponderance, of narrow-minded, ignorant and self sufficient bigots and pedants has largely contributed to the common acceptance of the proposition, regarded by some as almost scriptural "That, so long as a man does right, it makes no difference what he thinks or believes." What a happy solution of pressing problems for men of action. But is it a solution? Assuredly it is not; from any point of view, religious, philosophical or political, it deserves to be con-demned; at its best it is but a flimsy make shift for the indolent, a soporific for that part of man's nature which should always be ready for duty. "He who does good on the spur of the moment," says a modern author, "usually sows a seed of dissension in the trench of time." Thought and action are, properly, each the complement of the other, and when thought does not precede action and action does not follow thought, failure almost inevit-

ably results. "The historian Froude, in a some what pessimistic mood and to belittle politicians with whom he can in no wise sympathize, contrasts the men of action, especially the grand old sea-dogs of the last century with British parliamentarians of today, who expend their energies in florid orations. Putting aside the prejudice which inspires the conclusion to the disparagement of the moderns it must be admitted that it contains some

"It is perhaps not quite fair to our own age to be forever searching among the memorials of those who among the memorials of those who long ago entered into rest for ensamples of the highest types of human excelence. To do so, however, does not necessarily suggest a wholly unfavorable implication as to the living; for it is very possible for every age to have some special virtues as well as some marked defects. May it not be, for instance, that those of earlier periods were unduly influenced by prejudice, and that those of the by prejudice, and that whose of the nineteenth century, while striving to be unprejudiced and to cultivate charity, are too unwilling to form and retain honest, proper or even neces-

retain honest, proper or even necessary convictions.

"The man who most effectually proves himself to be an image of his Creator is he in whom the three qualities, intelligence, affection and energy are invariably co-factors. In the sphere of the most exalted politics and in other, if not in all, respects the persistently loyal Anglo-Americans of the revolutionary period generally attained to this standard of manhood.

"In one particular the earnest members of the two great parties concerned in the revolution were not

bers of the two great parties concerned in the revolution were not divided, for they were all patriotic. But while it is only fitting that we should love the land in which we live for its human associations, its visible and sensible charms and its beneficial products, we should not, in any wise, ignore that which is largely invisible, impalpable and abstract, its mode of government. The revolutionists considered the future prospects rather than the past history of their country and, intensely self-reliant and self-regarding, largely or wholly disregarded the sentiments which the Loyalists deemed indispensable, reverence for existing authority and antipathy to the segregation of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"It is now scarcely possible to deter-

Anglo-Saxon race.

"It is now scarcely possible to determine whether the general result of the revolution should or should not be regarded as, in every respect, regrettable. There are, however, many reasons to believe that the relations which existed between the mother country and the old colonies could not have been maintained much longer than they were. That the contention of the Loyalists was not based upon sentiment alone and that it was sustained by clear, soher and correct prophetic insight is unquestionable. This indeed is sufficiently proved by the existence today of the Canadian provinces possessed, separately and conjointly, of constitutions which, if not entirely above criticism, are easily capable of being moulded to the satisfaction of the loftiest human aspirations.

"It would be well for Canada and the empire if, in the place of the to frequent opportunists and pseudo o even real utilitarians, she could se cure such men as the Loyalists were to act as her counsellors and guides. Who among those who think can fail to respect, even if he does not follow the man with fixed purposes founded

on honest convictions, who disdains on honest convictions, who disdains to obey, but, on the contrary, strives to control that normally uncertain, changeful and unreliable quantity, public opinion? Theologians recognize three kinds of martyrs: those who, like the innocents slain by Herod, are such only in fact; those Herod, are such only in fact; those who, like the evangelist unharmed by the boiling oil, are simply martyrs in will; lastly those who, like St. Stephen, are martyrs both in will and deed. The Loyalists, even when they did not lay down their lives, considering their enormous losses and deprivations, may fairly be classed at least as quasi-martyrs in will and deed. as quasi-martyrs in will and deed. Would that their descendants and professing disciples might recognize the truth that loyalty does not consist in mere lip service, in fervid speeches or poetical expressions, and that it should be manifested, whenever occasion offers, by generosity and real self-sacrifice."

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Washington, May 19,-The Alaskan oundary treaty was considered by the senate committee on foreign relations today. This treaty was sent to the senate during the last congress and its text published by the Associated Press at the time. The committee on foreign relations reported it to congress expired the treaty went back to the committee, and it now comes up for consideration for the first time in the 56th congress. The treaty pro-vides for fixing the definite location of the 141st meridian, but a question has arisen as to whether the summit of Mt. St. Elias, as provided in the treaty, should be determined upon as the starting point. Senators Foraker Clark and Turpie were appointed a sub-committee to fully investigate the

HAD CAUSE.

Irene-What's the matter with you and George? I haven't seen him in the act of worshipping you for nearly a week.

Maud-He's jealous of my new 1897 bicycle.—Chicago Tribune.

NOT FOR YOUR MONEY

But for Humanity Sake

A Minister of the Gospel, having suffered for over 15 years with Nervous Weakness, etc., has at last obtained a complete cure, the particulars of which will gladly be sent free of charge to any

man similarly afflicted.

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