General Business.

WORTH A GUINEA
A BOTTLE,
SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND
FOR
CROUP,
COUGHS
& COLDS.
50 - YEARS - IN - USE.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Millinery Opening
—AT—

THE BOUQUET.

Grand display of Easter Millinery at the Bouquet on Thursday and Friday,

APRIL 9TH AND 10TH !

The undersigned cordially invites her patrons and the public generally to the Bouquet, on the above days, to inspect the latest novelties in trimmed millinery, consisting of pattern hats and bonnets selected from the celebrated Paris, English and American Modistes, as well as a dazzling display of the latest freaks of fashion in Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons and Millinery novelties.

A SURPRISE TO ALL.

will be the moderate prices at which the most stylish, the richest, the rarest, the most exclusive trimmed and untrimmed millinery ever shown in Chatham can be obtained at the Bouquet.

JOSIE NOONAN.

NOONAN BLOCK.

FLOUR AND FEED
DEPOT.

SHORTS,
BRAN,
CORNMEAL,
CRACKED FEED,
HAY AND OATS,
Water St., Chatham.
E. A. STRANG.

NOTHING TOO GOOD
FOR CHRISTMAS.
C. WARMUNDE
IS OFFERING
SPECIAL BARGAINS
—IN—
WTCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY,
Silverware & Novelties,

during the holidays. All new goods. Give him a call

We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all.

C. WARMUNDE. EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER
Fallen Corner, Chatham, N. B.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To John B. Scott, Joseph Plamondon and Amadee Joseph Auger, all of Jacquet River in the parish of Durham, County of Restigouche and Province of New Brunswick all mill owners and all others whom it shall or may concern.

Public notice is hereby given that there will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described at Jacquet River, aforesaid on Saturday, the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1896, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following lands and premises, namely :—All and singular that certain lot or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the Parish of Durham, aforesaid and described as follows: Bounded on the south by the Queen's Highway, on the west by lands owned and occupied by Robert McMillan, on the north east by the Jacquet River, extending along the same two hundred and ninety seven yards, and on the east by lands occupied by Robert Comacher, extending along the said last mentioned lands eighty three yards, said above described lot of land, being that part lying north of the Queen's Highway, of a certain lot of land conveyed to William Winton from John McMillan and Mary his wife by deed bearing date the first day of November, A. D. 1881 and duly recorded in the office of the Registrar of deeds in and for the said County of Restigouche, as number 2522 in Book "O" pages 180 & 181 of said Records, and the title to the said above described land and premises, being afterwards vested in the said John B. Scott Joseph Plamondon and Amadee Joseph Auger, was afterwards transferred by the said last mentioned parties to William Winton and Isabella his wife, by indenture of mortgage bearing date the tenth day of June, A. D. 1886 and registered in the office of the said Registrar of Deeds, the nineteenth day of June A. D. 1886, as number 3234, on pages 710, 711, 712, 713 and 714 in Book H of said Records, which said indenture of mortgage was on the third day of November A. D. 1887, assigned to James G. Ross of the City of Quebec in the Province of Quebec merchant.

Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, standing and being and the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or appertaining.

The said above described land and premises with the buildings and improvements thereon, are sold under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in the said indenture of mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the principal money and interest thereby secured.

Dated the eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1896.

FRANK ROSS.
Sole Executor of estate of James G. Ross Assignee of Mortgagees.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To Isabella Traer of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick widow of Leopold George Frederick Traer late of Chatham, aforesaid, spirit merchant, deceased, Victoria Isabella Traer and Mabel Jane Hutchison Traer also of Chatham, in the said County; the executors, administrators and assigns of Leopold George Frederick Traer aforesaid deceased and all others whom it shall or may in any way concern.

Public notice is hereby given that there will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the post office, in the town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, on Friday, the twenty fourth day of April, next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the following lands and premises namely :—

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the Parish of Chatham aforesaid, on the northerly side of Wellington Street abutted and bounded as follows, namely :—Commencing at the northwesterly corner of the lands and premises formerly owned and occupied by John Brown Esq. merchant; thence running northerly along the westerly side line of said lands and premises, two hundred and sixteen feet, thence westerly at right angles to the first mentioned or easterly boundary line two hundred and twenty four feet, thence southerly at right angles to the northerly boundary line one hundred and ninety nine feet; thence easterly at right angles to the westerly boundary line and parallel with Wellington Street two hundred and twenty four and one half feet to the place of beginning and containing one and one half acres more or less, being the piece of land on which the said Leopold George Frederick Traer resided, and also the premises on which William Wilson of Chatham, merchant, resides, and were conveyed to the said Lepold George Frederick Traer by the executors of the late Joseph Cunard by deed dated the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1854, as by reference thereto will fully appear. Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or appertaining

The above property is sold under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage bearing date the seventh day of November A. D. 1881 registered in the Records of the County of Northumberland on the sixteenth day of November A. D. 1881 in volume 61 of the County Records pages 65, 66, 67 and 68 and numbered 62 in said volume and made between the said Leopold George Frederick Traer and Isabella Traer his wife, of the one part and Samuel J. Samuel of the other part, which said mortgage was on the twelfth day of August A. D. 1886 duly assigned to the undersigned default having been made in the payment of the principal money and interest secured by the said mortgage.

Dated this 6th day of January A. D. 1896.

ELIZABETH CAMPBELL MILLER McFARLANE
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - APRIL 23, 1896.

A Few Comparisons.

The Northumberland News appears to be easily moved to tears over the condition it pretends to believe the country is in because of its public debt. The trouble with it is that it accepts as political gospel whatever it sees in other Grit papers of Ontario and Quebec, nearly all of which—like Sir Richard Cartwright—seem to find a melancholy satisfaction in preaching from the text of Canadian desolation. The News says :—

"A THOUSAND DOLLARS AN HOUR."

"Under the above head the London Advertiser furnishes its readers with the following brief but suggestive statement of the debt of Canada and the amount that the hard-working taxpayers of the country, who find it difficult to make both ends meet, have to contribute to meet the interest. If after reading it the electors do not consider that this country needs a change of ministry at Ottawa, and it is their imperative duty if they are in favor of honest government, to assist in turning the boodlers out, we have formed a wrong estimate of the temper of the Canadian people."

The News proceeds to reproduce some figures from the Advertiser, the principal object of which is to show that Canada pays interest on its debt at the rate of $1,000 an hour. Well, what if it does? Before we come to the same conclusion the News jumped at it would be well to consider how Canada compares with other countries in the matter of debt and taxation and, also, whether the party who would come in if we "turned the boodlers out," are not, from a debt-contracting point of view, the worse of the two.

A country's debt is a heavy or light burden, as may be determined by its ability to carry it, and that, in turn, depends upon the debt's amount, per head of population and the value of the population as creators of wealth. Grit papers may repudiate the idea, but we believe Canadians are not inferior, in this latter respect, to the average of other civilised peoples. If they are not, and if they do not owe more per head than others, or in fact, owe less, it follows that the cry of blue ruin and "turn the boodlers out" because we have a debt, is a cheap and childish way of endeavoring to create political capital.

Adopting this as a fair argumentative basis we give a little list of countries having public debts, showing, in round numbers, what they amount to by the per capita test, which is the only true one. Some of them pay interest not only at the rate of $1,000 an hour but $10,000!

Country.	Debt per head of Population.
Canada	$ 60 00
Natal	64 00
Cape of Good Hope	78 00
Western Australia	187 00
Victoria	194 00
New South Wales	221 00
Tasmania	235 00
New Zealand	285 00
South Australia	311 00
Queensland	341 00

The foregoing are British colonies, or dependencies. Great Britain—which is our highest and best model—has a public debt of $84 per head; France owes $155 per head, while Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, and other countries of the old world owe far more per head of their population than we do. The same is true of Argentina, Peru and Uruguay in South America. Why then should Canada, which owes less per head than any one of all these countries—be represented by a certain class of its own papers as on the verge of ruin.

Another fair consideration in connection with the public debt is public taxation—that is, what the people are called upon to pay per head into the public revenue. Let us see how we stand in Canada in comparison with some other British countries in this regard. Here are some of them :—

Canada,	pays	per head	$ 5.91
Mauritius,	"	"	6.30
Gambia	"	"	6.51
Turks Island	"	"	6.65
Newfoundland	"	"	7.20
Bermuda	"	"	8.48
United Kingdom	"	"	9.47
New South Wales	"	"	12.18
South Australia	"	"	12.40
Victoria	"	"	13 67
Australasia	"	"	14.29
Tasmania	"	"	16.01
New Zealand	"	"	16 73
Queensland	"	"	17.82
Western Australia	"	"	24.12

What a wail would go up from the papers of the foregoing countries if they were "calamity howlers" of the News type!

In reference to the cry of "turn the boodlers out" because the debt of Canada has been increased, the absurdity of it will be manifest when it is applied in this way :—that if we are to measure a party's "boodleism" by the ratio in which the public debt is increased under its rule, then the Mackenzie government were the greater sinners, for they increased the net debt at the rate of $8.102.721 a year during their regime, while the yearly increase since that time has averaged less than $7,000,000. No intelligent and unbiased person will claim that the Mackenzie government should be censured because the net debt of Canada was only $99.848.462 in 1873, but had risen to 140.362.069 in 1878—the year they went out of power—for it is well known that they were engaged in carrying on public works of great importance to Canada, works which were essential to its development. The present Government has had to do the same thing during the eighteen years since. In 1884—5 and 6 they increased the net debt by $64.692.392 but those were the years in which great obligations were incurred on account of the Pacific Railway, to push it to completion and give to Canada a trans-continental line which, for rapidity and thoroughness of construction and the material national development which it promoted, pushed the Dominion to a foremost place amongst the progressive countries of the world. Obligations must be contracted for railways, canals, piers, and other works necessary to build up the country and equip it for carrying on its business and maintaining its commercial advantages, and those who go about whining over the fact that we have a debt, instead of considering and giving our public men of both parties credit for the great results which have been achieved through the expenditure of the money borrowed, are worse than childish. It is this whining over a deplorable condition of the country, which does not exist, but is the constant burden of the Laurier-Cartwright cry, simply because they think the people will be induced to believe in it and vote them into power, that has disgusted the best Liberals of the country, and led them to leave the Grits in the political slough of despond they have created for themselves. Well-informed Canadians know that their country is amongst the most prosperous and best governed in the world, the proof of which is sufficiently furnished in the fact that Canada's credit never stood better in the great financial centres of Europe than it does at the present time and that its securities are sought at as low a rate of interest as those of the most favored borrowers. The News will, therefore, bring itself more in line with the people of New Brunswick if it will engage in some better occupation than that of reproducing and approving of the jeremiads of the London Advertiser and other papers of its class. We should study the condition of the country for ourselves, and not be so ready as the News is to accept and endorse the political clap-trap sent down to us from the Ontario and Quebec Grit propaganda which orginated the unrestricted reciprocity policy in 1891 and has replaced it with that of calamity howling in 1896.

Prohibition in Politics.

The prohibition convention held here last Thursday was remarkable neither for numbers nor enthusiasm. Owing to the scant notice given, many sound temperance men were not present, and some who were present were voted down in endeavoring to obtain some broader ground of political action than the narrow pathway along which the few extremists love to tread.

It is unfortunate that movements of this nature which have for their object the betterment of mankind, should fall into the hands of a set of men whose political and moral horizon has been so narrowed by early prejudices and limited contact with life and its practical conditions and sympathies, that there is no room for those who might make the organizations a power for good.

The great danger threatening the state to-day is political impurity. It is the duty of every good citizen to do all in his power to lessen this evil. Rum and money are considered and employed as necessary factors in every election contest. This state of affairs is not approved of by the majority, but there being no organized opposition to the debauching of the electorate of the country, the majority stand as passive spectators, while an organized and aggressive minority take charge of the constituencies and manipulate the elections to suit themselves.

Why does this state of affairs exist? Why do not our prohibitory alliances step in and stop it? Do not the electors who are opposed to this state of affairs largely outnumber those who perpetuate it? They certainly do; but the difficulty is not far to seek. The few extremists who manage to get charge of temperance work lay down such a narrow platform that only a small minority of the ultra-puritanical can stand upon it. And the ultra-puritanical are invariably, as in the days of yore, the ultra-tyrannical. Anyone who cannot subscribe to their articles of faith is promptly read out of the work. Consequently, men of influence are debarred from taking an active part in temperance work and the cause is left in the hands of a few who do little save talk and pass resolutions.

An instance of the narrowness above mentioned may here be cited.—When "the plan of political action" was being passed, section by section, a discussion arose over the wording of the first section which was that "there is no question in politics so vital to the moral and financial prosperity of Canada as the prohibition of the liquor traffic." Two or three delegates thought the wording should be changed and that the section should read that there was no moral or political question of more importance than prohibition. These gentlemen very justly urged that there were other questions of as much importance as this one, and that it was unjust to those of broader views to make the platform so narrow that only the extremists could subscribe to it. After a lengthy discussion only five delegates out of the fourteen attending voted nay to the wording of the section.

A few men of narrow, extremist views have formulated the plan of political action, of which the above is a sample section, and they are calling upon all temperance people to join the Alliance and thus bind themselves to support and defend their platform, which is to be the constitution of the organization. Any one who will venture to criticise this constitution, or who fails to subscribe to it will be looked upon with suspicion, or promptly scheduled as an enemy of the cause by the illogical and shortsighted reformers who displayed such a lack of political sagacity at last Thursday's convention.

The Mayoralty.

It is understood that Hon. Mr. Snowball, will, at the continued solicitation of leading citizens, who, months ago, who desired him to allow himself to be chosen as the first Mayor of Chatham, accede to their wishes. When he was absent in England, two or three gentlemen, for ulterior purposes, started a requisition for another very popular man, assuring those whose signatures they solicited that Mr. Snowball would not accept the position. This action has, of course, complicated the matter somewhat, but considering the importance of the interests involved and the necessity for having the organization of the town in the hands of our most experienced men, there ought to be no difficulty in the misunderstanding being amicably settled. If the gentleman for whom the requisition was got up, under the circumstances stated, has a desire to participate in civic management—and men of his high character and position are certainly the most desirable for the work—his unopposed return as an alderman for the ward in which he lives at this election, and for the mayoralty at the next—when he would have the experience any man who is new to representative position requires to properly equip him for the duties—would be assured. Let the friends of Senator Snowball and Dr. J. B. Benson, or the gentlemen, themselves, arrange the matter, for it would be very undesirable that there should be any contest over the mayoralty.

Prorogation! Dissolution! Election!

A despatch to the ADVANCE from Ottawa says prorogation is to take place to-day, Thursday, dissolution Friday, nomination June 16th and polling twenty-third!

A Lost Cause.

New Brunswick liberalism is about killed-off. Under the old Liberal party, New Brunswickers were generally dominant in the public affairs of the country. Those of our public men who have become Grits instead of Liberals,—but who still cling to the delusion that they are Liberals—appear to be contented with a back seat in the party of that name, concerning whose traditions New Brunswickers care very little. That is why the Liberal-Conservative party has in its ranks about all the old liberals who think for themselves instead of shouting for any kind of policy Messrs. Laurier and Cartwright are disposed to decide to run an election on. In 1891 it was Unrestricted Reciprocity that those "heavenly twins" of Ontario and Quebec threw at them and instructed them to shout for; this year, it will be some new impracticability in political economy, and they will hurrah for it even more enthusiastically than if they understood it. Their principal policy just now is to run with a certain intolerant western majority against constitutional rights. Next month they will have some assorted and modified platforms which they think they will be able to adjust to eastern intelligence—and they will miss it as usual.

St. John Letter.

"PURELY PERSONAL" — THE MARKETS— GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

The uninitiated are apt to look with a good deal of awe and some envy upon such people as Mr. Braine Lesse and Miss Lilly Whyte, whose movements are carefully noted in the "personal" columns of the newspapers. This is because they do not know that these notices are generally written by the persons to whom they refer and that their publication is paid for by the line, just as Professor Pedal pays for the advertisements of his Celebrated Corn Cure. The London Times has a graduated scale of prices for the publication of these notices; thus for "The beautiful, accomplished and altogether exquisite miss," or "that famous leader in fashionable society now," the price is a guinea a line, while plain "Miss Sue Andaus" and modest "Mr. Yarde Stykke" get off for a shilling. I have been constrained to make this explanation by a perusal of the "Table Gossip" in the Boston Globe of the 12th inst., where in a paragraph of more than 60 lines I am informed that at the horse show on Monday, Mrs. John L. Gardner looked uncommonly well in a new toilet. Her gown was a soft white silk with a narrow black stripe. A quantity of fine lace gave it a blouse effect in front and on this glistened her long string of diamonds. The bonnet was not a bit en suite, being a butterfly-shaped affair of iridescents with a spray of wild roses towering from the centre of the crown. Reading on, I find in another paragraph that "on Tuesday evening Mrs. John L. Gardner witnessed the performance of Magna from a balcony seat at the Boston museum," while in another paragraph it is told that "on Tuesday evening Mrs. John L. Gardner's box at the horse show was occupied by Miss Sargent who entertained a party of young friends," and still further on, that "Mrs. John L. Gardner was an interested auditor at the Æolian concerts Tuesday afternoon and Tuesday evening." Is that all? Not by a long shot. At the Artists festival in Copley Hall on Wednesday evening, Mrs. John L. Gardner arrived shortly after 12 o'clock and was immediately escorted to the throne of the calif, and for her especial enjoyment Mr. Wallace De Land Came executed the "Nautch" dance. Mrs. Gardner wore a Turkish costume of dull green satin, embroidered in gold and studded with jewels. She wore a pale green and gold headdress, and her face veil, or mask, was thickly studded with jewels. While she remained she received no end of attention, and was the observed of all. I am not yet done with Mrs. John L. Gardner. The Globe says in another paragraph "on Thursday evening Mrs. John L. Gardner entertained successively quite a number of friends at the horse show," and in another column Mrs. John L. Gardner says: Mrs. Gardner looked uncommonly well. Her gown was a pale blue moire glace cut in a fashion which set off her figure to perfection. The only trimming was a collar of rare point lace. In this were pinned a number of turquoise and diamond ornaments.

Now, who is Mrs. John L. Gardner?
I know Mrs. Winslow.
I know Lydia Pinkham.
I know Mother Siegel.
But I don't know Mrs. Gardner.
And who is John L. Gardner and what is he doing?

Perhaps he is at home nursing the baby.

Perhaps he is resting quietly under the daisies. For his sake I hope he is.

At the age of 99 years and eleven months Alexander McKenzie died at Granville, N. S. last Saturday.

Edmund Coburn, of Calais, found dead last Wednesday with a bullet hole through his head, is supposed to have committed suicide.

There are four steamers, four barques, two brigantines and 36 schooners in port uncleared. Coastwise trade is brisk but freights are low.

Steamer Lake Superior arrived from Liverpool and Steamer Warwick sailed for Glasgow yesterday.

Two sluggers, Arch Green of this city and Dan. Scott of Fredericton, are in jail for engaging in a prize fight in a hall on Union street last Wednesday night.

At great risk to his own life John Armstrong, an I. C. R. employe, saved a young lad from being run over by a shunting engine at the Union depot last Wednesday night.

Beaver Harbor, in Charlotte County is not a very pretentious place but it is of a good deal of importance to the men who go down to the sea in ships. During the year ending 31st of March last it afforded refuge for 427 sailing vessels and 17 steamers.

Fishermen in the harbor are harvesting from 600 to 1200 gaspereaux per boat nightly. They sell for fifty cents per 100.

New Brunswick has upwards of 70 graduates of McGill college and some of them will meet here to night to form a provincial association.

The discovery that a second forged school bond for $2000 had been hypothecated at the Bank of British North America by Dr. J. E. March has been the sensation of the week. At the investigation yesterday Dr. March was on the stand, but about all the information got out of him was that he received the bond in good faith from a man, now dead, whose name he declined to disclose. This he will of course be compelled to do before the whole investigation is finished, or go to jail for contempt. I think the mystery surrounding this case will be cleared up before it is ended.

Mr. A. H. Bell who began the manufacture of the Bell cigars in this city about a dozen years ago has recently established a branch factory in Calais for the accommodation of Brother Jonathan, who declares that he cannot exist without such cigars as he smoked while touring in the maritime provinces. The Bell is a handsome, mild cigar that burns freely and pleases the smoker. It is undoubtedly the most popular cigar made in Canada and the only one for which there is any considerable demand in the United States.

George S. DeForest & Sons report considerable activity in the markets. Ontario flours are ten to fifteen cents higher; beans are firmer, and as seeding time comes on fewer are being offered by the farmers, and a slight advance may be looked for anytime. Sugar has advanced one-eighth cent in New York this week and is now three-eighths of a cent per pound higher in the States than in Canada so that it is not improbable that a firmer advance in our local markets will take place in the near future. Some very nice codfish have arrived and are offered at ten cents reduction in price. Barbadoes molasses continues to arrive in small quantities; the price in Barbadoes has dropped again and we may look for quotations here to drop to 29 or 30 cents when the next steamer arrives in St. John. The New Orleans molasses which shows rather better value, is now arriving freely and meeting a ready sale. Cornmeal has advanced five cents; oatmeal is ten cents lower.

EDWARD EDWARDS.

St. John, April 17.

IN MEMORIAM.

Rev. John Samuel Knight died at the Hotel Dieu Chatham a few minutes after midnight on Thursday morning last.

Father Knight was born on the 15th Sept. 1864, at Bathurst, N. B., where his parents resided before removing to Chatham. At Chatham he was a bright pupil of the Christian Brothers while they had charge of St. Michael's College. In 1883 he was sent by the Bishop to the Urban College of the Propaganda, Rome, where he became endeared to all, both professors and students, by his genial, kind qualities of heart, and his clear head.

Having completed his course of studies he was ordained Priest, on Easter Saturday, April 20, 1889. Returning home to Chatham on the 17th August, he was appointed Secretary to the Bishop whom he accompanied in many of the pastoral visits in the diocese. His health declined after a severe attack of the grippe or influenza from which he recovered, but had relapses in lighter form, until it ended in pulmonary consumption.

In Feb. 1894 he went, for more convenient medical treatment and nursing, to the Hotel-Dieu, where he remained, until the time of his death, receiving the most satisfactory medical attendance on the part of doctors, and the most assiduous, skilful nursing on the part of the good Sisters of that institution, which in the opinion of all his friends prolonged his life by many months. The quiet holy atmosphere of the Hotel Dieu, the kind professional visits of his medical advisors and of the nursing sisters noiselessly moving to give their attendance so acquiesced, the daily visits of his own relatives and of other esteemed and cherished friends, including his brother-priests,—all tended to soothe an affliction which could not fail of being great both to himself and his friends. The twofold desire of preserving for the ends for which God had given it, his bodily health, made him on the one hand, solicitous to follow the advice and prescriptions of his medical advisor, whom he gratefully appreciated and esteemed, and, on the other hand he wished not to go contrary to God's will by being over-solicitous about anything else but "the one thing necessary" the salvation of his soul. This happy blending, in desire, of the two fold success—both of bodily health and of spiritual prosperity, the former being always subordinate and subsidiary to the latter, was evident in all his expressions and movements. But as there is no other name under Heaven by which we may be saved, but that of Jesus, and as He tells us that if any one wish to be His disciple, let him take up his cross and follow Him; so, patience and resignation in sufferings self-denial, charity and humility, such as our Lord set us an example of when He washed the feet of His disciples and when he died for us on the Cross, is the true practical rule for the faithful Christian. This, the invalid young priest saw exemplified in the lives of the good Sisters who nursed him, as well as in the rules and aims of their Institute. Active charity in the work of the Good Samaritan, instructing the little ones of the flock in everything good and useful, contemplating the Word of God in their morning meditations and chanting in choir the psalms of Divine Praise, constitute their usual, daily occupations: their silent, patient, uncomplaining endurance of all the little ills and inconveniences of life, whether affecting their persons by bodily ailment, or their community by the false ideas and misunderstandings of those who speak ill of them without cause, who blaspheme what they know not, recall the words of the Divine Master: "Blessed are ye when men revile you and speak all manner of evil against you, untruly, for My sake: be glad and rejoice, for I say to you your reward is very great!" This assurance of their spouse sweetens the bitterest chalice, is balm to the wounded, sensitive heart!

Passing more than the last two years of his life in the midst of such surroundings, it is no wonder that the good young priest edified all who visited or saw him. His life he had consecrated to God; and God gave him, in his last illness, so many graces and consolations, that he may be said truly to have had a fortaste of Heaven!

The funeral took place on Saturday morning last beginning at nine o'clock.

Before Mass, the obsequies began by the removing, in procession of clergy and altar-boys preceded by the cross and acolytes, of the coffin from the parlor of the Episcopal Residence, whither it had been brought on the preceding day from the Hotel Dieu, to the catafalque in front of the altar. The Rev. Wm. Varrily, Rector of Bathurst Village, where Father Knight was born and baptized, conducted this first part of the sacred function. Then, at the foot of the altar, the celebrant and his assistants commenced the solemn Requiem Mass.

The Rt. Rev. James Rogers, D. D., Bishop of Chatham, was celebrant.

Rev. Simon J. Crumley, Deacon; Rev. Francis C. P. Campbell, sub-deacon; Rev. Edwd. J. Murdoch (who was present with Father Knight at the moment of death) was assistant priest in cope.

Rev. Fathers Dixon and E. P. Wallace were Masters of Ceremonies. The other priests present in the Sanctuary were—Revs. John Carter, E. J. McAuley, M. F. Richard, Andrew Benube and Wilfrid Sormany. Many others sent telegrams expressing sympathy, and regretting their inability to come to the obsequies, because they could not get back to their respective churches for their Sunday duties, from which they knew that even the Bishop could not dispense them without very grave reasons of necessity, which in this case did not exist.

At the end of Mass the Rev. Alexander Thompson D. D., vice-Rector of St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish, N. S. (who during the time in which they were fellow-students at the Propaganda, Rome, was the intimate friend of deceased) preached a most touching and exquisite sermon.

Then followed the Libera, at the end of which the Bishop, in a few touching sentences, expressed his thanks to the learned preacher and all the other reverend gentleman present—to the members of the C. M. B. A. and the St. Michael's Total Abstinence Society, and the other respected friends present, not members of their religious communion, as well as to the members of his own flock, for this new mark of kind sympathy and good-will. He felt it a pleasing duty to bear testimony to the kind goodness of heart and intelligent, correct understanding of their respective duties as good neighbors and upright fellow-citizens, which always distinguished the people of Chatham and the surrounding country. Though of different communions—all faithful to their own principles, but respecting the rights of others—they united in works of charity and humanity, doing to others what they would like others to do to them, and not interfering with the respective rights and just civil liberty of each other. He prayed God to bless them all, and to preserve them in peace and charity.

The Band played the Dead March in Saul and the procession organized, the band leading, with the C. M. B. A. next, followed by the pall bearers, who were Messrs. John J. Noonan, Dr. John McDonald, R. A. Lawlor, Jas. F. Connors, Michael Haley, W. C. Winslow, Wm. Walsh and John Coleman. Next came the clergy and altar boys. Following the hearse were Messrs. James Knight, father of deceased, Matthew, Raymond and Albert, brothers, Capt. John Bullick, brother-in-law and Mr. Patrick Connors, uncle. The procession was a large one embracing hundreds of citizens of all classes. The Rev. Henry T. Joyner, Rector of the Pro-Cathedral, performed the last prayers at the grave, the body being laid alongside that of the late James Knight, brother of deceased in the family plot in St. Michael's Cemetery.

Mr. Clarke Wallace vs One of His Brethren.

The divergence of sentiment amongst leading Orangemen respecting the Remedial bill, which was so bitterly opposed by Mr. Clarke Wallace, M. P.,—the Orange Grand Sovereign—is illustrated in the following speech of Mr. C. Fairbairn M. P., delivered on 31st ult. :—

Mr. Fairbairn said: I did not intend to say a word in this debate, were it not for the remarks made by the hon. member for West York (Mr. Wallace), a man for whom I had the highest esteem all my life, a man whom I went a long way to oblige, and a man to whom I have given a good many votes, to keep him in the position he now occupies of Grand Sovereign of the Orange Order. When that hon. gentleman (Mr. Wallace) said here to-night, that I was coerced to vote as I did on the second reading of the Bill, I have a right to rise in this House and to rebuke that remark of the hon. gentleman. I want to tell the hon. member for West York, that I think I represent as many Orangemen in this House as any man, taking the population according to the square mile, outside of the cities. I say that the Orangemen of Canada are a body of men that I am proud of; a body of men that are a credit to this country. I want to tell that hon. gentleman here to-night, in good faith and in good feeling, that there was not one man in South Victoria, who asked me how I was going to vote on this question. I want also to tell the hon. gentleman (Mr. Wallace), that there was not one member of this Government, and not one member of this Parliament who asked me how I was going to vote. I want to tell the hon. gentleman (Mr. Wallace) that my Protestant ideas and principles are just as strong as his, but I am a lover of fair-play, and the minority in Manitoba have a grievance, and I, as an Orangeman, am willing to relieve them from that grievance. I tell the hon. gentleman that I speak for conscience sake in this matter. I have a feeling for the men who went to that country as pioneers, and who had the heavens for a blanket and only the sod of the prairie for a pillow; and when the descendants of those people come and ask for fair-play from the people of this country, I think it would be a pity if we could not give it to them. The hon. gentleman knows as well as I do that the Protestants of that country asked that they might enjoy the same privileges as the Protestant minority of Quebec enjoyed, and their request was granted, by the Canadian Government. But when the descendants of the old pioneers of that country are reduced to a small minority, and a Grit government gets into power and takes away the rights and privileges which they had enjoyed under the government of this country, I say—and I will not take back on any platform in Canada anything I say here to-night—that these men have my sympathy, and therefore I voted that this Government should give that minority their rights. The minority in Manitoba might have been Protestant, just as they are Catholic, and I wonder how the hon. gentleman would like it if a Protestant minority were subject to Catholic schools? For my part I would not wish it. I believe in fair-play; and when the hon. gentleman accuses me, after thirty-five years of public life, of being coerced to vote as I have done, I draw the lines on that hon. gentleman.

Mr. Wallace. Did I refer to the hon. gentleman?

Mr. Fairbairn. You referred to every member on this side of the House.

Mr. Wallace. I beg the hon. gentleman's pardon. I did not refer to every member from Ontario. I said there were members.

Mr. Fairbairn. You alluded to me, when you looked at this side of the House.

Mr. Wallace. The hon. gentleman says I looked at him. Perhaps I did.

Mr. Fairbairn. I wish to tell the hon. gentleman that it comes with bad grace from him, with reference to me, at least. There was no more anxious man in this House than myself when he was on trial a few years ago, and when Sir Adolphe Caron assembled his whole forces for the relief and saving of the hon. gentleman, in the absence of our leader, Sir John Thompson, who was absent on that most important mission in connection with the Behring Sea question; and it comes with bad grace from him to speak in the way he does to-day of men who take their political lives in their hands on behalf of justice. I offer my regrets and rebukes for that kind of remark, when it comes near home. I have given a vote, and I have given it conscientiously without being asked by anybody. After the argument made by the hon. Secretary of State upon the second reading of this Bill, it seems to me that those people in Manitoba should have settled this difficulty in three hours. As a juror of this country, I fail to see that the argument laid down by the hon. Secretary of State has been answered or confuted yet. I, as a juryman, if sworn as before a court, could not help giving the verdict I did, according to the evidence presented to this House. Every fair-minded man would have to admit the same thing, if he was a sworn juror. Now, I want to say to the hon. leader of the Opposition that I regret exceedingly that I, as an Orangeman since the year 1855, have to stand on the floor of this House and vindicate the rights of the Catholic minority in Manitoba, when the leader of the Opposition will not stand up for the rights of the minority of his own religion, for the sake of political clap-trap. I say as an honest man and having the courage of my convictions that it is greatly to be regretted that a man would sacrifice the rights of his own church and his own people for the sake of a little political capital. I pity the hon. gentleman. I remember very well a day or two after the opening of this debate, when I was standing up in defence of the hon. gentleman, and saying that I was pleased to see him in good health and good form and good voice; and that he had made a good fight in such a bad cause, always having a sympathy for the "under dog" in a fight, a nice little curly-headed French Canadian remarked: "Mr. Laurier speak well, speak long, but, my God, he say nothing." I agree with that bright, black-eyed young French Canadian that Mr. Laurier spoke well, and spoke long, but he said nothing. He never pretended to answer the arguments of the leader of the House. I say it is an outrage upon the stability of this country that these people in Manitoba cannot enjoy the same educational privileges as the Protestant minority enjoy in Quebec. I would go a long way to allow them to have the same privileges, and I think the least we can do is to give them the privilege of putting their hand in their pockets to provide for the education of their own children. The religious teaching of our children is a sacred right that all Canadians have a right to enjoy. The hon. leader of the Opposition made a remark in his first speech which I think was in bad taste. He pitched into his clergyman. If my clergyman interfered with anything pertaining to my farm, I would cross swords with him very quick; but I think any clergyman has a right to look after the religious interests of his own flock. I had not looked at that letter until after I had heard the hon. gentleman's remarks. Then I went and hunted it up, and I really thought it was very fair, and gave good advice to the hon. gentleman, and he might be proud to follow a shepherd like that. Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to prolong the debate. I did not intend to say a word until I heard the remark of the hon. member for West York which I thought it was my duty to rise in my place and contradict. I pity the leader of the Opposition for the fact that he will sacrifice his religious principles for a little political capital, nothing more nor less. As I have spoken impromptu and without notes, I regret that I have been unable to do justice to this important subject.

Parliament a Sober Body.

Mr. Emmerson Coatsworth, jr., member for Toronto Centre, and a total abstainer, has added his testimony to that of several prohibitionists given in the House as to the sobriety and dignity of the present parliament at Ottawa. Mr. Coatsworth has addressed the following letter to the press:

The Protestant Ministerial Association of Montreal and the Rev. Mr. McKay, of Woodstock, Ont., have recently made statements reflecting on the morality and sobriety of Parliament which ought to be corrected, as they are quite misleading and the very opposite to the true facts.

The above Association, in a resolution, imputes to members of the House of Commons the free indulgence in drinking, and charges that they treated the Bible with ridicule and sarcasm when extracts from it were read in the House on debate.

I must say, as a total abstainer, that I have been much gratified to see so little drinking here. We have about 215 gentlemen gathered from all parts of the Dominion, open to greater than ordinary temptation, and only a small fraction of them professing total abstinence, yet it is quite unusual to find any of them at all under the influence of liquor. During the continuous sitting the past week or so I have been on what is called "night duty," and each night have taken lunch at the restaurant, and am bound to say that, with one or two exceptions, there has been no apparent increase in drinking. It would be difficult to find any body of men, even clergymen, who could show a better record.

I am informed by old members of the House that the practice of drinking by members is noticeably decreasing every year.

As to the ridicule and sarcasm at the reading of the Bible, the statement is incorrect. The facts are that the passage of the Remedial Bill was being obstructed. The rules of the House compelled the members to listen, not only to lengthy and irrelevant speeches, but also to voluminous quotations from books and pamphlets of various kinds, many of them having not the slightest bearing on the subject, until the whole thing assumed the appearance of a farce. At this juncture, on one of the numerous motions for the Committee of the Whole to rise and report progress, one of the members who is opposing the bill, and had previously addressed the House more than once on its merits, spoke, again, as it is believed for the purpose of obstruction, and during his speech read the Lord's Prayer and copious extracts from the Bible. Some of the Government's supporters then did interpose, not by way of ridicule or sarcasm of the sacred book, which they all respect, but at the member who was outraging their sense of propriety by making use of it apparently for obstructive tactics

As to the utterances of the Rev. Mr. McKay at Woodstock, concerning the Governor-General's historical fancy dress ball, I can only say that his reported statements, which are too coarse for repetition here, are entirely without foundation. I am astonished that a minister of the Gospel without the clearest proof would make any public assertion reflecting on the character and conduct of those who govern the country. What was said by Mr. McKay, it seems to me, lays him open, to say the least, to the charge of being both reckless and unpatriotic. If I belonged to the same church as he does, I certainly would bring the matter before the church authorities for investigation. Such unwarrantable slanders should not be allowed to pass unrebuked and unpunished.

Fortunately, the character of their Excellencies stands so high in the estimation of the public generally that the breath of slander cannot touch them, but for the credit of the country, clergymen, above all others, should award to the members of the Senate and House of Commons the intelligence, respectability and propriety to which they are justly entitled.

E. COATSWORTH. JR.
House of Commons, Ottawa, April 15, 1896.

Do not wear impermeable and tight-fitting hats that constrict the blood-vessels of the scalp. Use Hall's Hair Renewer occ