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March 4, 1893.

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Fredericton, May 6th, 1893

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6.05 A. M.	Week days for Woodville and points North, via Dilson.
10.30 A. M.	Week days for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points east.
3.00 P. M.	Week days for Fredericton Junction and the West, via the Short Line, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.

ARRIVING IN FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, etc., 9.15 a. m., 7.30 p. m.
Bangor, Montreal, etc., 12.45 p. m., Woodville and Bathurst, via Dilson branch, 5.00 p. m.

St. John, etc., 9.15 a. m., 7.30 p. m.
Bangor, Montreal, etc., 12.45 p. m., Woodville and Bathurst, via Dilson branch, 5.00 p. m.

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Guarantees good fit, and first-class materials in his MAKE UP

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Glasgow via Liverpool and St. John's, N. F., to Halifax, Balfour, Fortington.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 4 Sept.

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BEYOND COMPARISON THE BIGGEST! CLEANEST and BEST SHOW ON EARTH!

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THE OLDEST, RICHEST and LARGEST SHOW ON EARTH.
ORGANIZED, OWNED and MANAGED IN PERSON FOR TWENTY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE YEARS. THE ONLY EXISTING SHOW THAT HAS NEVER CHANGED OWNERSHIP NAME OR TITLE FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

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LARGEST TENT EVER MADE
3 RINGS & 2 ELEVATED STAGES

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Capital invested, \$3,500,000
Reserve Capital, \$2,500,000

Founders, Lewis Sells, Peter Sells, Equal Owners, and Managers.

THE POUZTRYMAN'S WORST ENEMY.

REVIVAL OF TRADE.

THE WORLD'S DEBT TO CONGREGATIONALISM.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO SWEAR OFF

Fredericton, Thursday, August 1st.

SEE THE BIG STREET PARADE AT 10 A. M. EXHIBITION DAY.

BRANCH TICKET OFFICE at Ghas. A. Burchill's Drug Store, Corner Queen and Regent Streets.

1831 THE CULTIVATOR 1895

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DEVOTED TO Farm Crops and Processes, Horticulture & Fruit Growing, Live Stock and Dairying.

While it also includes all minor departments of rural interest, such as the Poultry Yard, Entomology, Bee Keeping, Greenhouses and Grapes, Veterinary Receipts, Farm Questions and Answers, Field Notes, Domestic Economy, and a summary of the News of the Week. Its Market Reports are especially complete, and much attention is paid to the Prospects of the Crop, as showing light upon one of the most important of all questions—When to Buy and When to Sell. It is liberally illustrated and by recent Publications, contains more reading matter than ever before. The subscription price is \$2.00 per year, but we offer a special Reduction in our

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Two Subscriptions in one remittance	\$4
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in our line. Trees that bear seedling Fears, Crab as large as an Apple. Cherry trees profusely black-blot. Plum trees not affected by Curculio. Tree Currants. Gooseberries which do not mildew. Blackberry Bushes without thorns. Space will not allow us to further enumerate. Tree Roses, etc. BUT our stock talks for itself. Handsome book of plates and complete outfit furnished free of charge. Write for terms and particulars.

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Calcedin & Farmers' Plaster.

JUST Received: One car load of the above. For sale by JAMES S. NELLIS.

As this is the season for these pests, and as more fowls die, either directly or indirectly, from the effects of lice, we feel it a necessity to urge all who keep poultry to keep them and their house free from the poultryman's worst enemy.

The lice that swarm in countless numbers on the perches and woodwork of a neglected poultry house must be destroyed. Several methods have been recommended, one of which is to wet every part with water, by using a syringe, and then dash with dry wood ashes, relying on the potash to destroy the vermin. But this method is not perfect, for although the water may penetrate to every part of the interior of the building, there is a liability that the ashes may not, and then some small squads of lice will be left—enough for seed. It requires but few, especially in warm weather, to populate the building again. Another method is to use coal oil, putting in on with a brush, also, a weak solution of carbolic acid has the same effect, viz., killing the lice in contact with it. It will be obvious that every part of the woodwork that is infested must be touched. The cheapest, most effective, and the most pleasant remedy we have ever used is the long-tried one—whitewash. A thorough application kills every louse. But there must be no half-way work about it. The lime must be splashed into every crack and crevice. The material is so cheap that it can be used bountifully, and it does not need an artist to put it on, only a careful person, faithful in his work. After the work is done, there is a sweet and cleanliness about the place that seems worth all the trouble, leaving the killing of the vermin out of the question.

There are, also, besides the poultry-house vermin, the larger parasites that infest the bodies of the fowls, sticking to them closer than a brother, and remaining on till death separates them. Nature provides ways and means to partly mitigate the evil, if fowls are not restrained. When the small vermin of the house becomes unbearable, the birds can move to other quarters, and evade their torment. The dust-bath furnishes the means of destroying the lice on the bodies of the fowls, which they are not backward in using. It is cruelly to shut fowls up in close quarters, and not provide them with a dust-bath. This seems to be the only natural method to which they resort to clear themselves. The fact is patent that the abundance of vermin is produced by the restraint which man imposes. If the fowls are confined in lim-

ited space, no dust-bath provided, and no chance to change roosts, they are completely at the mercy of both kinds of vermin.

But it is, nevertheless, true that fowls do get lousy, and their owners find it out by getting a few or many of the vermin on themselves as they visit the quarters of their much-abused birds to get eggs. Then it is that they realize that something must be done. We have given the best methods for those fond clinging to the interior of the building. It remains to mention the means that have been made effectual in destroying the lice found on the bodies of adult fowls, and on the heads of young chickens. We enumerate sulphur, carbolic acid, kerosene, grease, and Persian insect powder. The latter is a vegetable preparation. Greases or ignorant persons, using carbolic acid or grease, are liable, while destroying the lice, to injure or kill the patients. If the heads of the young chicks are infested with lice, only a little coal oil on the tip of a feather is to be used. If it gets into the eyes or mouth it may prove fatal. Good results may be obtained from the small apertures through which the breathe. But this remedy makes them look unsightly, and it is not to be recommended.

THE WORLD'S DEBT TO CONGREGATIONALISM.

This Church Gave to the World a Beecher—Hear Also What the Rev. S. Nicholls, a Prominent Minister, Has to Say on an Important Subject.

Henry Ward Beecher believed man's religious faith was colored largely by the condition of his health. He had said from the pulpit that no man could hold right views on religion when his stomach was out of order. It is quite certain that no preacher can preach with effect if his head is stuffed up with cold, or if he is a sufferer from catarrh. It is not surprising, therefore, that we find the leading clergymen of Canada speaking so highly of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, for cold in the head or catarrh. They know the necessity better than anyone else of being relieved of this trouble. Rev. S. Nicholls of Oliver Congregational Church, Toronto, is one who has used this medicine, and over his own signature has borne testimony to its beneficial character.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with both bottles of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsillitis and deafness. Sixty cents. Sold by W. H. Carter and C. A. Burchill.

REVIVAL OF TRADE.

Reports from the United States support the view that trade interests have vastly improved recently and that the business outlook for the future is encouraging.

It will be welcome news to the people of Canada, since our own trade interests will be stimulated and improved. In nothing has this improvement been shown in a more marked way than in the increased sales of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Times being dull everything not absolutely needed became a luxury, and its sale became stationary. Now it is different. Sales have increased vastly, doubtless as it has proven the only safe, sure, and painless remedy for corns, and wise people will use no other.

Uncle Gabe, mammy told me for to ax you how dese dese milk so blue? Yo go long an' ax yo' mammy what make yo so brack. Dese hyar nigabes sence de war am gettin' mighty 'tictler, jes like po' white trash.

Heart Disease of Five Years' Standing Absolutely Cured by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—The Great Life Saving Remedy Gives Relief in 30 Minutes.

Thomas Petry, Esq., Aylmer, Que. "I have been troubled for about five years with severe heart complaint. At times my pain was so severe that I was unable to attend to business. The slightest exertion proved very fatiguing and necessitated taking rest. I tried Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and obtained immediate relief. I have now taken four bottles and am entirely free from every symptom of heart disease. I hope this statement may induce others troubled as I was to give this most valuable remedy a trial." Sold by W. H. Carter and C. A. Burchill.

Tourist (in New Jersey)—What is the population of this town? Alkali Ike (promptly)—Eight hundred and sixty-seven souls and thirty-one real estate agents.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO SWEAR OFF
Says the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture in an editorial about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one a prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed no cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St., Montreal.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

Discusses the Government and the Manitoba School Question.

Deploring the Cr ed War aroused by Tory Dishonesty.

When the house was moved into afternoon of the 15th inst., Mr. Laurier began his speech by describing the Manitoba school question as a perplexing one. He did not believe that the ministerial crisis was over. The reason for the resignation of the Quebec ministers was not as Mr. Foster had described it, "A misunderstanding," but a want of confidence in the sincerity of the government. The proper word to describe the crisis was not "misunderstanding," but "mistrust." (Cheers)

There was foundation for this mistrust. The nights and days of the government were haunted by the demon of vacillation. This Mr. Laurier illustrated by citing the cases of the insolvency bill, the cattle regulations, the Hudson Bay railway loan, all of which things were marked by shuffling and changes, anything and everything to keep office. (Opposition cheers.) They had a record of unfulfilled promises, broken engagements, decisions adopted and abandoned. The promise of remedial legislation in the remedial order, and given to the electors of Vercheres, was not supplemented by action, but there was a proposal to negotiate. He recalled the fact that the request of Manitoba for delay, at the outset, to prepare their case, was peremptorily refused, so greatly was the government in haste to follow out their policy, but after months and months the government now again propose to ask Manitoba for further negotiations.

It might be said that conciliation was a grand policy. Yes, it would have been a grand policy at the beginning, but the government began with coercion. Even at the end conciliation would be welcome, but the dissenting colleges and followers of the government do not believe in the good faith of the government, which, instead of adopting moderate language and firm action, were bullying in language and weak in action. Mr. Laurier charged the government with never having dealt honestly with the question. They were now reaping the result of the long game the government had played to reconcile orange and green.

To show the attitude of the confederator of customs, he quoted his 12th of July speech, where Mr. Wallace said he would not anticipate when any measure would occur. Mr. Laurier refused to accept merely the utterances of the leader of the house as to the policy of the government, made to stave off a difficulty tomorrow. The government should have a solidarity and they should not, while declaring a policy, allow the shadow of Mr. Clarke Wallace to overshadow them.

"My position," Mr. Laurier proceeded, but got no further for a moment, as the ministers cheered, and the Liberals gave back still louder cheers. "My position," continued the Opposition leader, "was stated in this house before. I said then that there was a question of fact whether these are Protestant schools and not a question of law. My advice then was to investigate this question of fact, but I was not heeded, and ever since the honorable gentlemen opposite have been themselves without policy, although Mr. Oimmet took God to witness that this session would not pass without remedial legislation. They have insulted me in their press as wanting the question to declare myself of this question. Sir, to make promises and not implement them is no courage, it is to make threats and then quail in courage, if to boast of boisterous action and take weak action, to pass an order and refuse to execute is courage, if to act in such a manner as to force your best friend to the conviction that you are deceiving him, and the member of parliament Mr. Laurier in scathing tones pointing to the government, "then, there is a collection of courageous men before the house." (Loud opposition cheers.) "As for me, I care not a farthing for their praise nor their tongues. When the day comes I shall walk into the battle and perform my part without bragging or weakness." (Cheers.)

"I am not in the battle today." (Cries of "oh" from ministerial benches.) "No," exclaimed Mr. Laurier, pointing to the government benches, "the battle is there." (Loud opposition cheers.) "That is the seat of conflict. Let them unite their discordant elements, let them agree upon a policy, and then I pledge myself that if it commends itself to my judgment I shall give it my support. I have no desire that my party should walk into power over the Manitoba school question. But the government must settle in some other manner than the way they propose. Some thing must be done, and done at once. This policy of delay and vacillation is not only paralyzing, but it is disintegrating national life, because it is making creed against creed, and race against race. What should be done? I have no hesitation in saying, speaking my own personal sentiment, that the minority in Manitoba may be allowed the privilege of teaching to their children in the schools their duty to God and man as they understand those duties. This is my wish, but I say that object is to be attained not by imperious dictation or administrative coercion. Sir, this is my policy. (Cheers.) What matters it to honorable gentlemen opposite, if the country is raked up by the fire of discord, so long as they keep their offices. (Opposition cheers.) Sir, we must carry out the idea of confederation. If this is done we must teach every citizen, no matter what his creed, in the prosecution of his rights not to exact the least pound of flesh. I belong to a party always signalized for its broad views of tolerance and justice, and when the time comes for the Liberal party to deal with this question I can pledge every member of the party that we will endeavor to solve that problem on lines fair and equitable. Announced by these sentiments, I arraign the policy of the government and beg to move in amendment:

"That this house regrets the failure of the government to deal with the Manitoba school question in a manner demanded by the best interests of the country, and is of opinion that the ministerial declarations in regard to the question are calculated to promote a dangerous agitation amongst the Canadian people."

The resolution was already noted in The Herald was defeated by 44 majority.

REFORM IN BLOODY GULCH.

How a Band of Earnest Men caused some would-be Lynchers to Desist.

He wore a buckskin suit and wide-brimmed hat. The revolver in his belt

looked as if they had seen considerable use, but he was quiet, when the stranger in the smoking car drew him into conversation.

"Yes, I've been pretty tough," he said. "I guess we all have out at Bloody Gulch, but we have got over it. Got religion, you know. A fellow comes through there last week with a gospel cart, and he got all the boys out and talked to 'em good and hard." He said a lot about how a fellow should be known by his deeds and not by the blarf he puts up. He said his work was what counted and not the guff. So we all got thinking about what tough critics we were, and we made up our minds to try a new way."

"To be good?" asked the stranger.

"That's it; that's the stuff exactly," said the man with the big revolver. "We were going to be good and start a regular old reform were shooting around the gulch. There's been a lot of lynching out there, you know, and so we took it in hand first; made up our minds that it had got to stop, and stop quick. The boys don't stand no foolin' when they get ready to move; something's got to happen. So when we heard about the eastern cities and their reform committees and their civic federations, and all that sort of stuff, we got together and organized a little committee of our own. It was a hot one, too, I tell ye. All the boys belong to it that are any good, and they swore they'd stop lynching inside of twenty-four hours, and they done it."

"Organized an anti-lynching league, I take it," said the stranger.

"That's what it was, and it was a hummer. We just waited our chance to keel some of the tough fellows that was taking the law into their own hands, and we got it. We heard of a lyncher that was coming out there, and we organized our reform committee. Some of the fellows from the other end of the gulch had located a host thief, and they were going out to string him up. Well, stranger, a host thief is a pretty damned mean sort of a critter, and I ain't got much use for 'em myself, but religion is religion, and if a fellow's got it, I reckon he's got to stick to it. So we went out after the lads that was going to lynch the host thief, and we caught 'em about a mile up the gulch. We saved the host thief, stranger, and we lashed with the lynchers good and hard—just like the gospel feller said we should."

"Were you successful?"

"You bet we was. They ain't been a lynchin' in the gulch since that night. When we want reform you bet we get it, and get it quick, and everybody knows that we mean business. There can't be no mistake about that."

"What did you do with the lynchers?" asked the stranger.

"We lynched 'em."

MANITOBA ORANGEMEN

Pass Resolutions Condemning Members of the Government—Strong Feeling Over the Remedial Legislation.

Had Premier Bower and his colleagues in the Federal Cabinet been in Winnipeg on the 12th, they would have been able to judge somewhat accurately of the feelings of Manitobans regarding the Remedial Order, and the threat to give the same legislative effect. Fully 10,000 Orangemen in all different parts of the province, assembled there and took part in the greatest demonstration ever yet witnessed in the west. The procession was over two miles in length comprising about thirty bands of music, twice that number of banners and thousands of stalwart men in regalia marching to patriotic airs. A monster mass meeting followed in Fort Garry Park, within a few yards of the spot where Thomas Scott was executed by order of Sir 25 years ago, and in full view of the Roman Catholic archiepiscopal residence.

The orators of the occasion vied with each other in denunciation of the government for submission to the will of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. The speeches were on all the same lines, that is that Manitoba and the Northwest were resisted by all constitutional and perhaps more vigorous means, any interference of the Federal authorities with the legislative rights of the province.

Resolutions were passed endorsing the views of the speakers, and calling upon Manitoba's representative in the cabinet to resign, and the members of parliament supporting the government to explain their neglect of the people's rights.

"Whereas it is made apparent that during the last few days efforts are being made, if not already completed, by ex-Governor Master Bower and his followers in the cabinet to barter away the rights and liberties of the people of Manitoba at the dictation of the Roman hierarchy for the sake of political power, and whereas the government of the Dominion is now pledged to remedial legislation on the school question, which means the re-establishment of separate schools as they existed prior to 1870, and which act is proven by the decision of the Privy Council in 1883 to be unconstitutional, and is doubtless an unwarranted and tyrannical attempt of the Dominion to infringe upon the rights of this province, and in violation of the first principles of confederation; be it therefore resolved that the Orangemen and Protestants of Manitoba and the Northwest now assembled from almost every township in the province do most solemnly renew and protest against any interference with the rights and liberties of our legislature and people of this province in their right to establish a system of public schools and to withhold the public funds from the propagation of any state church, creed or dogma, and we consider this a fitting opportunity to thank the Premier of this province and his worthy colleagues for the noble and patriotic stand they have taken in resisting to the utmost of their power the threatened remedial legislation, and the invasion of our liberties as free people, and we hereby pledge ourselves in presence of this vast assemblage that we will, even to the sacrifice of our lives, defend our schools and the liberties of our children in this grand heritage which God has given us."

"Whereas it is now publicly announced by the leaders of the government of this Dominion that separate schools in this province will be restored at the next session of the House of Commons, against the almost unanimous protest of our government and people; and whereas this promise has been given without the least protest being made by our representative in the Dominion House of Commons; be it resolved, that our representative in the cabinet from this province, Hon. T. M. Daly, M. P. for Selkirk, be asked to place his resignation at an early day in the hands of His Excellency the Governor General, and that M. A. W. Ross, M. P. for Lisgar; N. Boyd, M. P. for Marquette, and Hon. T. M. Daly, M. P. for Selkirk, be asked to explain how far they can justify themselves in supporting a government which threatens our province with such dire calamity, and which no doubt if carried into effect will jeopardize Confederation."

How a Band of Earnest Men caused some would-be Lynchers to Desist.

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