### WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 20, 1895.

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## THE BATHURST SCHOOLS.

Mr. Pitts Replies to Mr. Emmerson and Closes the Debate.

He Holds the Goverment Responsible for Continuing the Agitation.

Mr. Pitts followed Mr. Powell, closing the debate. He said he had endeavored to place the matter of the difficulties at Bathurst fairly, honestly, and at the same time in a tempermanner before the house and the He would ask the membe country. of the legislature to go back over the three years he had occupied a seat in house and ask themselves if in any of his public utterances, any remarks of his, even during any of the social intercourses that had taken place among themselves, he had ever said aught against the Roman Catholics; whether any intemperate speech of his could be quoted as showing that bitter animosity and enmity that Mr. Emmerson had so freely attributed to Not only had he endeavored to act as a gentleman, but to treat the other members of the legislature in the same manner, and he did not purpose lowering himself to the abuse and discourtesy exhibited by the chief oner.

He felt it incumbent upon him to state to the members of the house that he had had no conference with any of the members regarding this He had always believed resolution. the administration of the public schools should be a non-party matter, and while receiving no assistance from the members of the government their supporters, he had framed the resolution he had presented on non-party lines, hoping that it might be viewed as such and fairly dealt with. This, it seemed, was impossible from the position taken by the hon. chief ssioner.

The house would bear witness to the fact that no personal matters had en-tered into this debate until it was purposely introduced by Mr. Emmerson. Looking back over the three years that this this question had been be-fore the legislature the hon. members could not fail to remember that the chief commissioner had been singled out in the first debate in 1893 to attack him (Pitts), and had at that time held him and the whole Orange association up to ridicule in the fact that he had been defeated for an office. Who had brought the Orange association and its principles before the leg-islature? Was it not Mr. Emmerson? Who had endeavored repeatedly to raise sectarian feelings in the legislature? Had it not been the govern-ment and led by Mr. Emmerson? Who was it that was now trying to create the impression that the leaders of the Orange association were irresponsible, had no regard for their obligations, and even stirring up sec-tarian strife? Mr. Emmerson. It had een stated by an hon. member that this was no place to wash out the dirty linen of the Orange association. He would tell this house and country that the Orange association had now no dirty linen to wash out, since Mr. Emmerson and some of those following him had gone out of it. The Orange association had unanimously adopted resolutions condemnatory of the government and the 'manner in which they were keeping up sectarian strife and catering to the Roman Catholics so as to remain in power. Did any member, any who listened to the chief commissioner, doubt as to was endeavoring to agitate and keep up sectarian differences and troubles? Was not his whole speech one tirade of abuse against the Orange association, and an appeal to Roman Catholic feelings? And yet he posed

justice to every class and creed, and he did not ask for the Protestants of Bathurst, for the Protestants anywhere-and he knew he could say this as well for the Orange associationone whit more than for Roman Catholics. For fair play and equal privileges was what he advocated, and what he believed would yet come. Regarding the petition and how it came before the legislature, he thought he had amply and fully explained in his opening remarks, but it seemed that his motives must be impugned. He had presented the petition as soon as possible after receiving it, and had framed the resolution and given notice of it as soon as he had obtained the information he was desirous of using in the debate. The argument

that Mr. Emmerson endeavored to make that the petitioners had been treated with discourtesy was exceed ingly flimsy. It was sufficient for him and the house to know that it had come in good time to get an expression of opinion upon it, in fact it had come a little too early, he was afraid, to suit the convenience of some of the hon. members, not only the chief com-

The attack he had undergone did not surprise him. This onslaught on the part of the chief commissioner was premeditated. Mr. Emmerson had en bottled up ever since the Moncton meeting he referred to, when he thought he (Mr. Pitts) should have been attending to his legislative du de

ties instead of passing resolutions rogatory of the government; he had been preparing this bombast and getting ready to hurl it forth at the Orange association and upon his (Pitt's) devoted head. He would tell the hon member that he knew where his duty lay, and he was not afraid, even if he stood alone, to do that duty, whe ther it was at Moncton or in the legislative halls at Fredericton. He had felt it his duty to try and get this difficulty settled at Bathurst, to do all he could towards an amicable and friendly settlement of the whole question. He would say now that he would be one, if the government would end another, to go to Bathurst and endeavor to have this whole matter arranged to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. He would chal-

lenge the government to show their desire for an immediate and an honest settlement of the question by making an effort, an inexpensive effort, to get it out of the political arena. Mr. Blair (sneeringly)-About what time do you think you could get up? Mr. Pitts-Oh, I can get up you any day. I have got up before you in the morning and put you to

sleep at night, and can do it again. (Applause). The speaker pointed out how impossible it was for any settlement to be arrived at. All this demonstrated more fully than any words of his how

anxious the government were to keep the fires of political agitation aglow on this question. Why, he said, every member here knows how it is rung in ears of the Roman Catholics, in this house and all through the coun-"Vote for Mr. Blair; don't have try: anything to do with the opposition: they support Pitts, who would put the out of the public schools and do away with all our rights." And "Pitts" the red rag that is swung before the Roman Catholics everywhere. As a matter of fact he believed the French Canadians were not in sym-pathy with Mr. Blair and his govern-They had no confidence in He had sold them before, he him. would again, and he was simply using them as tools to work his own party ends. They knew it, and he (Pitts) believed they chafed under the goad. He would tell them that whatever they might think of him, however they might stigmatize him and sneer over the efforts he was making to get their religious difficulties settled, that there

#### the government he could go down into **GRAND DEMONSTRATION.** it with great complacency, and he only hoped that the issue all over the country might swing on this question While apparently anxious to arrange a constituency for him, according to **Reception** in Fredericton. the expressions of the chief commis sioner on a former occasion, he could tell that gentleman that he better be diligent in making his own calling and election sure, for if the Protestants of Albert had the stamina and back-

bone of their forefathers they would dig a political grave so deep for the chief commissioner that all the offices and portfolios the government might heap upon him could not resurrect him or dig him out. He (Pitts) did not profess to the monopoly of the term champion." He hoped "Protestant He hoped there were many others in the legislature equally as zealous of Protestant rights as he was, and he only regretted that their

eyesight was so obscured by political blindness that they could not see the necessity of taking a stand upon this question. Every one who had spoken had endeavored to shirk the main They had blown hot and question. cold on the grievances, but had hung with tenacity to the technical wording of the resolution and amendments. He was fain to believe that opposition

and government alike were equally anxious to shirk an expression of opinion on the main issue. Very well! They could not ignore this question for very much longer, anyway. Mr. Blair had said that there were

no grievances other than at Bathurst in the administration of the schools law, but there were many members who knew that the same difficulties existed at Richibucto, in Moncton Fredericton and many other parts of the province, though the petition only referred to Bathurst, having emanat ed there, and had reference to their own troubles alone. If required, hundreds of petitions could have been had, showing that other places were equally interested and had school grievances as well. It was especially noticeable, however, in places like Bathurst where the effort was made to carry along parallel grades in all the schools, when there were not sufficient scholars to carry this plan out. It was not a question of race, of two nationalities at all, as had been intimated by the attorney general. Tt had been said by Mr. Blair that the board of education had a strong view on the matter, and proposed to stand by it until the courts decided otherwise. Then probably they would come to the house and ask that their views be made law, if the courts decided against them, and that there had been contravention or was now a contra vention of the schools law at Bathurst. It looked very much as though after the Protestants of that place did get a settlement or a decision, if in their favor, that the government proposed to make their own idea law. Well, it was a good thing to know that, too.

He was not going to unnecessarily prolong this debate, as it was evident no good purpose could be served, and the members had decided long ago to vote out any proposition for remedial legislation. If Mr. Emmerson had en shown up in his true colors from an Orange standpoint it was not un til he had ridiculed the association and its leaders, and likened him (Pitts) to a reptile. He had himself to blame and he had certainly not heard the end yet. If the hon. member for Albert (Emmerson) thought he (Pitts) was going to lower himself by a re-course to vituperation and abuse in line with that member's speech, was greatly mistaken. He believed today that the members on both side of the house had a higher regard for him (Pitts) than for the coarse marks the chief commissioner had de generated to. Whatever disposition was made of the amendments, he proposed to stand, if standing alone, on the original resolution, which he had hoped would have been unanimously adopted by the house. The govern ment might continue their policy of ignoring the grievances at Bathurst but every thinking elector would de plore this neglect, and they would find it visited upon them at the nex It was utter nonsense to election. say there were no grievances. long as the grading there made it necessary for Protestant children to attend the schools taught by the nuns so long would this agitation continue The government might make capital out of it now, they might continue in power by the influence of th Roman Catholic vote, but it would act as a boomerang in the end. He had done his duty, had offered to do his best for a settlement; his proposi tion had been rejected; he had been sneered at and abused, and the Orange association as a body had com in for the abuse as well, and it was now left with the electors of the coun try to say whether they were disosed to abandom the Protestants of Bathurst to their fate of allowin their children to grow up in ignorance or of sending them to the con vent schools. He would vote against all amendments, and the country would answer the question later as to whether he had done his duty. A SAMPLE OF DOMVILLE'S TACTICS.

## Hon. G. E. Foster Given a Hearty

Hundreds Unable to Gain Admission

Into the City Hall.

#### The Minister of Fina: ce Discusses the Questions of the Day at the Capital.

Fredericton, March 13 .- No public nan in Canada has ever had a grander demonstration or was accorded a warmer reception than was given the Hon. George E. Foster by the people of Fredericton and vicinity tonight. The City hall has held good crowds, but its capacity was never ested as tonight, and there was not coom for hundreds more who wanted to hear Canada's eloquent representative discuss the political issues of the day.

Walter McFarlane, chairman of the liberal conservative convention of York, occupied the chair. The seats in the platform were occupied by E. Byron Winslow, Alex. Gibson, Mayor Vanwart, John A. Campbell, John C. Vanwart, John A. Campbell, John C. Murray, J. D. Phinney, M. P. P., H. H. Pitts, M. P. P., Major Howe, J. K. Finder, Rev. W. W. Lodge, Spencer Inch, J. S. Neill J. R. Howie, Ald. Mc-Pherson, Wm. Lemont, John McKeen, Thos. Hoben, D. W. Manzer, Wm. Inch, Ald. Gilman, Prof. Dixon, John M. Wiley, John Palmer, T. G. Loggie, James Humble (Stanley), J. L. Stewart (Chatham), D. Jordan, John Black, C. H. Hatt, Dr. McIntosh (St. John), Dr. Sharp, Dr. Vanwart Dr. Coburn, Dr. Mullin, C. A. Sampson, Dr. Moore, Richard Adams (Newcastle), Andrew (Stanley), Hon. Geo. J. Col-Douglas ter, Dr. Moorhouse (Keswick), Edward Estabrooks (Prince William), R. D. Wilmot, M.P., Jas. S. White (Oro-mocto), Fred. B. Edgecombe, Willard Kitchen, William H. Calhoun (Stanley), W. T. H. Fenety, Fred. Bliss and others.

The chairman introduced the minister in one of his brief and happy speech

Mr. Foster, on rising, was greeted with a storm of applause, amid which the University of New Brunswick college cry was very prominent.

After thanking his audience for the hearty reception they accorded him, disposed of the question why he first he had come to York. About two years ago, he said, a number of the prominent men of this county had discussed the question with him, and he had been considering the question since. Then came the unanimous call of the liberal consevative convention, so hearty and so strong he could not

resist. Since 1865, when he first came here as a college student, he had always entertained a warm feeling for Fredericton, for its people and for his alma mater, and he hoped that the young men whose cheerful faces he saw before him tonight would each carry away with him the same permanent good as he did from our univer Then from 1869 to 1880 he had sity. lived here and worked here and con tributed his share as a citizen to the welfare, the social and moral im-provement of the city, and believed had done as much for the good of the city and county as the nominee of the liberal party. He had not left Kings because he had not been tendered the unanimous nomination of the party, nor because he had been defeated in that county. The party press which raised this canvass against him should be consistent and turn its atraised tention to the late history of its friend, the provincial premier, who, after de-feat in his own county, had so anxiously sought refuge elsewhere. The next question discussed was the canvass put forth by the local opposition press that he was the candidate of one man. Who, he asked, had a better right to support or oppose any party than Alex. Gibson? He was happy to count that gentleman among his friends. The canvass was too small to discuss before such an intelligent audience. Then his record as a temperance man had been attacked. From the age of thirteen he had been a total abstainer, and he challenged any man in Canada to prove the contrary. In early manhood he had become a prohibitionist. He believed in the principle of prohibiton now as strongly as utters a single warbling note like the uninterrupted beginning of the robin's he ever did. The most a member o song, but not so sweet. The characters parliament could do was to get the he gives as follows: Dusky olivaceous house to adopt a prohibition resolu-tion. He had done that twice, and he shading to yellowish on the rump; fore challenged any person to show where and when he had voted against prohead, line over the eyes and und tail-coverts, yellow; crown, wings and tail, black. The female differs slightly hibition since he entered the govern from the male. The length is from 71-2 ment. But because he had entered the government and had not succeeded to 8 inches. The eggs are of a pale, dull green and marked with pale brown in having such a law enacted, then spots he had, forsooth, gone back on his record. He would tell the audience A MIGHTY HUNTER.

refined petroleum from the Petrolia and Oil Springs fields for the year ending October 31, was 1,045,000 barrels, counted in the equivalent of crude; but the production of the year ending October 31, between the second seco

C. P. R. REDUCTIONS.

The Services of Alfred Seely, Treasurer of the Atlantic Division, Dispensed With.

A few days ago it was announce that the Canadian Pacific railway had decided on a policy of rigid economy, and that there was to be a reduction on all persons receiving over \$1,000 and possibly some dismissals. Few who read the paragraph believed that the irst person to feel the effect of the pruning knife would be a St. John man, but none the less it is a fact, as the following despatch will show:

Montreal, March 12 .- The vice-president of the Canadian Pacific was seen tonight by your correspondent questioned about the retirement of officials at St. John. Mr. Shaughnessy was quite reticent, but said that a little shortening up was going on there as at other points. The local cashie was being retired, but the vice-president would mention no others, if others there are.

The local cashier the despatch refers to is none other than Alfred Seely, the treasurer of the Atlantic division of the C. P. R. With the exception A. J. Heath and G. Warren Fairweather all the old New Brunswick

railway officials in the general offices have been dispensed with. Mr. Seely was treasurer of the New Brunswick railway under Mr. Cram's management for years and was an officer re spected and esteemed by every em ploye of the road. When the C. P. company secured the railway Mr. Seely was continued in his position and by all the officials and employes he was regarded as a particularly capable gentleman for the position. The em ployes from St. John to Megantic. as well as all who have been brought in to business connection with Mr.Seely will read the above announcement with sincere regret.

### THE EVENING GROSBEAK.

(Montreal Gazette.) According to Montague Chamber

lain large numbers of the evening grosbeak (Coccothraustes vespertina) some specimens of which were observ ed not long since at Hemmingford, P Q., by a correspondent of the Hunting don Gleaner, were seen as far east ward as Montreal and New England in the latter part of the winter of 1889-90 Probably some of our local bird low ers saw the not unwelcome stranger on the occasion to which Mr. Chamberlain refers. The same Canadian authority informs us that the evening grosbeak is a regular winter in Wisconsin. Illinois. Iowa and Michi gan, and that it occasionally visit Ohio and Ontario. Nuttall gave it a range from Michigan to the Rocky mountains. In his time (down to 1842)

it was not uncommon towards the upper part of Lake Superior and the borders of Athabasca lake, while to the east of those limits it was only a transient visitor in spring and fall. The were uncommon inhabitants of the fur countries after the beginning of June but had been seen in flocks in the pine woods of Oregon in the middle o May. Nuttall says that these birds feed upon the seeds of the pine and othe trees and on the larvae of insects The nest, he says, is built in the deer forest, usually on a branch of a tall tree, though sometimes on a low bush and is composed of twigs and roots lined with hair, etc. Mr. Chamberlain says that its nesting habits are almost unknown. The note, according to Nuttall, is, while feeding, a sort of screaming call, but at other times the male go by this route in future.



Thomas Hayes, Marsh Bridge, says : had a horse lame in the stifle. It had an enlargement on inside of stifle

as large as a two quart can, Five bottles of Manchester's Veterinary Liniment removed every trace of it

and increased the value of my horse from \$20.00 (which I offered to take for it) to \$127.00, which I sold it

> Leon Theriault, Levis, writes : No horseman should be without your Tonic Powder and Liniment. I have used your Tonic Powder with splendid results, especially in cases of distemper and lack of condition, Your Liniment I consider it superior to any other both for man and beast.

> George Chaloner, Kingston, writes : It is almost impossible to sell any powder but yours in this section.

Send me enclosed order soon as possible.

#### MEETING AT NORTON.

Hon Mr. Pugsley Addresses a Large Meeting on the Issues of the Day.

Norton, March 13 .- A largely atended meeting of electors in the liberal conservative interest was held this evening in the Foresters' hall at this place, many having driven quite a distance to be present. Seated the platform were W. H. Heine, E. L. Perkins, James E. Price, Rev. David Long, E. G. Evans, Andrew P. Sherwood, Robt, Rvan, Washington Cleveland, A. M. Sherwood and others.

E. L. Perkins was appointed chairman, and, after speaking of the important trade issues upon which the coming campaign was to be fought, called upon the candidate, Dr. Pugsley, who spoke for about two hours, and received a most attentive hearing. The liberal conservatives present were greatly pleased at the suc cess of the meeting and feel sure that it will do much good by exposing the falsity of many of the campaign stores circulated by, their, opponents, and showing the benefits conferred upon our people by the policy of the liberal vative party, and the evils to which the country would be exposed by the tearing down of our tariff wall as proposed by Mr. Laurier, which would ruin the manufacturer and the farmer, paralyze the business of the country, and postpone to a remote future all chances of obtaining a fair and honorable measure of reciprocity with the United States.

#### WHEAT SHIPMENTS

Experimental Cargo to Liverpool From Portland via Panama. Minneapolis, Minn., March 13 .- The experimental shipment of Pacific coast wheat from Portland, Oregon, to Liverpool, via Panama, undertaken by F. H. Peavey & Co. of this city, bids fair to be a success. The firm today received mail advices from Colon to the effect that the transhipment had been affected at the Isthmus without injury to the whole. The new route saves the long voyage around the Horn. It was a question whether the wheat would not be spoiled by the weather it would unter crossing the isthmus, but this fear has proven groundless, and it is probable that coast wheat

**BIG SUSSE** 

Hon. Mr. Costig

Important Anno Fishermen Re and G

Rec

Speeches by Messrs Kelly, Morrl

Sussex, March nificent meeting ered this evening to listen to libera ers. The large packed and star premium. Quite occupied the rese though large wa to the speakers Col. E. B. Beer On the platform H. White, Maj. kins, James P Myles, C. Kelly, Brittain, Spring F. M. Sproul, Ha and M. Hines, Freeze, Byron George Stockton, holm; Sterling Sto Pearson, Dr. Dal G. R. Pugsley, 1 G. H. Barnes, 1 Arthur Freeze, Jo others. D. Pugsley was was given a rous must have inspi greatest confiden but effectively w portant issues of ing that he would ground to the oth would have freq addressing the ele Mr. Grant's lette he stated he was had given him as not used the lang himself which ha that gentleman, he would follow sition speakers by majority in every where they happe but that in Sussex agree with him th poll by a large ma cent meeting and manifested was a J. D. Hazen. made an eloquent defence of the drawing strong an ison between the adian farmers an States and free t Hon. John Cost duced and met wi tic reception. His common sense one vindication of the soon won and ret his remarks the his remarks the thetic attention of The hon. gentlem greatly pleased w Sussex. Among of an announcement by the river pari representations white to him by Dr. Pug to open the sturg coming season an fishing from Satu stead of Friday; fishermen to use that he was glad same platform th

as having at one time been an Or- would come a time when they would angeman, and would have the public think he was a Protestant.

The amendment read by Mr. Emon was in the attorney general's ndwriting, like so many other resolutions that he worked off on subordinates to take the odium. This amendment set out that there was no grievance at Bathurst, and the diffi-culty there was largely of a pecuniary How absurd. Did the hon member think the members of the egislature and the public were fools, children, that they could be played with in this matter? Was it not a matter of fact, and arrant nonsense to deny, that the Protestants of Bathwere keeping up their private school, that they were taxing themselves as well as paying the extortionate taxes of the town and village to maintain these convent schools on natter of principle; that they refused to send their children to these convents to be taught by the nuns Mr. Emmerson, for his leader, might continue to move such amendments until doomsday, but no one would be deceived by them. There was a there, and one that this grievance house and this country might as well recognize first as last. Some of the hon. members would say to him, why do you bring up these petitions year after year? Why do you continue to harrow up these sectarian feelings? Why do you not let this matter drop? He would like to know how often a grievance that might be pressing upon a Roman Catholic in any locality would be brought up. Suppose, in-stead of a few misguided Protestants at Bathurst, who were being pressed into attending convent schools, some Roman Catholics were being impos upon-required to attend a Protestant school-how often would their petitions be heard before the legislature? He would tell this house and country that he would present the petitions and endeavor to alleviate wrongs of any one who might call to him as a legislator, regardless of their creed or race. Only a few days ago he was called upon to present a petition from the Indians, asking for certain privileges in the killing of The government listened muskrats. to that petition and granted the re-But, forsooth, the Indians be allowed their desires-it was quest. all right for them to petition-but the Protestant minority at Bathurst must submit to the indignities heaped upon They were not of half the imthem. e-to the government-of even the Indians. He stood in his place for for Protestant rights. If a political honest purpose, right principles and grave was being opened for him by

admit, would be compelled to admit, that the fair. honest propositions he made, the efforts he had put forth for a settlement, were in their own best interests; that the continually stirring this up and keeping it alive as the government were, to use them, had rebounded against the Roman Catholics themselves.

It was said to him: "Oh, you are going to take this into politics; you are going to oppose the government on this pol'cy." He would ask the house if it had not already been taken into politics by the government, and were they not using it for all they were worth, and could they expect to put wn the Protestants and think that the canvass would not react against them? They might be assured that it would be in politics. for they were certainly driving it there.

This whole debate reminded him of the first session he was in the house. Upon his head had been poured the abuse and wrath of the government, but he had come out of it all right and he had no fear for the future. In 1893 there was no grievance, according to the government: in 1894 there was no grievance, but they passed resoluns making law of what formerly tio were considered infringements on th chools law, and said they were not. Now the grievances were of a "pecun iary" nature and could be settled in the courts. This matter was not sub judice, as had been argued. The grievances alleged in the petition were not those before the courts, and even if they were, this legislature, the high court of parliament, had the right to step in and dispose of these grievances. If it was anyone else but Pro testants being interfered with, the house would interfere, but there was much political capital to be gained from this, as he had before stated. Mr. Emmerson had stated that he (Pitts) would drop out of political line should this question be settled, and it was for that reason he had continued to keep the matter before the house and the country. Well, if standing up for right and justice, for doing what he conceived to be his duty, was going to relegate him to private life, it tter for the country and for himself that he returned to his printing office. But whatever Mr. Emmerson might feel regarding the way he was situin Albert, he could say that he ated had no fears for the county of York. He (Pitts) wouldn't desire a better question to retire to private life upon than that he stood alone in the ho

Hillsdale, Kings Co., March 13. To the Editor of The Sun: Sir- I see by the published list of persons at the Domville nomination convention held at Hampton a few days ago, my name ap-pears as one of his committee. I wish to state publicly that mv name was used with-out my knowledge. I was not one of his committee. I am a supporter of the Hon. W. Pugsley and will vote for him. Yours, etc., W. F. HOWE.

One should never allow too much de pression from adversity, nor too much lation from prosperity.

# **Kendrick's** White Liniment

For Mumps, Sore Throat and Lungs, Rheumatic Pains, Lameness, and all Swellings, \_ Prompt relief follows its use. Emolient and counter irritant Keep it in the house.

when and how the country would ob tain a prohibitory law. Such a law Louis Duplisea, Sunbury county's could only be introduced by the govgreat trapper and hunter, with whos ernment, and whenever there was a reputation many St. John sportsmen are familiar, is doing a great business majority in the cabinet favoring the principle, with a majority in the house in foxes this winter. On Friday mor of the same mind to support them, ning last he bore home as the fruit that law would be enacted, and not of a single trip the bodies of five full till then. Lately the government had grown foxes. This breaks the Sun taken Hon. Mr. Dickey of Nova Scotia oury record. and Hon. Mr. Ferguson of P. E.

Reproaches from some sources some more like compliments, owing to the into the cabinet, which menat so character of the adversary.

PURE, HICH GRADE

COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

Industrial and Food

**EXPOSITIONS** 

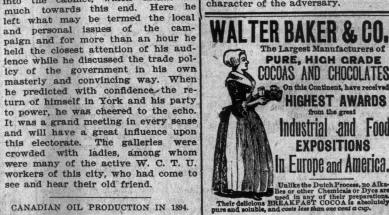
In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alka-

BOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

The Larg



Here

CANADIAN OIL PRODUCTION IN 1894.

Island, two strong prohibitionists

much

and

(Petriola Advertiser.) official report of the Ontario bureau states that the shipment of crude AN INQUIRING MIND.

Small Boy Wanted to Know How a Poet Would Behave.

A good story concerning James Russell Lowell has just been told for the first time. Prof. Royce of Harvard college has a son, Theodore, who has all the "hall marks" of genius. Theodore is not yet old enough to have made known whether he will be a genius or not, but the peculiarities of that tribe are his. One day the boy, who was then about 8 years old, was vatering the lawn in front of his father's house in Cambridge just as James Russell Lowell happened to pass by on his way to Prof. Norton's, a little further along. The boy turned the hose on Mr. Lowell, and despite his expostulations drenched him from head to foot, so that he had to go to Prof. James' house near by and get an entire change of clothing.

When Prof. Royce heard of this he was naturally very indignant, and took Theodore severely to task. don't see how you could have done it. Cheodore. What reason was there in doing such a thing as that?" he said. Theodore looked gravely at his father and said: "There was every rea-son in the world. I was extremely désirous of knowing how a poet would behave under such circumstances."-Exchange.

### WAGNER'S ECCENTRIC WIDOW.

The widow of Richard Wagner is ousing much comment by her growing eccentricities. She recently composed ive poems in honor of her son Siegfried's five dogs. On Siegfried's birthlay she gave a reception, and after the gusts had assembled she called in the dogs and had her fire poems recited and sung for their benefit.

to his own opini theirs. The platfo tive party was as itself and had an races and creeds. The minister of by Grand Master ciprocating the Costigan stated as an elector of strong prohibition to assist by every the election of 1 coming campaign L. P. D. Tille well chosen rem came Dr. Morriso erful and eloquer with facts provin liberal conserva trasting the pric necessaries of life higher prices pair years of liberal n The meeting clo ing cheers for th more and a tiger f in which the wh joined.

the Orange associ

Roman Catholic

"TWO DOGS

Marguerito Velasqu notoriety on the Am frontier. There wers members of his ac sheriff's officers, sou ardor that was diff present was one of though Marguerito H about accepting the ed to him, and had n officials some health officials some health ing them to deliver eventually given

eveninally given w stances. Fortunately for the atives of law and " within a hundred n where the Marguerit His natural modesty prevent his return had anxiety by certain of fore the chase had Still, while it lasts ceedings in which concerned, it had p the persons sharin ject of all these the uselessness of feeling that he had feeling that he had, pared to rest upon 1 friend, Don Carlos, The pair, accompa tion of the populati ward the courthouse unflatteringly illustry law dispensed therefi before it became a been a loft, and acce by means of a ladd by the judge, the mounted with impa was shortly occupyin in the court. Don Carlos, who s tional objection to o remain in the yard t experience