General Business.

50 YEARS!

For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming in and dying out, but during all this time.....

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND

Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and most Grocerymen sell it. 25 Cents a Bottle.

ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations, which reads as follows:—

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 12 feet in length and 16ℹ inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be forfeited"

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
Surveyor General

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Just arrived and on Sale at

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Wall Papers, Window Shades,
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DRY GOODS, ROOM PAPERS, ETC.

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R. A. MURDOCH'S.

FURNACES FURNACES, WOOD OR COAL,

WHICH I CAN FURNISH AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

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PUMPS, PUMPS,

Sinks, Iron Pipe, Baths, Creamers the very best, also Japanned stamped and plain tinware in endless variety, all of the best stock which I will sell low for cash

A. C. McLean Chatham.

HOTEL For Sale or to Let.

The Keary House, Bathurst, which is a most desirable hotel for a profitable business. The hotel is pleasantly situated, fronting the harbor and is well patronized by summer tourists.

Possession given 1st May, next. Apply to

JOHN SIVEWRIGHT.

Bathurst, March 25th, 1895.

Shanty, Camp and Boat Stove.

[From Miramichi Advance of Oct 11.]

Mr George Marquis of Chatham will be looked upon as a benefactor of small fishermen, sportsmen and others who may have the good fortune to procure stoves of the new pattern designed by him the first sample of which was put together at his well known shop at Chatham on Tuesday afternoon and shipped yesterday to Nepisiguit. It is to be used in a moose-shooter's camp at Tabusintac and for that purpose as well as for heating and cooking in small fishermen's shanties it is just the thing. It is about 30 inches long, 14 inches from front to back and the same from bottom to top. The bottom, top, door and dampers, are of cast iron and the sides and ends are composed of a sheet of 16 range sheet steel. It will hold nearly twice as much wood as a box stove while owing to a new and peculiar form adopted in the bottom, it will burn either a small or large quantity of fuel, as may be desired. It may also be fitted to burn coal. There is a draft for forcing the fire and a damper for lessening the heat at will. The top has two pot-holes and these may, by the removal of the dividing centre-piece, which is of the usual form, be converted into an oblong hole for a big boiler or oblong pan. Altogether, the new shanty-stove seems to meet a requirement that is more than local, and the cost, $6, places it within almost everybody's ability to buy it. Mr Marquis has just begun to fill orders, and it will be well for those who intend to fish smelts during the coming winter, as well as sportsmen and gunners who want to be comfortable and, at the same time, have a stove on which they can do quite a range of cooking, to place their orders with him, as early as possible.

Z. TINGLEY,

HAIRDRESSER, ETC.,

HAS REMOVED

—HIS—

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Water Street, - Chatham.

He will also keep a first-class stock of

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YES, THAT IS TRUE,

We have been fortunate in always having classes of bright students. We do not want to claim more credit than we are entitled to; but they have turned out well, haven't they? That is the main point, because you will stand as good a chance as they did, and better, too, because we are trying hard to improve all the time.

No summer vacation.

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Cor. St. John Business College.

Odd Fellows' Hall, St. John, N. B.

AGENTS WANTED

Who desire to earn from $15 to $25 weekly. It can be done selling our hardy, guaranteed, Canadian Grown Nursery stock. Salary or commission paid weekly. Exclusive territory. Handsome outfit free. Write us at once for terms.

E. C. GRAHAM,
Nurseryman, Toronto, Ont.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. . . JUNE 20, 1895.

The Manitoba Schools Difficulty

The reply of the government of Manitoba to the remedial order sent to it by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, which we publish in another column, is quite different in tone from the utterances of a few weeks ago of Hon. Messrs. Greenway and Sifton and their newspaper organ at Winnipeg on the subject. Read between the lines, it asks the Ottawa authorities not to proceed to extremes and take from them for all time the power to legislate in their province on the subject of education, but to withdraw the order and join in the appointment of a commission to develop all the facts. No one familiar with the history of the matter will fail to perceive the utter childishness of the pretense on the part of the Manitoba government that the Governor-General in Council proposed the restoration of the Roman Catholic schools just as they were before 1890. When the country reads, in the reply of the Manitoba Government, the statements respecting the inefficiency of some of those schools anterior to the passing of the Act of 1890, it will doubtless be lead to think that Premier Greenway and his colleagues in that goverment therein proclaim their own incompetency, in the fact they permitted the money of the province to be expended upon such schools. If they had the power to so legislate as to make a radical change in the educational system of the province, how did it happen that they made no attempt in the twenty previous years, during which they and their predecessors and allies controlled the legislation of the province, to reform the abuses of which they now show they had full knowledge? It is abundantly clear that these gentlemen are merely begging the question and modifying their former defiant attitude because they realise that they must recede from it. The people of Canada, generally, will not, however, be disposed to criticise them too closely, now that they propose to listen to reason, and will be especially thankful over the prospect of the question they sought—for political reasons and to assist the Dominion leader of their party—to throw as a firebrand into the Dominion arena, being settled in the locality where alone it should be dealt with.

Local Government Orders, Appointments, Etc.

At the late meeting of the Government at Fredericton a proclamation was ordered abolishing the office of Queen's Printer, as at present constituted and bringing into operation the Act relating to that office and the public printing passed in 1891.

The resignation of Jas. Hickey of Chatham, as licensed vendor under the C. T. Act, was accepted.

R. B. Bennett, was appointed Judge of Probates *pro hac vice*, in estate of Charles Lloyd, deceased.

Geo. B. Fraser, Registrar of Probates, was appointed vendor of stamps in the County of Northumberland.

Clifford Hickey and Herbert Fallen, druggists, both of Chatham, were appointed licensed vendors under the C. T. Act.

Geo. J. Gilbert, Q. C., of St. John, was appointed commissioner to take evidence and report *in re* the charges preferred against S. U. McCulley, Police Magistrate of Chatham.

The Board of Education, pursuant to the vote of school districts Nos. 1, 8 and 9, of Chatham, ordered that said districts be amalgamated forthwith. Three trustees, to be elected in the usual manner as soon as the order is promulgated, are to administer the affairs of the united districts under the school law and regulations until the next session of the Legislature, when a bill will be introduced authorising the appointment of the same number of trustees as in incorporated towns—viz., a board of seven—three to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council and four by the district.

Ottawa.

The debates in the House of Commons during the past week, while not very important have at times been lively and interesting from a gallery point of view.

The item of supply, $8,000 for the Prohibition commission's expenses elicited the information from Minister Foster that there had been already paid to the commissioners sums as follows:—

Sir Joseph Hickson (Chairman), $2,100; Mr. E. F. Clarke, $2,468; Mr. Gigault, $2,374; Rev. Dr. McLeod, $6,918; Judge McDonald, $3,918; P. Monaghan, (Secretary), $10,068.

Mr. Foster said the reason why Rev. Dr. McLeod received more than twice as much pay as the others was because he did twice as much work. There was a long and sharp debate in which Mr. Davies rallied the government and especially Mr. Foster on not having the pluck to express their opinions on the subject of prohibition, but when Minister Tupper blandly asked Mr. Davies what his opinion of it was Mr. Davies merely said he would state it at the proper time.

It is significant that the "proper time" for our practical politicians to take a decided stand on this awkward question never arrives.

On Dr. Landerkin denouncing resort to commissions to settle what he claimed the government and parliament should decide, and asking Sir Hibbert Tupper if he had taken the trouble to read the evidence taken by the prohibition commission, Sir Hibbert replied, "I am busy reading the report of the Ontario commission on prisons." Then it was Dr. Landerkin's turn to get even with the Minister of Justice. He said he hadn't time to read it and added:—You have so much that you sometimes get tired—(laughter)—and take a rest for a few days, or you go on strike. (Renewed laughter.)

Sir Hibbert Tupper, making another interruption, called from the doctor a flood of badinage in which he pictured the time when the Minister of Justice, being on strike, sat under a juniper tree and prayed that he might die, when an angel came and baked him a cake and bade him live, and he went and got his back salary. (Laughter.)

There was quite a breeze over the item of $25,000 for the funeral expenses of the late premier, Sir John Thompson, which was opposed by Sir Richard Cartwright and others.

Mr. Foster admitted that the bills were unusually large, but said the Imperial authorities had set the pace and that the circumstances were quite out of the ordinary line in such matters.

Mr. Davis fulminated against the item as did also Mr. Fraser, Dr. Macdonald, Mr. Tarte and others, but it passed.

On the item $25,000 for the Lady Thompson fund, Mr. Laurier, while saying it might be reduced, expressed himself in favor of it. Mr. Tarte, Dr. Macdonald, and Messrs. Legris, Martin, Fraser, and McMillin opposed it, Dr. Macdonald moving that it be struck out of the estimates. It passed, however, although forty three members stood up against it.

In the minority there were two Conservative members—Col. Tyrwhitt of Simcoe and Mr. Hodgins of Carleton. The Liberals who supported the item were Mr. Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Mulock, Mr. Casey, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Scrivar, Mr. Gillmor, Mr. Lavergne, Mr. Davlin, Mr. Yeo, Mr. Welch and Mr. Fremont.

Mr. Costigan has given notice of a bill to amend the Fisheries Act as respects the salmon fisheries, so as to allow limited fishing for salmon with gill nets only, in portions of non-tidal waters.

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

A NEW RAILWAY DESEASE—SUN'S RAYS HOTTEST IN WINTER—THE MODERN BLEACHING AGENT—IMAGINARY SIGHTS AND SOUNDS—THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE KINGDOMS—THE OLDEST BOOK—CHOLERA VACCINATION IN INDIA—COLORS OF LIGHT FATAL TO MICROBES—MORTALITY OF CITIES—A FERRY WHEEL.

A European meteorologist finds that the intensity of the sun's radiation at the earth's surface is greatest in winter.

The railroad kidney—due to skin absorption of dust during prolonged travel—is a disease now reported.

By placing a film of spores under the solar spectrum thus producing a photograph of the spectrum in living and dead bacteria—Prof. H. Marshall Ward has shown that the rays of sunlight that kill microbes are the blue and violet.

Vast as are the sewers of Paris, they are reported to be unsuited for their work, the solid deposits being so great—on account of insufficient fall and inadequate water supply—that an army of 1000 men is employed to prevent obstruction. A new undertaking is to provide—at a cost of $20,000,000—for treatment of a large proportion of the sewage by irrigation at St. Germain.

The inoculations against cholera made by Dr. W. M. Haffkine in India have been carefully followed up, to obtain reliable records, and have given results appearing decidedly favorable. In Calcutta the percentage of attacks and deaths among the inoculated was 1.18 per cent, while among the uninoculated the percentage of cases reached 15.63 per cent and of deaths 11.63 per cent. A fact claimed to have been conclusively established is the harmlessness of the operation.

As an example of hallucinations, which he attributes to disease of the parts of the brain where memory is located, Dr. Starr mentions the case of a young woman who was once frightened by a white mouse, and for years afterward saw it running about her. She was shown that the mouse was unreal by being requested to push one eyeball up a little, the effect being to make real objects—but not imaginary ones—appear double. Some persons hear imaginary voices uttering commands, and have even been driven by them to commit suicide.

The Papyrus Prisse, found by Prisse in a tomb of Thebes and now in the National Library at Paris, is thought to be the oldest book in existence. The tomb contained a mummy of the first Theban dynasty, dating back 25 centuries before Christ but the book is much older, its title page proclaiming it to be of the time of King Assa, who lived about 3350 B. C. The book is divided into 44 chapters, written in hieratic rhythmic language. It contains a series of maxims and sayings, directing those in authority to perform all their duties as perfect men, taking wisdom and science as guides, and to be modest, moderate and careful not to abuse their powers. The author describes himself as 110 years old, and possessed of all honors and favors to be conferred by Egyptian royalty.

Bleaching by perozide of hydrogen is stated to have become almost universal among European manufacturers, the cost having been reduced until it is now little, if any, more than that of other methods. This substance is the ideal bleaching agent. It is simply water with an added atom of oxygen, which extra oxygen unites with and destroys the pigments of vegetable and animal substances without affecting the fibers in any way, or leaving in them any foreign matter. It can be used with any material. Ivory, bone, human hair, wool, silk, jute, linen and cotton can all be bleached, and the wool on the sheep or the hair on the human head can be whitened without in the least affecting its growth or vigor. Through this substance it is added many classes of textiles are made of mixed stock which a few years ago it would have been impossible to use.

An accurate definition of the distinctions between plants and animals, applying to the lower organisms as well as to the higher, is yet to be supplied. Prof. Charles S. Minot suggests the following: "Animals are organisms which take part of their food in the form of concrete particles, which are lodged in the cell protoplasm by the activity of the protoplasm itself; plants are organisms which obtain all their food in either the liquid or gaseous form by osmosis (diffusion)." This, however, is not entirely free from objection. At one stage the myxomycetes, unlike any other plants, take solid particles of food very much as do the amoebal, and even with this line of separation we may be compelled to recognize a connecting link between the two kingdoms. The tapeworm in the intestine appears to be nourished entirely by absorption; but this is an exception induced by parasitical life, as its near relatives take solid food.

Some fresh and conspicuous marvel of man's enterprise seems essential to the modern industrial fair. Paris had its Eiffel Tower, Chicago its Ferris Wheel, and a recent suggestion for a centennial exhibition at Lewiston, Me., called for a sensational engineering feature of a character to draw attention to the natural resources of the locality. In a picturesque region near the city, the Androscoggin offers an immense unused water-power, and the idea advanced was to provide a ropeway for carrying passengers on a thrilling trip across the rapids at a height sufficient to give a splendid view of the river and the surrounding country. In the centre of the rapids was to be erected a wheel 100 feet high or more, over which was to pass an endless wire cable carrying the passenger buckets or cars from shore to shore, some form of water motor in the river beneath to rotate the huge wheel and move the cable. Unfortunately, the "down east" fair and its novel aerial ferry failed to materialize.

The idea that the city is necessarily much more unhealthy than the country is questioned by The Medical News, of Philadelphia, which finds that the apparent excess of city death-rates is largely due to the more thorough reporting and recording of deaths. In most rural districts there is little care in this respect, no burial permit whatever is required, and both birth and death of children are often unrecorded. Careful examination of the tables shows that the mortality of a city depends not upon its size or age, but upon the intelligence and decency of its inhabitants and authorities. London, the largest city in the world, stands at the very head of the list for healthfulness, with the truly extraordinary death-rate for 1894 of 17.9 per each 1000 of its 5,000,000 inhabitants. This has been steadily reduced from 80 per 1000 in 1600, with a population of 300,000. Next in order come Philadelphia, with a death-rate of 22.6; New York, 28.6; then Paris, with 32; Berlin, with 35; Vienna, with 43: and, last of all, Constantinople, with 65. One significant fact may serve as an index to the other causes for these startling differences. Arranging these cities according to the average number of inhabitants per house we find the order almost exactly as above, ranging from London, with 6.5, to Vienna, with 42. In London—unlike other cities, especially New York and Vienna—no house is permitted to exceed in height the width of the street in front, and the number of inhabitants is limited by law.

Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Inthronization of the Late Bishop Medley.

The 50th anniversary of the Inthronization of the late Bishop Medley to the See of Fredericton was appropriately celebrated at Fredericton on Monday and Tuesday, the 10th and 11th inst. On Monday evening there was a public meeting held in the City Hall, which was filled with citizens of Fredericton and visitors from St. John, Chatham and elsewhere, who had come to participate in the commemoration of the arrival of Bishop Medley in New Brunswick, and his entrance upon his work as the first Bishop of Fredericton. His Lordship Bishop Kingdon presided, and on the platform were a number of representative clergymen and laymen, including Bishop Courtney of Nova Scotia, Ven. Archdeacon Brigstocke, Dean Partridge, Canon Dereber, Lieut.-Governor Fraser, Sir Leonard Tilley, Judge Hannington, G. A. Schofield Esq., and Hurd Peters, Esq.

Short addresses were delivered by the chairman and several of the gentlemen named, and interesting papers were read, in all of which suitable references were made to the career and work of the late Bishop, and gratifying facts and encouraging information were brought out, showing the great progress and missionary extension of the Church of England during the past 50 years, under Bishop Medley's wise and self-sacrificing oversight of the Diocese of Fredericton.

Reference was made to the great advantage Fredericton had enjoyed by being constituted the See city of the Diocese. It had been constituted a city, by the letters patent by which Bishop Medley was appointed to the new See.

The erection of the beautiful cathedral, which was the Bishop's first great undertaking, had resulted in a wonderful improvement in church architecture throughout the diocese. One of the speakers gave a description of the old Parish church which had given place to the cathedral and showed the great improvement in the services.

Sir Leonard Tilley remarked that he was among those who received the Bishop when he landed in St. John in June 1845. He then heard Bishop Medley's first sermon in New Brunswick in Trinity Church. He had been much associated with the Bishop in church matters and had learned to admire him for his wonderful gifts and virtues.

Canon Dereber was present, as one of the oldest of the clergy who had been ordained by Bishop Medley, to join in commemorating the coming of a great prelate to this diocese. He read an able paper, written by Dr. Ketchum, the first deacon Bishop Medley ordained, and who had intimate relations with him during his whole episcopate.

The various speakers dwelt upon the powerful influence of Bishop Medley's exemplary life and strength of character. The Right Reverend Chairman pointed out the manifest signs of spiritual growth under the late Bishop's episcopate. The number of communicants and confirmations had trebled within the past 20 years. Services were more frequent and reverently performed. Daily prayers, according to the church's rule, had been maintained in the cathedral, and the good example was more and more followed elsewhere.

The Rev. H. Montgomery and Mr. G. A. Schofield, the indefatigable Secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Diocesan Church Society, read most interesting and instructive papers on the mission work and administration of the funds of that venerable organization. Mr. Schofield pointed out the remarkable increase in the income of the society since 1837, when it was first organized. Then the church in the diocese was wholly supported by the old English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Now the church people of the diocese contribute $18,000, annually, and the help received from England has been reduced from $15,000, which was received as late as 1866, to $5,000 received at present. In addition to this growth of voluntary contributions by the church people in the diocese, the invested funds, received as bequests and otherwise, of which there were none when the society was organized, have accumulated to $160,000, the interest of which is available for Mission work. Besides these funds there are valuable special funds for special objects, as for example, the Incapacitated Clergy fund which has increased from $5,000 in 1881 to $30,800 in 1895. Mr. Schofield concluded his admirable paper with an eloquent appeal to church laymen to support the society which had been instrumental in aiding the great work of the Church of England in the diocese, in which the late bishop took such a deep interest and loved so well. The society had on its roll the names of the truest friends of the church, now gone to their rest. It remained for all, to rally round the late Bishop's successor, whom God has placed over us and with God's blessing the work so well begun would prosper in our hands to His glory and the welfare of the church in the Diocese of Fredericton.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia brought kindly greetings from his diocese, and spoke of the wisdom and fortunate foresight of Bishop Medley in building his cathedral when he did. It would probably be impossible now to raise the needful funds to build it. He was without a cathedral in Nova Scotia, and saw little prospect of having one. He had grateful recollections of Bishop Medley's kindly fellowship, and had learned to admire his noble character. After brief remarks by Judge Hanington and Archdeacon Brigstocke and the singing of the Doxology, the meeting broke up at a late hour, but up to which the interest of the assembly was fully sustained.

The services in the cathedral on the following day, (S. Barnabas' Day), on which, 50 years ago, Bishop Medley was inthroned, were in every way appropriate to the occasion. A large congregation attended the celebration of the Holy Communion at 7.30 a. m., the Celebrant being the Bishop of Nova Scotia, who was assisted by Canons Dereber, Forsyth and Roberts. At 11 o'clock the cathedral was filled with a congregation deeply interested in the service, which began with a processional hymn, which was fervently sung, while the choristers from the surplliced choirs in St. John, followed by about 25 clergymen and the Bishops of Fredericton and Nova Scotia, proceeded up the central passage from the west door to the chancel.

Before morning prayer began the new Dean of the cathedral, Dr. Partridge, and Archdeacons Brigstocke and Neales were installed in their several offices.

The choral service, which Bishop Medley so much loved, was then beautifully rendered, the chants &c., being mostly of Bishop Medley's own composition. An able and appropriate sermon was delivered by Dean Partridge and there was again a large number of communicants.

At the evening service the cathedral was filled to overflowing. The music of the service was again admirable, and the Bishop of Nova Scotia was the preacher.

When the services were over all who had the privilege of enjoying them felt that a fitting commemoration of the late Bishop's arrival in New Brunswick and his noble work had been celebrated.

On Thursday last, special services were held in Trinity Church, St. John, where Bishop Medley preached his first sermon in New Brunswick on June 8th fifty years ago. There were grand musical services, and Bishop Kingdon delivered an appropriate sermon.

On Sunday last special services were held in the churches throughout the diocese, in commemoration of the 50th year of Bishop Medley's inthronization to the See of Fredericton. The subject of the commemoration services in Fredericton and St. John were referred to in an admirable and interesting address by the Rector of Chatham, Rev. Dean Forsyth, on Sunday evening last, which included most of the foregoing particulars.

The commemoration of this event in Chatham Parish has been postponed, however, until the reopening of S. Mary's chapel, which will probably take place in July next, and will be an occasion of much interest.

Rev. Mr. Little's Case.

The Supreme Court at Fredericton has decided in favor of Rev. Mr. Little. The decision makes absolute the order nisi to bring up the proceedings of the ecclesiastical court, which resulted in Mr. Little's being deposed from the ministry and deprived of all privileges and appurtenances of the position as rector of Sussex. The court was unanimously of the opinion that the charge of which Little was found guilty by the board of triers of making a false statement to Jos. Hornbrook concerning a conversation had with Rev. J. Roy Campbell was not a charge involving either dishonest or immoral conduct within the meaning of the canon under which the proceedings were taken. The allegation of the essential element of Mr. Little's knowledge of the falsity of the statement was lacking. Judge Tuck went further than the other members of the court and adjudged that there was not sufficient evidence to prove the charge as made. He characterized the charge as a "mesh" one and the penalty as out of all proportion thereto, and ventured the assertion that not one in fifty lawyers, physicians or merchants sitting as jurors in any court of law could be found to convict a man of intentional falsehood on such evidence as was adduced against Mr. Little. Incidentally he remarked that judging from the correspondence which had been appearing in the St. John morning papers during the past twelve months, wherein one clergyman of excellent reputation after another kept charging each other with false statements, there would be few ministers who would escape deposition and degradation if they were proceeded against as Mr. Little had been.

The court's judgment sustains Mr. McIntyre's point taken before the board of triers at the commencement of the trial—that they had no jurisdiction to proceed with the trial, inasmuch as there was no offence charged within the meaning of the canon.

Advertising their Counties.

The Sun's Ottawa correspondent writes:—

Some members of parliament have an agreeable way of advertising their counties. They bring the local products to Ottawa, or have samples sent here for distribution among their fellow members, not always forgetting the representatives of the press. A member from the Eastern Townships has long been wont to bring up a consignment of maple sugar from his locality. A representative of a county in which the distilling interest is important, opens at Ottawa an occasional case of whisky from his native town. The late popular opposition whip, who lost his seat in the political whirlwind following the election protests of 1891, and who has since closed his account with the politics and other affairs of this present evil world, never failed to send the press gallery certain boxes of cigars. Possibly they were not made north of the West Indies, but the newspaper men smoked them with as much enjoyment as if they had been the product of "my own Canadian home." Another has taken the place of Mr. Trow and the cigars still come. The boys burn them to the memory of the late genial postilion of the grit party, who was never seen without a cigar in his mouth, save when addressing the house, which he never did but once a session and then only for five minutes. There are members from the Niagara district who produce grapes and peaches at late sessions. A wealthy senator from Hamilton has a fine conservatory, and in the winter season delicate gifts of flowers find there way to the desks of members. There was formerly a member from British Columbia who had sent to Ottawa for his friends samples of Pacific Coast cod and Fraser river salmon, which the wild western man claimed to be the equal of the Atlantic product. Mr. Blanchard of Gloucester takes the view that this pleasant sampling business should not be left with the middle and western provinces. The other night he gathered together his friends and enemies, if he has any, and invited them to test the shell fish of the Caraquet coast. The experiment was a great success. It was found that the circumstance was fruitful of song and laughter, and story and joke. It has long been known that wine maketh glad the heart of man, and it is now made clear that the lobsters, oysters and clams of the Gulf of St. Lawrence are open to the same criticism, when they are open to anything.

The Manitoba School Question.

Winnipeg, Man., June 13.—The Manitoba legislature reassembled this afternoon. The first order of the day was the government's reply to the remedial order in the school question. Attorney General Sifton regretted the Premier's absence on account of illness, but said he would be in his seat on Monday. In the meantime, however, the Attorney General said he would acquaint the House with the reply and in order to do so he put it in the form of a notice of motion for Monday.

The reply was read as follows: The privileges which by said order we are commanded to restore to our Roman Catholic fellow citizens are substantially the same privileges they enjoyed previously to the year 1890. Compliance with the terms of the order would restore separate schools with no more satisfactory guarantees for their efficiency than existed prior to said date.

The educational policy embodied in our present statutes was adopted after an examination of the results of the policy therefore followed, under which the separate Roman Catholic schools (now sought to be restored) had existed for a period of upwards of nineteen years. The said schools were found to be inefficient.

As conducted under the Roman Catholic board of education they did not possess the attributes of efficient modern public schools. Their conduct, management and regulation were defective, as a result leaving a large section of the population with no better means of education than was thus supplied, and many people grew up in a state of illiteracy.

So far as we are aware there has never been an attempt to defend these schools on their merits, and we do not know of any ground upon which the expenditure of public money in their support could be justified. We are therefore compelled to respectfully state to Your Excellency in Council that we cannot accept the responsibility of carrying into effect the terms of the remedial order.

Objections upon principle may be taken to any modification of our educational statutes which would result in the establishment of one or more sets of public schools. Apart, however, from the objections upon principle there are serious objections from a practical educational standpoint. Some of these objections may be briefly indicated.

We labor under great difficulties in maintaining an efficient system of primary education. The school taxes bear heavily upon our people. The large amount of land which is free from school taxes, and the great extent of country over which our small population is scattered, present obstacles to efficiency and progress. The reforms effected in 1890 have given an impetus to educational work, but the difficulties which are inherent in our circumstances have constantly to be met.

It will be obvious that the establishment of a set of Roman Catholic schools, followed by a set of Anglican schools, and possibly by Mennonite, Icelandic and other schools would so impair our present system that any approach to even our present general standard of efficiency would be quite impossible.

We contemplate the inauguration of such a state of affairs with very grave apprehension. We have no hesitation in saying that there cannot be suggested any measure which, to our minds, would more seriously imperil the development of our province.

We believe that when the remedial order was made there was not then available to your excellency-in-council full and accurate information as to the working of our former system of schools. We also believe that there was a lacking of means of forming a correct judgment as to the effect upon the province of the changes indicated in the order.

Being impressed with this view, we respectfully submit that it is not yet too late to make a full and deliberate investigation of the whole subject. Should such a course be adopted we shall cheerfully assist in offering more complete information available. An investigation of such a kind would furnish a substantial basis of fact upon which conclusions could be formed with a reasonable degree of certainty.

It is urged most strongly that upon so important a matter, involving as it does the religious feelings and convictions of different classes of people of Canada and the educational interests of a province which is expected to become one of the most important in the Dominion, no hasty action should be taken, but that, on the contrary, the greatest care and deliberation should be exercised and a full and thorough investigation held.

While we do not think it proper to enter upon a legal argument in this memorial, we deem it our duty to briefly call attention to some of the legal and constitutional difficulties which surround the case. It is held by some authorities that any action taken by the parliament of Canada upon the subject will be irrevocable. While this opinion may or may not be held to be sound, it is in our judgment only necessary to point out that there are substantial grounds for entertaining such an opinion in order to emphasize the necessity for acquiring a most able knowledge of the facts before any suggestion of parliamentary action is made. It will be admitted that the two essentials of any effective and substantial restoration of the Roman Catholic privileges are:

(1) The right to levy school taxes.

(2) The right to participate in the legislative school grant. Without these privileges the separate schools cannot be properly carried on, and without them, therefore, any professed restoration of privileges would be illusory.

It may be held that the power to collect taxes for school purposes conferred upon the school boards by our former statutes was confirmed by virtue of the provisions of sub-section 2 of section 22 of the British North America Act, and not by virtue of the provisions of section 22 of the Manitoba Act. If this view is well founded, then that portion of the Act of 1890 which abolished said right to collect taxes is not subject to appeal to Your Excellency-in-Council, and the remedial order and any subsequent legislative act of the Parliament of Canada (in so far as they may restore the said right) will be ultra vires.

As to the legislative grant we hold that it is entirely within the control of the legislature of the province and that no part of the public funds of the province could be made available for the support of separate schools without the voluntary action of the legislature. It would appear, therefore, that any action of the Parliament of Canada looking to the restoration of the Roman Catholic privileges must, to be of real and substantial benefit, be supplemented by the voluntary action of the Provincial Legislature.

If this be the case nothing could be more unfortunate from the standpoint of the Roman Catholic people themselves than any hasty or peremptory action on the part of the Parliament of Canada, because such action would probably produce strained relations and tend to prevent the possibility of restoring harmony.

We respectfully suggest to Your Excellency in Council that all of the above considerations call most strongly for full and careful deliberation and for such a course of action as will avoid irritating complications. We deem it proper also to call attention to the fact that it is only a few months since the latest decision upon the subject was given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Previous to that time a majority of the members of the legislative assembly had either expressly or impliedly given pledges to their constituents which they feel in honor bound loyally to fulfil.

We understand that it has been lately suggested that private funds of the Roman Catholic church and people had been invested in school buildings and land that are now appropriated for public school purposes. No evidence of such fact has ever been laid before us, so far as we can ascertain, but we profess ourselves willing to make full and fair compensation therefor.

In conclusion we beg respectfully to place on record our continued loyalty to Her Gracious Majesty and to the laws which the parliament of Great Britain has in its wisdom seen fit to enact for the good government of Canada.

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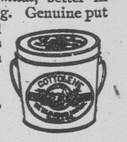

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