He Speaks Several Hours Against Remedial Legislation,

Although He Admits that the Minority Have Grievances.

The Government Decide Not to Interfere in the School Act of 1894.

Ottawa, March 5 .- For four hours today Dalton McCarthy endeavored to show that the government ought not to take steps towards redressing the grievances of the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba, Mr. McCarthy admitted that they had grievances, but that it would be bad policy for the ministry to do anything in the direction of establishing separate schools in

The address of the leader of the third party sounded very much like a stump speech to an Ontario audience, rathe than a carefully thought out argu-ment in support of the case of the Manitoba government.

The meeting of the privy council was again largely attended by the general promises he was declared to have nade proceedings.

At the outset Mr. McCarthy said while appearing as the representative of the Manitoba government he did not wish it to be understood that the government recognized by his presence the jurisdiction of the privy council and judicial powers that they might ise Mr. Ewart had a right to appear here, but it must be ren he did not represent the Catholics in general; he only represented a portion of the Catholic minority, No poll had been taken to ascertain the wishes of the Catholics as a whole. A portion the history which Mr. Ewart had giv en had no bearing on the case. Manitoba act must be interpreted by itself independently of what had happened between the settlers and Wm. McDougall and others. Nevertheless he though he ought to show that the "Bill of Rights" submitted by the Manitoba settlers to the government envoys does not contain any reference whatever to separate schools. however, a reference to education. Again in the list of rights sub mitted to Sir Donald Smith by the "Council of Forty," and sent to Ottawa

Dealing with the judgment of the judicial committee, in reply to the question of Hon. Mr. Curran, Mr. McCarthy admitted that the Catholic minority had a grievance. Whether the government interfered or declined to interfere, the result would be to displease one set of persons in the country or the other. Thus it was a purely political question.

no reference appeared as to separate

Regarding the statement that the pledge of separate schools was renewed the French Catholics of Manitoba at the abolition of the provincial ser was no power in the then Manitoba government to bind subsequent legislatures in that respect. Further, he was instructed by Attorney General Sifton that the alleged bargain be-tween Mr. Greenway and the late archbishop had been repeatedly denied. He was also authorized to say that Joseph Martin had no authority to make the promises he was declared to have nade Francois Zavier in 1888 in the name of the liberal party, of which he

Coming to the question of the petition of the minority, he would remind the council that while the legislature fore the courts, in which the maxim of Manitoba might refuse this session to pass remedial legislation, next session it might change its mind. Meantime authority to pass remedial legislation would also be within the power of the dominion parliament. Thus there would be concurrent legislative juris-What the government was diction. asked to do was to change the schoo law of the province and to establish a separate school system against the will of the majority. This was a ser ious question, and yet in the hasty manner of the present precedure the government of Manitoba were to be called upon suddenly to defend or alter its school system. The council was ing asked to coerce a great province of the dominion. The council could not act in this case one way or the other without declaring itself in favor of either of the public or separate school system. Moreover their decision would

Sir Mackenzie Bowell asked whether applying that argument to Ontario Mr. cCarthy would undertake to say that anyone by refusing to sanction or sign a petition for the abolition of the separate schools would thereby declaring in favor of the separate

stand as an example.

Mr. McCarthy had no direct answer to make. The cases were not analo gous, he said.

Later on, Hon. Mr. Ives remarked that he thought the question was this: The Catholics of Manitoba claimed that they had a right to separate which right had been taken away, and they asked to have them restored by remedial legislation.

"In making that remedial order, you argue, then, that we would be proin favor of separate schools?" inquired Mr. Ives.

Mr. McCarthy-"What I urge is this that the council cannot assent to the prayer of a petition for the re-establishment of separate schools in Mani toba without declaring thereby that the separate schools system is prefer able to the system of the public

This assertion provoked a general laugh in the room.

Continuing, Mr. McCarthy argued that the Manitoba government had not had to deal with the question of Protestant v. Catholic, or English speaking v. French, but with a poly-glot community, which could only be dealt with by a common school system. The policy of the Manitoba legislature was to render it's popula-tion homogeneous. This, Mr. Mc-Carthy said, was surely a laudable object in a province whose population was of such diverse origin, the majority being concerned, of course, in the

assimilation of the population, to have the people cease to be French.

Hon. Mr.Ouimet—So one object of the law of 1890 was to do away with the French?

Mr. McCarthy-Yes. Hon. Mr. Ouimet-And Catholics? Mr. McCarthy-Oh, no, a man can be a Catholic and not be French. It was various national distinctions which it was desired to obliterate. Mr. McCarthy proceeded to cite the refusal of the dominion parliament to interfere with the school legislation of

New Brunswick in 1873, hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.
Ottawa, March 6.—The hearing of the Manitoba school appeal is drawing to a close. Mr. McCarthy's argument during the morning was devoted to an attempt to show that the Manitoba Catholics were becoming reconciled to the legislation of 1890, and the schools established thereunder were non-sectarian schools. He claimed that throughout Canada the sentiment of the people was in favor

of the national school system. Disallowance would be less humiliating than the proposed interference in this case, in which the council was asked to take the first step to secure the passage by the federal parliament of a purely local law, absolute and irrevocable as regards both the legislature and parliament itself.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell-That is, this parliament cannot amend or repeal its

wn act. Mr. McCarthy—No, not acts passed inder the section (sub-section 3,

2, Manitoba act). Could anything be imagined more calculated to create disturbance than the passage of a law here at Ottawa to interfere with education in Maniba? Let this council not forget that Manitoba was driven once to the verge of rebellion by the disallowance of her railway policy, which Sir John Macionald subsequently had to abandon. To accede to the request of the appli cants would be to take the first step in creating a difficulty and danger that not the youngest member in the council would probably live to see extinguished.

Why was it sought to be raised? Because about 10,000 half-breeds years ago passed a law in Manitoba 100,000 intelligent people sought to abolish today. Mr. McCarthy concluded with a reference to personal matters. He accused Mr. Ewart of unmanliness, when in the course his previous address he spoke of Mr. McCarthy and his "Protestant Protective association." Now, he never had anything to do with the P. P. A. He never belonged to the Orange or der, of which, he believed, the president was still a distinguished orna

Sir Mackenzie Bowell-I hope so. and if you belonged to it you would better appreciate its principles and have a more liberal conception of its objects and teachings

Mr. Ewart, in reply, first dealt with the personal matter introduced by Mr. McCarthy. He accepted his learned friend's disclaimer of any Mr. connection with the P. P. A. He had not intended to imply that he was nnected with it. What he had said was: Mr. McCarthy and the P. P. A. ot Mr. McCarthy and his P. P. Mr. Ewart referred sarcastically to

giving them to the council. Mr. O' Donohue had forgotten to produce his credentials. Mr. Ewart would supply the omission, and he read the resoluton passed by the Roman Catholics of Winnipeg denunciatory of O'Donohue and his unauthorized Ottawa. Dealing with Mr. McCarthy's appeal to the council not to exercise the power of remedy. Mr. Ewart said that such a plea was in controvention of the elementary principles of the law. For twenty-five years Mr. Mcgrievance without remedy. He quoted the speech of Mr. McCarthy in the commons March, 1889, in which he contended strongly for federal interference with the Jesuits' Estate act, passed by Quebec. Mr. Ewart will finish tomor-

Ottawa, March 6.-At today's meeting of the cabinet, held in the council chamber after the public proceedings in the railway committee room had terminated, it was decided not to interfere with the Manitoba School act This was the last day upon which the measure could have been disallowed. The act in question amended the much debated statute of 1890, which on 30th July, 1892, was declared by the judicial committee of the privy council to be intra vires of Manitoba legislature. Many petitions were sent in asking for disallowance of last year's provincial statute, and these have been duly considered, but inasmuch as the question of remedial legislation is now being argued before the privy council, an act of 1890, which the statute of 1894 simply amends, was declared to be contributional it has not been deemed advisable to disallow the last namstatute.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Ca When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Cast

GENERAL BOOTH.

London, March 7 .- The Chronicle publishes a long interview with Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army, who has ust returned to England after an exended tour of the United States Canada. Gen. Booth declares that he was much impressed by several features of American religious life, and adds: "The general religious tone was a surprise and a pleasure to me. The people talked much more freely of religion than either Englishmen or Australians. At the same time I cannot help asking how much real separation from the world exists along with all this apparent religiousness. question I have never been able to return a satisfactory answer.

A DECAYING INDUSTRY.

English Farms Going-a Begging For Tenants.

t is a Common Thing to See Homesteads Unoccupied and Shut Un.

(Joseph Hatton in the London People.) If England ever gets into the tight place which pessimists foresee the his torian of the future will find plenty of material, in the current news of the present day, for an introduction to the national collapse. The optimist, of course, sees no signs but good ones. If the farmer goes to the wall he still points to the cheap loaf. Ruined manufactures do not trouble him so long as the goods he wants are in the market. The growth of foreign navies nev er disturbs him so long as the polic of the nation is pacific. Over a quie cigarette, with warm feet under a cosy dining table, it is not the gossip's province to discuss political economy, or invite gloomy speculations on the state of the nation. But one cannot always ignore the skeleton at the feast. The spectre most in evidence at the present time is the ruined farmer. that story of the prognosticated troub-les of the United Kingdom comes to be told it may be illustrated with a figure of the British Ceres weeping over an empty cornucopia. griculturist was a political agitator have had during the past year or two

What are we going to do about it? Even the few weeks of frost, neces sary to the earth at this time of the year, was welcomed with cheerfulness in many a British homestead, though it really matters little to the corn growers whether his crops are good seeing that the imports regulate the price of corn, not the quantity or quality of the local yield. In that preliminary essay we are talking of, the historian will show that not only was the farmer handicapped by the natural obstacles of competition and the importation of agricultural produce free of even the smallest tax for revenue, but by nothing less than nbination among the railways and shipping companies to bring in goods of foreign rivals cheaper than they would carry his produce from the United one town to another in Consider this from what Kingdom. Consider this from what point of view you please, we are face face with the fact that our great national industry is in a state of collapse. Not all the reductions of rent that have taken place, or are likely to take place, can avert the evil under the present conditions of farming. All over the land farms are going a-begging for tenants. Some of them cannot be made to pay even rent free. many of our best counties the land is drifting out of cultivation. It is a com. mon thing to see homesteads unoccu pied and shut up. Our markets are glutted with foreign produce of all rinds, brought from over the sea at freight rates that give them a preferential advantage over the British pro ducer. Every year sees the value of English land growing less and less, and the once flourishing and happy farmer slowly but surely verging togoing to do about it I wonder? In London and the great cities generally we are eating foreign meat and

drinking foreign beer. Our breakfast eggs are imported. We have long since broken bread with foreign cheese, and most of our soups come from abroad. There are foreign industries of tinned foods that exist by the favor of English customers. Most of our honey comes from every land except our own. We rarely eat our own butter, and even Australasia can afford to send us fruits, to say nothing of frozen mutton. There was a time when Ireland had an enormous trade in flour, but her mills have long since ceased to grind. Holland is our chief dairyman, and France even sends us that very British vegetable, Brussel sprouts. "All the better for us," says the Free Trader. Not desiring to bring the shadow of controversy into our pleasant chats. I simply venture to hope it may be so. Many readers of The People will no doubt find themselves in sympathy this week with the London butchers. Some of our purveyors of meat are believed to have made fortunes by selling American beef at the price of "prime Aberdeen," but a Nemesis threatens them The American dealer, assured of his position in the English market, has docked certain allowances that will first affect the middleman and then the butcher. Both the one and the other see a possible corner in beef, and what is more, a regular standard of prices manipulated and fixed, not in the English metropolis, but in Chicago. The butchers are up in arms knives, clevers, and all. The middle men are urging them on though they wholesale buyer, who stands between them and the exporter. There is one feature of the change that promise to tell in favor of the English stock raiser. The advance in American prices by reason of the abolition the previous discount may enable the Britisher to exact the same conditions as the American. The difference to the consumer is not likely to be ously felt, but the middle wholesale butcher may have to reace their private establishments keeping fewer carriages, riding less frequently to hounds, and reducing their orders for champagne. Of cours

this is hard on them.

The latest cry of distress, however, comes from the clergy. The rural parson is going to the dogs with the far mer; and the registrar of the eccles iastical offices suggests the formation of an "Agricultural Clergy Union" to act in concert with the central cham ber of commerce. It is questionable whether the chambers of commerce are altogether properly constituted for affording much help to the farmer or the clergy who depend for part of their stipends on the prosperity of the cultivation of the soil. Their active members are mostly merchants and manufacturers, and they have invariably neglected the farmer when their own particular interests were concerned. If the government of the country could only have a year or two free from party intrigues and the everlasting Irish question something might be

done to ease the burdens of the agricultural classes and convert our army of paupers into working men and women. There was a time when we laughed at the street song of the laborers who used to turn out in cold weather yelling the refrain of a silly ballad, 'We've got no work to do." But today it is a very true and pathetic ditty. "Nevertheless," saith the optimist 'sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, let us eat, drink and be merry. If there is nothing else to be done, why suppose, there is an epicurean kind of a philosophy which the soul may commend, but surely it is the mirth of despair. They had it in the Conciergerie and in La Force and the Abbaye during the French revolution, and the story of the Roman emperor and his fiddling is extant. We are a strange people; even Mr. Gladstone wakes up half mad over the sorrows of the Armenians; but oh! the sorrows, the miseries and the heart-break one can find at home.

## A REMARKABLE RESCUE.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF MRS. PATRICK DEWEY.

Her Husband's Death and Her Own Narrow Escape-A Story of More Than Ordinary

(Napanee (Ont.) Beaver.) Milsap is a little country settlement about four miles from Newburg, Ont. Among the oldest and most estee residents of the locality is Mrs. Patrick Dewey, who bears her seventy-one years with a cheerfulness and vivacity that might be envied by many a score of years younger. Mrs. Dewey had always enjoyed good health until about five years ago. At that time her husband was stricken with paralysis, and the worry and constant watching over his sick bed brought on disease. She began to waste away, was subject to severe headaches and and then her spells of dizziness, was still further aggravated by an attack of rheumatism. Troubles come singly. Her husband was stricken with a second and third stroke of paralysis, and Mrs. Dewey's arduous task was increased. In searching for health for herself in order that she might be able to devote more of her time to her stricker Mrs. Dewey tried many husband. nedicines with but indifferent results While reading the Beaver one night she read of a case similar to her own cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and determined to give them a trial. She sent for a supply and soon after beginning their use felt benefiresults. At this stage her husband died, and Mrs. Dewey, lost in her overwhelming grief, forgot her own ills and the medicine she had been taking. A severe attack of la grippe ensued, and her friends thought she would soon follow her husband to the grave. Her system was run down until she was but little more than a skeleton. In this condition Dr. Wiliams' Pink Pills were again resorted to, and Mrs. Dewey gradually regained her health and strength, and now no trace of her illness remains. Her neighbors look upon her recovery as a miracle, and Mrs. Dewey herself declares her firm belief that but for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she would now be in the grave, and she-loses no opportunity of recommending them to

These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. There are numerous imitations, against which the public is cau-

tioned. HOW HE WAS ACCEPTED.

Here Indeed is a New Way to Win a Woman.

The New Orleans Picayune has this interesting story of two literary celebrities in a recent issue: The late Prof. Aytoun was uncommonly diffident when making proposals of marriage to Miss Jane Emily Wilson, who afterward became his wife. The lady reminded him that before she should give her absolute consent it would be necessary to obtain her father's ap-

proval. "You must speak for me," said the suitor, "for I could not summon courage to speak to the professor on the

"Papa is in the library," said the lady.

"Then you had better go to him," said the suitor, "and I will wait your

The lady proceeded to the library, and taking her father affectionately by the hand mentioned that the professor had asked her hand in mar-"Shall I accept She added: his offer, papa? He is so diffident that he won't speak to you about it him-

"Then we must deal tenderly with his feelings," said the hearty old Christopher. I'll write my reply on a slip of paper and pin it to your back. "Papa's answer is on the back of my dress," said Miss Jane, as she entered the drawing-room. Turning around the delighted suitor read these words: with the author's compliments.'

## McLean's Is the origin-Vegetable WormSyrup

LEMON PIE.

Moisten two heaping tablespoons cornstarch with a little cold water; then add two cups of boiling water stir over the fire until it boils; add 2 teaspoons of butter, 2 cups of sugar; ake from fire, and when slightly cool add 3 eggs (leaving out the whites of 2 for frosting), well beaten, and the juice of 1 lemon. This makes two pies. It is excellent. ALONE.

Since she went home

Since she went home—
The robin's note has touched a minor strain,
The old glad songs breathe a sad refrain,
And laughter sobs with hidden, bitter pain,
Since she went home.

How still the empty rooms her presence blessed; Untouched the pillow that her dear head pressed; My lonely heart hath nowhere for its rest,

Since she went home— The long, long days have crept away like years: The sunlight has been dimmed with doubte fears, dark nights have rained in lonely

Since she went home.
-Robert J. Burdette in Ladies' Home Jour

HOW HE WAS CURED.

"I am a miserable mán," said Cyrus Maddox, gloomily, "and it is best that the world should be rid of my presence. No one cares for me."

"O, don't say that, uncle," said Lizzie Silver, beseechingly. "You know I love you. You are the only friend in the world, and if you were to die what would become of me?" "I suppose young Guy Cheever would console you for my loss," said Mr. Maddox, grimly. "At any rate, I don't care. I will end my troubles tomorrow at 12."

With these fearful words he strode out of the room, leaving Lizzie sobbing, with her curly black head restng on a dinner plate.

"What's the matter now. Bess? Has the milliner disappointed you in your love of a bonnet?" asked a warm hearty voice, which was the property of "young Guy Cheevers," Maddox called him, as that gentleman strode into the room. "O. Guy !" sobbed Lizzie. "Uncle

Cyrus is going to die tomorrow at 12 o'clock." "But how does he know?"

"He's going to kill himself."

"I doubt it" said Guy "But he tried to commit suicide several times," she persisted fearfully Once he tried to smother himself with burning charcoal, but he forgot to stop up the keyhole, and I smelt the smoke and got some neighbors to break open the door and save him. Then he tried to hang himself, but the cord broke, and he fired a pistol himself, but he forgot to put a ball in it, so that it failed; and then-"But what does he want to make away with himself for ?" asked Guy, wonderingly. says he is a miserable

man-a burden to every one, and that life has no joys for him, and he is weary of this world."

"And so would like to try the next," said Guy; "we must balk his little game. "But how?" asked Lizzie, curiously

"A prudent general," said Guy haughtily, "never confides his plan to his sarmy, particularly when the army is of a feminine gender; so exuse me, mum's the word."

The next morning Mr.Maddox made his appearance, very saturnine and gloomy, and ate his breakfast with a mournful air that was terribly impressive. Having finished, he then took leave of his niece in a feeling

manner. "I am going to leave you," said h mournfully. "I am about to end this life of misery. I hope that you may

And then, after embracing his niece fervently, he rushed from the room frantically and securely locked himself in his own room, and began to prepare himself for his last journey. The last will and testament of Cyone, as it was finished in less than an

"Eleven o'clock," said Mr. Maddox "and I have finished. How slow the time passes, to be sure! Now, what shall I do until 12, for I am determined not to die until noon-'

A knock at the door. "Go away," cried Mr. Maddox, angrily; "you can't come in !" "I am very sorry to disagree with

vou." said a voice outside, "but I can come in. I have a duplicate key here, and if you don't open the door I will." Mr. Maddox rose and unlocked the

door savagely, and Guy Cheevers stalked into the room carrying an oblong box under his arm.
"What do you want?" asked the former flercely. "Don't you see I'm

"O, I know," said Guy, "what you are about to do! Don't think that I'm going to interfere—not at all. But before you make your quietus I wish to ask you a few questions. Have you provided for your niece's

fare? What's that to you ?" "Considerable, I am about to marry Miss Silver; so her interests are na turally mine.'

"Then she is provided for amply." "Thank you for your information Very glad to hear it. And now excuse apparent impertinence of the question, but where is your will?" "I'll keep it to myself," said Mr. Maddox, in a rough tone.

"Then just leave a memorandum on the table," said Guy, earnestly, "to tell where it is. It will save trouble, perhaps.' "Get out!" cried Mr. Maddox, an-

"Ah, I see!" said Mr. Cheevers. coolly; "in a hurry to begin. I won't detain you; but I have a litle suggestion to offer." "Well," said Mr. Maddox, impatient-

ly.
"This," said Guy, "is an article that you can place around your neck, a spike is driven right into your jugu-"But that would kill me!" said Mr.

Maddox, staring.
"Well, ain't that what you want?" demanded Guy, sternly. "Now, here's another," he went on. "Here's a wheel, you observe; you place this band round your neck, pass it round the wheel and give it two or three turns—then let go. The recoil will twist your head almost off your shoul-

ders—kill you to a certainty."

Mr. Maddox stared at him with hor-

## HORSEMEN ATTENTION!

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.

"Then," went on Guy, cooly, "here's little package, a torpedo. It contains nitro-glycerine. You place it in your mouth, snap your teeth on it. and off goes your head, smashed into millions of atoms."

heavens!' exclaimed Mr. fearfully. 'What a terrible Maddox, fearfully.

"Not at all," said Guy. "Beautiful invention-I quite pride myself on itscientific suicide, you see. Any one can take poison, or blow his brains out; but to do it scientifically uires real talent."

"What !" cried Mr. Maddox, fiercely, "do you think I'm crazy? Leave this room, you cold-blooded villain, before throw you out of the window.' "But I have a great many more to

show you," remonstrated Guy, "and you see I want you to try as many as possible. Well, well," as Mr. Maddox grasped the poker threateningly, "I'm going. But I'll leave this box here, and before you get rid of yourself just make a me-morandum of what you will use and leave it on the table, because you know there will probably be nothing whatever left of you to draw conclusions from, and so-

"Well?" said Lizzie, anxiously.
"I think it's all right," said Guy, "Get the luncheon ready. Your uncle will be down."

And sure enough, so though he spoke not, he ate most voraciously of everything on the table. Up to the present time of writing Cyrus Maddox is still alive, enjoying emarkably good health, and he seems to be on friendly terms with Mr. Cheevers and his wife Lizzie.

HOW THEY DO IN PARIS.

M. Boreaux, engineer in chief of streets and bridges in Paris, fully explains in an interesting interview with ald's European edition how snow, dirt and garbage are removed from the

thoroughfares of the French capital. In removing snow the car companies are required to sprinkle salt on the lines of traffic followed by their vehicles. Each rendezvous from which the workmen are sent has a supply of sand and salt, and the latter is used to facilitate the process of sweeping the slush into sewers. Property owners are required to clear the snow from their pavements and to keep the guttes open, while after heavy snowfalls carts are employed to remove the snow from principal crossings and places of importance to street traffc. For such work the Camapgaie des Om nibus is also required to furnish fifty carts to the municipal engineers.

The explanation of M. Boreau given in the European edition of the Herald is very suggestive and deserves the careful study of all municipal authorities, engineers and others more or less interested in street cleaning affairs. The problems which this engineer elucidates are among the most difficult and important to be solved in every muricipal government, and they most nearly affect the public health and the public purse.-New York Herald.

THE WIDOW OF SIX SOLDIERS.

There is a woman living in the Sinnamahoning Valley, Pennsylvania, who was born an Orr, and by marriage she has in turn changed her name to Barnes, Calahan, Rix, Enos, Robins Elder, and now Bailey. Each of her six dead husbands has been a soldier in the late war, and she married the first one in 1863, when she was 17. It is hardly fair to say, either, that these husbands are exactly six, for not one of them had all of himself left when he succeeded to the title of husband to this admirer of the military. Three of the husbands had only one leg apiece; one had only seven fingers, be sides being short a leg; another wooed and won the widow with only one leg and one arm, and the sixth was minus an eye. This one died three years ago last May. Her present husband is a veteran of the war and has all his legs, arms, fingers and eyes. Mrs. Bailey is not yet 49 and is the mother of twelve children, two each by her soldier husbands.

Constipation, Headache, Backache—the result of a disordered stomach and liver—cured by

Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills

PRESBYTERY The Commissione

General A

Important Decision sion Fields in

Sunday School Report mendations

The Presbytery o the 5th inst. in the Andrew's church. Re the moderator, occu there were present. rae, Bruce, Macneil Mullin, Burgess, Ross, Fraser, McKa and Judge Stevens, Messrs. John Willet bell. After the mi meeting had been i the resignment of ] of Richmond was to take effect on Rev. Mr. Ross of

detailed to declare on the 17th of Marc The appeal made Dr. Bennet against Presbytery in the M the ground, as no re The reasons of Rev. received and a con of the moderator an was appointed to an Rev.Messrs. Rainr ley and Messrs. For were appointed a co

standing committees
The matter of th
created some discus
has been previously
bytery, but they ha the final revision to approve of as they ter was gone into some of those presen ion that there were with easy metre s gational singing. hymns ted that should not finally resolved th left to a committee Messrs. Fraser, Bru mittee.

The Presbytery d ing the graduating isters from other the mission field for being eligible for a With regard to the the appointment

take charge of Jer the Presbytery disa charge of such wor ing that it be ma all ministers upon the aged and infir evoked a lot of dis approved of only

The amalgamatic on state of religion vance, systematic temperance was a Presbytery.
The clerk's action

tificate to Rev. M. St. Martins, was st AFTERNOOL Among those pre noon, not mentioned J. M. Robinson, T. and D. McD. Cla

Friar of Shediac. The first business of commissioners to bly. Those selected usual way were Re ald, D. Fiske, J. H Clarke. The four el Revs. James Sutherland and W. Fotheringham, Mc. Mullin were chose elders elected we and Forbes, John H. A. White, Sus English Settlemen John Stewart, Me A. W. Coburn, W.

Whittaker were ch Rev. L. G. Ma the committee th church, St. Andre had satisfatorily church why the to sustain the call As a result of th of irritation was church was then moderation in a pected an effort w by them to secu The people wante clergymen before report of the con the expenses order the committee that

Rev J Ross mission report, places had been the general progr ing that this bran Presbytery is profactorily. The reexpenses \$13.94, co \$250.87, expenses hand \$132.59. Mr. he had visited \$ Salina, Barnesvil Presbytery to ap

and adopted:

That Three

from Andover ar nected with Rile Falls be wrough Andover and T and McAdam b dent during the Lomond be mad supplied during D. McKay be a connection with pointed to labor bell Settlement be appointed to Ross visit Hamp to inquire into opening a pread last mentioned take a collection home and foreign taken the seco