

A Straightforward Business

Making a bid for popular patronage needs no diplomacy nor sharpness in its management. Clean, honest methods are what the public like. These methods you will find in force here at all times. We are all ready now for the spring business; got a store full of bright, new merchandise to tell you about.

The Cloak Room

Is filled with new Spring Jackets and Capes, showing the best ideas of the most prominent makers. CLOTH CAPES in black, tawn and brown, full sweep, 20 inches long, several rows of broad on neck, cap and two rows on collar; worth \$12.50; our price, \$1.95. Similar Capes, more heavily braided, \$2.50. STYLISH MIXED TWEED JACKETS at \$5.25 and \$5.50.

The Dress Goods

Department is one of the busiest corners of the store. We are now showing a most complete, up-to-date stock. 42-inch Stylish Mixtures at 80c. 38-inch Tweed Mixtures at 90c. 37-inch Tweed Mixtures at 45c. 40-inch Tweed Mixtures at 45c. 38-inch Tweed Mixtures at 25c. 37-inch Fancy Brocades at 25c. 36-inch All-wool Serges at 25c.

DOWLING BROS.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant—the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you educate the race.

SACKVILLE W. C. T. U.

The officers elected by the Sackville W. C. T. U. for the ensuing year are: Mrs. H. A. Powell, president; Mrs. J. C. Cole, 1st vice-president; Mrs. J. W. Sangster, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. Geo. Black, secretary; Mrs. J. T. Carter, treasurer; Mrs. Josiah Wood, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Archibald, auditor.

DOMINION DEPT.—HEALTH AND HEREDITY.

The following is the plan of the work sent out for 1896:

1. A superintendent in every province, county, local union and Y. W. C. T. U. And that should mean representation in college, camp and slum; in home and church and state; in the factory, store and on the farm.

2. That these superintendents keep by them specimens of the literature which they wish to have used, and recommend it at conventions, as well as in personal conversation, talks or discussions.

3. Systematic courses of study. Let it be at least a bi-monthly or quarterly lesson in every union, so thoroughly prepared and studied and discussed, and withal so practical, as to have a daily abiding application. Suggestive outlines of study are given in my circular-letters, from which sub-headings may be deduced.

4. Classes of study. Having a course of study will find a series of short papers, written by different members of the union, on practical subjects, to be followed by discussion, very interesting and instructive. Have a list of subjects and leaders chosen in advance; that it becomes no burden to prepare a paper when there is plenty of time for so doing.

5. Co-operation. First, with the superintendents of other departments, evangelistic, social purity, mother's meetings and parlor meetings, as health and heredity subjects can be quite appropriately taken up in connection with all meetings of the above nature; also co-operate with superintendents of work in factories, shops and stores, wherever there are such. Hold mutual conferences. Second, with societies that have for their ultimate object better sanitary conditions, the promoting of health and the study of heredity.

6. Enlist physicians, trained nurses and specialists in this line of study, practice and work. Ask them to give half hour talks at the monthly union meetings and arrange for a course of practical lectures when possible; also ask the physicians to give short health talks at meetings of the Bands of Hope and Loyal Temperance Legionnaires.

7. That physicians be memorialized regarding the evil effects of alcohol and opium, and supplied with suitable literature on this subject. Also that your influence be brought to bear, as far as possible, on medical students while yet in college, by means of students' evenings, etc.

8. That sermons on the religious duty of glorifying God in our bodies be solicited.

9. Let the study and work and literature reach into the homes of wealth; of poverty; indeed, touch humanity at every possible point.

10. Be instrumental in getting good books into town, Sunday school and all circulating libraries; a health column in the local and religious press; the distribution of leaflet literature. Each union should take at least one health periodical, and keep it in constant circulation, and add "Hygiene for the Home," "The Well-Dressed Woman," and "Lectures on Heredity," by Dr. Joseph Cook, to its library.

11. Offer a prize to the school children for the best written paper on "Hygiene." Let it be simple, scientific and practical.

12. At county conventions, where the subject is not brought forward by a county report, a paper should be given on this subject, followed by discussion.

13. Physical culture and correct dress.

14. Hygienic cookery.

15. Non-alcoholic in medicine.

16. And lastly, the best workers will consider the relation of right thought to right doing, of right thoughts to right works, of right physical and material conditions to right mental and spiritual possibilities. Hold health and heredity conferences at both provincial and county conventions when possible.

L. O. F.

At a recent meeting of Court Young's Cove, No. 1812, a letter was read from the chaplain, Rev. A. J. K. Gohier, resigning his ministry and sick benefits and withdrawing from the order.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

A Review of Forty Years of Progress in New Brunswick.

Dr. Inch's Interesting Lecture Before the University Students of Mount Allison.

Sackville, April 1.—Dr. Inch, superintendent of education, of Fredericton, delivered the last lecture in the university course, this evening, before a good audience. Rev. Mr. Stewart was in the chair and introduced the lecturer of the evening. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks, moved by Rev. Dr. Borden, seconded by Senator Wood, was tendered to the speaker. Dr. Inch, in return, was also tendered Prof. Tweedie for getting up such an interesting and instructive course of lectures. This was seconded by Mr. Peters.

Dr. Inch in opening devoted a little time to personal reminiscences connected with Mount Allison in his student days, and to personal recollections of eminent teachers and his fellow students of forty years ago.

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by those who quit the profession in order to benefit to them any sphere, and the country gains thereby.

In 1855 the teacher had to submit to the degrading and demoralizing system of boarding round. The average salary, including provincial grant, was for male teachers \$140 and board; for female teachers \$80. Those who insisted upon boarding themselves got (male), \$250, and females, \$190. The average for the lowest class in 1896, poor as teachers' salaries are, was better than the general average for all classes in 1855, and then they had great difficulty in collecting it, in very many cases being unable to secure the total amount agreed on. There was not a single public school house in Fredericton in 1855, and only one in St. John. Rented school houses were scarce in the whole province, 169 were log shanties, 628 without yard or any sanitary arrangements whatever. In Westmorland that year (1855) the inspector had to clope two school houses, one 18 feet by 15 feet square, and 7 feet high, and in a miserable condition.

Dr. Inch gave the following statistics, showing the extension of our educational work in forty years:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1855, 1896. Rows include: Pop. (last census), 1851, 1881, 1901; No. of pupils at school, 29,000, 67,121, 127,000; No. of teachers, class I, 179, 336, 120; No. of teachers class II, 771, 827, 280; No. of teachers class III, 467, 658, 24.

Provincial grants, \$73,877, \$190,289, \$210,000; No. of pupils at school, 29,000, 67,121, 127,000; No. of teachers, class I, 179, 336, 120; No. of teachers class II, 771, 827, 280; No. of teachers class III, 467, 658, 24.

Improvements in methods of teaching, especially in the early grades of the elementary schools, has more than kept pace with the extension of the work. Children were then reluctant to attend school, now to be kept from school in many cases a punishment. There are exceptions, but the number of teachers unfit to teach is annually diminishing.

School life has been made more pleasant and profitable than in former times, but not only by better methods, but by the introduction of a new class of studies in the fine arts, natural sciences, cultivating habits of observation.

The assessment principle in the school law of 1871 was alluded to by Dr. Inch as that which makes educational progress and expansion possible. An early local option act was passed permitting assessment for school purposes. Two years later it was withdrawn, but renewed in 1862, with a premium of 25 p. c. increase in the provincial grant to any district which would adopt the assessment principle. But the people would not take the bait. In 1868 a further attempt was made, offering an amount from the provincial treasury equal to that raised by assessment; but for thirteen years not a county or municipality supported the schools. Here and there a district did, after much controversy. The act of 1871 made all property liable to assessment. And yet, though the system works well in general, there are still districts where a few interested parties—perhaps the heaviest taxpayers and perhaps with no children, control the annual school meeting and stave out the school. Personal jealousies and animosities in the rural communities—sometimes prevent united and harmonious action. The school is either closed or the cheapest teacher possible engaged, to run the school without necessary books, maps and apparatus.

There are other difficulties that might be noted; for the removal of which we must await the leavening process of increasing intelligence to broaden the mind and enlarge the heart of the people of the Dominion.

In concluding his admirable lecture, Dr. Inch, in an eloquent peroration, reviewed the wonderful progress of the world in the period under consideration, taking special note of the grand development of Canada, and the amazing changes in methods of business and the management of industrial pursuits, and the intellectual progress, through books, or travel, or common people today, with history and art such as the wealthiest could not command some forty years ago.

COLUMBIA AND CANADA.

In the midst of somewhat conflicting assertions, it is not entirely easy to grasp the real sentiments of the people of the United States towards Canada.

It is not improbable that our individual experience and opinions in relation to the question are more or less affected by our individual preconceptions and conduct.

It may, indeed, be asserted with some confidence that the Canadian who, with courtesy and without prejudice, associates with citizens of the Republic of native stock, elevated by mental culture, through books, or travel, or both, is not likely to be led to believe that they are unfriendly to the people of the Dominion.

During a life of over half a century my social intercourse with our American cousins, in their country or in my own, has been fairly extensive, and, in some instances, intimate; and, as a practicing lawyer, I have acted for them on many occasions and in many varied matters.

And yet I cannot remember having ever heard an expression used by a citizen of the Republic evincing unfriendliness to any part of British America, in its people, or in its institutions.

It cannot be denied that there is a class of persons in the United States sufficiently large, active, and clamorous in certain sections, to influence the press to give expression to unfriendly and offensive sentiments, and occasionally to force the administration to adopt unkind or hostile measures towards Canada.

The members of this class, having learned history solely from text-books and Fourth of July orators, emphasizing everything objectionable in the British treatment of the American colonies before they became independent, falsely conclude that all Englishmen and those of English descent who did

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report



not support the revolution were tyrants at heart, or intensely hostile to the people of the United States.

But, not satisfied with this conclusion, and, ignoring the softening influences which have so largely affected the intervening generations, and the gentler policy which has since prevailed in Britain towards her faithful territories, a tacit acknowledgement of past errors, they impute to the British people the same policy of their ancestors of more than a century ago.

It takes a long time to remove impressions made by an undue, and, perhaps, unfair, brooding upon incidents of the past. I have not seen those who mourned over the removal of the Roman Catholic disabilities; and no persons are more aware than politicians of the retention of party names, which, as applied today, may be utterly inappropriate and almost meaningless.

But, besides the individuals who have not yielded to the phobagastic idea, there are, I think, communities sufficiently advanced in knowledge, understanding, and the capacity to judge correctly, and sufficiently influenced by Christian sentiment to induce them to properly re-examine the relationship which should subsist between the two great branches in America of the Anglo-Saxon race.

In support of this opinion the following statement of facts, it is submitted, is not without value. The town of Falmouth, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts had been long in existence when the people of the North American plantations asserted their independence of the British settlement of Falmouth, indeed, was far back as 1638, although it was not until a later date that it became prosperous and populous. During the war of the revolution it suffered greatly from the guns of a British fleet, but not sufficiently to prevent its subsequent growth.

Complete unanimity as to the right of the colonies to separate from the mother country did not prevail in the community, and some of its members were steadfast Loyalists. Among these was Thomas Wyer, a merchant who was greatly respected by his fellow-townsmen, at heart, and in the bitterness of party aversion, other feelings. As an indication of the temper of the revolutionists, and of the courage of the Kings friends in asserting their opinions, make the following extract from The Boston Gazette and Country Journal, of the 21st of August, 1776, which, yellow and dingy with age, is now before me:

"The following letter was very privately sent from Falmouth, in Casco Bay, to the late execrable Governor Hutchinson, and lately found among his papers. As some persons have been suspected of signing it, who are entirely innocent, it is now given to the public, that such pernicious conduct may be chargeable on those only who are guilty of it:

"Sir,—Being informed that your Excellency has taken the trouble to embark for England, and fearing that certain resolves lately passed in a meeting of this town, which your Excellency will probably soon see in print, may create unfavorable impressions in your mind, I have the honor to inform you, we beg leave to inform you that many of us disapprove of all the proceedings of the said town meeting, and all of us utterly dislike the indecent reflections on the administration of the East India company, and in particular what is said of your Excellency.

"We further disapprove of the resolves acknowledging any obligation to Boston respecting the King's cause, and eventually we are determined to use our influence at the next annual March meeting to obtain a reconsideration of the said resolves.

"Wishing your Excellency a prosperous voyage.

"We are with the greatest respect your Excellency's most obedient honorable servants.

"Stephen Longfellow, Thos. Bradbury, David Wyer, jun., Benj. Titcomb, Jer. Pete, Enoch Italey, Thos. Cumming, Greenfield Pete, Thos. Oxenard, Robt. Pagan, John Kent, Moses Shastuck, William Robb, Simon Mayo, Thos. Coulson, W. Simmons, Thos. Sandford.

"Falmouth, 10th Feb. 1774.

"To His Excellency, Thomas Hutchinson, Esq."

This letter was signed by a member of his family, but not by Thomas Wyer himself. The omission, however, was not due to any lack of devotion to the King's cause, and eventually he left his old home for the sake of living under the British flag, and settled permanently in St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick.

In 1786, the town of Portland, now the city of Portland, in the state of Maine, comprising the most important part of Falmouth, obtained its charter.

In 1886 the city of Portland celebrated its centenary, and it was a good fortune to be present as a participator in the festivities and ceremonies of the occasion.

But what seems to me peculiarly significant, that the invitation to take part in this celebration was extended to myself and my relatives solely because we were descendants of the loyalist, Thomas Wyer.

The fact that I was at the time recorder and deputy-mayor of St. John, N. B., may have led the committee in charge to defray all my hotel bills and other expenses, while attending the festival; but the same course, without a like reason, was pursued in the case

The greatest courtesy and kindness were extended to us by our hosts, and, during a series of three most interesting days devoted to the celebration, my national predilections were never offended, unless perhaps in the case of one orator who, in no unkindly spirit, held, in decidedly disordered fancy, the beaver taking refuge beneath the eagle's wing.

It is not inappropriate to conclude my remarks, by saying that, as a result of Edward Jackson's more, who, it may be stated, proved himself a worthy descendant of a loyalist ancestor by refusing to accept the offer of an office under the government of the United States, pecuniarily suited to his tastes, and with a tempting salary, because its acceptance involved the transfer of his allegiance.

In declining the invitation to be present at the Portland celebration, he writes: "Our fathers differed in their views as to the path of duty. They have all arrived at their common home where, for the just, everlasting peace reigns; that their descendants may for all time dwell together in unbroken harmony in the fear and favor of our Almighty Father and Protector is my earnest desire."

I. ALLEN JACK.

THE EASTER MARKET.

A Fine Display Made by Messrs. Dean and O'Neill Bros. in the City Market.

(Daily Sun, 2nd inst.)

The Easter market is the best that St. John has had for years. The supply of beef—and of course that is the principal thing—is excellent. The greater portion of it is Ontario beef, still there is a fine lot of beef on exhibition from various parts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Those Dean makes a grand display, in fact he says he has never been in a better position to supply the wants of his customers than this year. In his stall are shown 11 carcasses of beef from Ferris, Ontario, averaging 800 lbs. each, and 10 carcasses of Shropshire and Southdown mutton, from Kings and Albert counties. There are four carcasses of veal, the heaviest of which weighs 135 lbs. It was fed by John Cheever, of Kingston, Kings Co. Mr. Dean has two spring lambs, weighing thirty pounds, which were raised by W. A. McPate of Golden Grove. Four spring pigs purchased from W. T. Boyle of Simonds are a feature in Mr. Dean's exhibit. They average about 110 lbs. In addition to the very complete stock mentioned above, Mr. Dean offers a large lot of turkeys, fowl, chickens, along with a number of heavy carcasses of pork.

O'Neill Bros. make a display of meats fully up to their usual Easter show. They have 10 carcasses of beef in their stall, six of Ontario beef, two of Sussex beef, raised by Mr. Creighton, weighing 1,200 lbs., and two of Corn walls beef, weight, 2,000 lbs. Twelve carcasses of mutton raised by Cornelius McIntyre of Sussex are exhibited, along with six carcasses from Shetland. In the line of real Messrs. O'Neill claim to be ahead of everybody. One carcass from Woodstock tips the scales at 125 lbs., and another goes over 50. They have two spring lambs, weighing 1,200 lbs., and two of Corn walls beef, weight, 2,000 lbs. Twelve carcasses of mutton raised by Cornelius McIntyre of Sussex are exhibited, along with six carcasses from Shetland. In the line of real Messrs. O'Neill claim to be ahead of everybody. One carcass from Woodstock tips the scales at 125 lbs., and another goes over 50. They have two spring lambs, weighing 1,200 lbs., and two of Corn walls beef, weight, 2,000 lbs. 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LIBERAL OBSTRUCTION.

Laurier and His Party Stopping the Progress of the Remedial Bill.

Some Interesting Details of Public Expenditure Under the Liberal Administration.

The Kings County Cavalry Will Not Go to the Sudan—General Gascoigne Opposed to Their Leaving Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., March 31.—At the opening of the house this afternoon Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Laurier paid sympathetic references to the late Col. Amvot.

Mr. Sproul moved the adjournment of the house in order to bring to the attention of the government the fact that the salaries of seasonal messengers and other employees of the house were a couple of weeks over due.

Sir Charles Tupper regretted that no notice had been given of the matter, and asked that it be deferred until the arrival of the finance minister, who was not in the chamber at the time.

The opposition, however, determined to give tongue to their honest abhorrence of such remissness on the part of the government and to their over-flowing sympathy with the pages and the charwomen, who were a fortnight behind in their pay.

Mr. Gibson termed it a shame and a disgrace. Mr. Carey scored the government for the hump-backed sidewalks and mud pavement about Parliament hill.

But Mr. Lister outdid them both. He drew a pathetic picture of the suffering of those poor charwomen, mostly widows with large families, he had no doubt.

Mr. Allen took opportunity to introduce the topic of hog cholera in Essex county. When remonstrated with by the chair, he made a reply that the two questions were very much in the same line.

The matter was discussed for some time and dropped, after Hon. Mr. Foster had assured the house that the supplementary estimates were in the printers' hands.

The house went into committee on the remedial bill. Mr. Bergeron in the chair.

Mr. Davies pointed out the impropriety of the house proceeding with this measure while negotiations were in progress at Winnipeg. He thought Sir Charles should inform the house how far the negotiations had progressed.

It would be a matter of great satisfaction if some amicable agreement could be made by which this vexed question could be withdrawn from the political arena.

Sir Charles Tupper said it was highly important that the bill should be proceeded with from day to day owing to the short time remaining for parliament. It was therefore the government's intention to proceed with this measure forward steadily to completion.

So far from such action interfering in any way with the negotiation in Winnipeg, he calculated it would have precisely the opposite effect. After the bill became law it would be a simple matter for Manitoba to make some arrangement so as to prevent it going into effect. Unless the bill were proceeded with and negotiations came to naught, as he had reason to fear they would, the minority in Manitoba would be left in the same deplorable, hopeless condition that had been in for the past five years. Consequently the government proposed to press this measure with all the vigor at its command.

Mr. Davies proceeded to criticize the action of the government in continuing to press the bill when Mr. Outram rose to a point of order. He thought the discussion should be confined to the first clause and not to the general policy of the government.

Mr. Mills claimed that parliament had no power to proceed with a bill of this kind except as a court of last resort. By the fact of the Winnipeg negotiations he showed that this was not a court of last resort. The measure was proceeding to elaborate this point when the chairman gave his decision on Hon. Mr. Outram's point of order.

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Sproul had mentioned the matter to the finance minister. Mr. Cameron replied: "No; because the finance minister was not in his place. He tried to see him twice."

Sir Charles Tupper withdrew the word, observation, as applied to Dr. Sproule. He said that notwithstanding the withdrawal of the support from this bill of a number of gentlemen who usually supported the government, the second reading had been carried by substantial majority.

Under the circumstances, there was an absolute need to parliamentary government of the solemn decision of the house to be met, day by day, by obstructive tactics. This obstruction was palpable to every member of the house and the country would see there was a determined attempt to defeat the government in their effort to settle this unhappy question.

Mr. Davies rose to a point of order. The leader of the house had again used the word obstruction.

The chairman said the word as applied to the members would be unjust and parliamentary, but applied to the government it would not be so. (Government cheers.)

Sir Charles Tupper, continuing, said it was evident there was a determination to prevent the passage of this bill. In his judgment it was of vital moment that the measure should pass, it was essential to the peace, tranquility, and well-being of the country. (Loud cheers.)

The discussion was continued on the first clause by Messrs. Mills, Daly, Ives, Weldon, Outram and several of the members. The first and second clauses were passed, and the discussion with the second clause was kept up till nearly four o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Ingram made a vigorous speech in support of the bill, in which he was severely criticized by Mr. Wallace. Mr. Wallace's motion was then put and declared to be carried.

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The British consul at St. Jago de Cuba is essentially the right man in the right place. Public opinion in Cuba has been tremendously worked up against the United States owing to the action of Congress in recognizing the Cuban rebels as belligerents.

Many of the commercial bodies in the leading business centres of the island look for peace and prosperity in that distracted country. He represented the action of the United States and have adopted resolutions urging the people not to purchase any more goods from the United States.

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Ottawa, April 1.—The usual variety of jokes was furnished by the order of business yesterday, one of the three remaining private members days of the session.

Hon. Mr. Haggart informed Mr. Charlton that no account was kept of the private members of American railway officials hauled.

Sir Charles Tupper informed Mr. Ingram that owing to the pressure of business it is doubtful if it is possible during this session to give the legislative measures recommended by the sweetening commissioner due consideration.

Hon. Mr. Ives told Mr. Rider it was not the intention of the government at present to impose an export duty on pulp wood.

Mr. Fraser was informed that no changes were contemplated in the lobster regulations.

Some interesting details of the public expenditure under the liberal administration were given in reply to a question by Mr. Groulx. The expenditure of the Canadian commissioners at the Centennial exhibition of 1876 was stated to have been \$39,670, and the total cost to Canada of that exhibition \$93,549.

The total amount expended by the Liberals on the Fort Francis Locks, Hon. Mr. Haggart said, was \$23,522. As to what use had been made of them since, the only use to which they had ever been put was for the purpose of a school.

Asked when the government of Canada purchased the Neerby hotel and at what cost, the minister replied that the hotel was bought in 1875 at a cost of \$5,029, the site being paid for at the rate of \$600 an acre.

In reply to a question by Mr. Charlton respecting the proposed half-breed colony in the northwest, Hon. Mr. Daly said that an order had been issued which had been printed, plainly set forth that no actual grant of lands had been made to Father LaCombe, but a certain tract, not exceeding four townships, had been leased. The location was between Edmonton and Battleford. The leased sections would not be under the full control of the bishop and missionaries of the Roman Catholic church, but were subject to the control of the governor general in council.

Hon. Mr. Costigan, answering Mr. McDougall, said that a complaint had been made to the government that St. John's, Nfld., authorities had exacted duties on stores of a Canadian sailing vessel. Enquiries were being made as to the truth of the allegation. The government already had had similar practices pursued by the Newfoundland government in regard to exacting duties on coasts and salt taken to Newfoundland by the Canadian fishing vessels, but not landed there. The colonial secretary for Newfoundland acquainted the Canadian government that instructions had been issued to the customs department directing that in future such articles shall be reported as intended for export or import and refunded upon the production of certificate of such export having been entered in Canadian records.

Mr. Davies (P. E. I.) brought up the matter of the offer of the Princess Louise Hussars of New Brunswick for service in the Sudan. He desired to know if the offer had been accepted. He had received telegrams urging him to press this matter upon the government, as Col. Donville of the Hussars was receiving offers from volunteers over the country offering to join the regiment in case the imperial government decided to accept the offer of the Hussars. Col. Donville was anxious to answer those volunteers.

Sir A. P. Caron replied that when the matter was first brought up in the house he was unable to say whether or not the offer of service had been received here. Since that he had ascertained that the tender of the service had been received and as displayed by the papers brought down to the house; the major general commanding considered that he could not recommend it, said Sir Adolphe.

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SCHOOL NEGOTIATIONS.

Attorney General announces Conference.

No Official Statement of the Conference.

Commissioners on the Way.

Winnipeg, April 1.

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LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters sent to contain money remitted to this office, we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money to THE SUN to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

Subscribers are hereby notified not to pay their subscriptions to any person except a regularly accredited traveller for THE SUN.

Whenever possible, remittances should be made direct to THE SUN office by post office order or registered letter.

THE WEEKLY SUN

Is the most vigorous paper in the Maritime Provinces—16 pages—\$1.00 a year in advance.

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\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 25 cents each insertion.

Special contracts made for time advertisements. Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

THIS PAPER IS MAILED REGULARLY TO ITS SUBSCRIBERS UNTIL A DEFINITE ORDER TO DISCONTINUE IS RECEIVED AND ALL ARREARS ARE PAID IN FULL.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN. ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 8, 1896.

THE MANITOBA NEGOTIATIONS.

The proposition made to Manitoba by the Dominion commissioners appears to be so reasonable that it is difficult to see why it could not have been accepted. It involves little if any concessions to the Roman Catholic minority that are not allowed by the practice of the three maritime provinces, and does not allow them so great a privilege as they enjoy in Ontario. It one takes the ground that the compact or undertakings of the union are to be altogether disregarded, and that no effect or meaning is to be given to the clauses of the union act which were intended to protect the minority, he may say that not even these concessions should be made. This is apparently the position of the Manitoba government, which makes a counter proposition offering to banish all signs of religion from the schools, or as an alternative to banish them until after three o'clock. As the banishment of religion from the schools is what the Roman Catholics most strenuously oppose, this can hardly be called a concession to them. The plan is opposed also by the three largest Protestant denominations in the province, and so far as we know by every opponent of remedial legislation in the house of commons but one. The "alternative" plan appears to be utterly unworkable. It also fails to meet the views of the minority, and falls far short of the concessions given to the dissentients in this province, where there was no privy council declaration of a grievance to be removed. In this city, for instance, the Roman Catholic children are educated separately and have teachers of their own faith, but it was not proposed by Mr. Greenway that they should have the same privileges in Winnipeg.

The proposition and reply ought to set at rest the charge that the alleged policy of coercion has in any way prevented the removal of grievances by the provincial government. The commissioners representing the federal government virtually undertook that if the concessions were made and continued the remedial measure would never more trouble Manitoba. On the other side the Manitoba ministers professed to treat the question on its merits, irrespective of what had been done at Ottawa. If the Manitoba government offer is any removal of grievances, this fact is an admission that the removal of grievances is not impeded by what has happened at Ottawa. The Manitoba ministers claim to have been willing to do all that the minority has a right to ask, and make no pretence that the policy of the dominion government stands in the way of a settlement.

Again, the negotiations go to show the fallacy of Mr. Laurier's claim that if he were in power he would make an amicable settlement. If he would accept less than the federal government offered to take Mr. Laurier must have grossly deceived his Quebec countrymen. If the Greenway government would concede to Mr. Laurier what it refused to the commission, then the Greenway government is a fraud, because it claims to be conceding all that

it believes to be right. And if Mr. Laurier knows that the Greenway government is holding back propositions which it would make to Premier Laurier, then he and Mr. Greenway have a fraudulent understanding against the public interest.

The effect of these negotiations will be to put the Dominion government clearly in the right in the estimation of many who may have had doubts on the point. It has been made evident that there is no policy of coercion at Ottawa. It has been shown that the Dominion ministry is seriously desirous of having the question settled without the interference of the federal power in educational administration. We do not believe that there will be another parliamentary vote on the Manitoba question in which the majority will be as small as it was on the second reading.

(Daily Sun, 3rd inst.)

THE PENALTY OF OBSTRUCTION.

The government was sustained by a two-thirds majority yesterday on a vote which was apparently demanded for the purpose of delaying the progress of business. This shows that the policy of obstruction is not a clear advantage to the interest in which it is employed. It is folly for the opposition press to boast of the success of its friends in talking out bills, and in heading off government business and then to scold ministers for charging the opposition with obstruction. The government appears to have pushed along business with unusual energy. Mr. Foster had his budget speech ready within a few days of the opening. The estimates were brought down with remarkable promptness. But the opposition members debated the address longer than is common. The budget contained no new taxes, no tariff changes, and proposed no financial transactions of a controversial character. It was debated week after week and the government was attacked because the leader of the house did not put up members to reply to all the grip speeches. Since it was not easy to go on with other government matters while the budget was before the house, it seems a little unreasonable to attack the ministry because so little has been accomplished. The opposition members discussed remedial legislation on the address. They discussed it again on the budget. They and the opponents of remedial legislation made some forty long speeches on the second reading of the bill. Now when the government desires to finish the discussion of this measure within the three weeks left of the session they talk about every thing else under the sun, try to prevent the house meeting on Saturdays, and at the same time set up a shout that the government is trying to choke off discussion on the bill. This sort of thing may be clever tactics. It certainly may result in the obstruction of legislation during this session, and in making necessary another session this year. But at present the plan does not appear to be an effective way to bring in repairs.

A SUITABLE CANDIDATE.

A convention of Mr. Laurier's party has selected as the grit candidate in Lisgar, Manitoba, Mr. Richardson, editor of the Winnipeg Tribune. Mr. Richardson is not without qualifications. He has already done his party great service by calling dominion ministers and their parliamentary supporters "a squealing, swilling, slobbering, scurrying herd." That he understands public issues is shown by his statement "that the question we have to decide is, are we a nation of grinning baboons?" If Mr. Richardson and our Mr. Ellis should have the good fortune to be elected, they should sit together, for it was the esteemed Globe which discovered that the conservatives are "maggots in a festering mass of political putrefaction."

PROVINCIAL COTTON FOR CHINA.

Shipments of light manufactured cottons from the Windsor cotton factory to Great Britain which have formerly gone out by way of New York and Vancouver, are henceforth to be shipped to London by the Furness boats and transhipped there for the east. They come in competition with English manufactures, and are so suitable to the Shanghai market for which they are destined that a ready sale is procured against the English article. The quantity shipped from Nova Scotia runs up to one and two cars a fortnight.—Herald.

THE SPOOL WOOD TRADE.

It will be remembered that last year three "tramp" steamers came here for spool wood, after the close of the regular steamer service. A gentleman who was in this city Saturday said that the demand this year will be larger than ever before, and that it will take at least double the 1895 number of "tramps" to take away the wood to be forwarded here for shipment. It will make a considerable addition both to the business of the Grand Trunk and to the export trade from this port.

An agent for one of the large jewelry stores in Cincinnati was canvassing a section of the over-the-Rainie district, endeavoring to sell an eight day clock.

"My dear sir," he said to a portly German, "this is a remarkable clock. Not only is it beautifully finished, but it is a perfect timepiece. Why, it runs for eight days without winding."

Laurier Losing His Hold.

All But Five French Liberals Refuse to Follow Obstruction.

Some Abstain From Voting and the Government Had Sixty-Six Majority.

The Opposition, Aided by McCarthy and O'Brien, Delaying the Business of the Country.

Mr. Chesley Secures Some Concessions Regarding Trout Fishing—Wants a Bonus for Creamery Butter.

(Special to the Sun.) Ottawa, April 2.—Obstruction pure and adulated was what the opposition indulged in this afternoon. The question was as to whether or not the house should sit on Saturday next, and every device was resorted to by the opposition in order to spin out time. Sir Charles Tupper having made the motion, Mr. Laurier thought that if the motion applied to next week, it would meet the convenience of the house, Friday being a legal holiday, it might not be advisable to sit on Saturday first. Sir Charles said it was actually impossible to lose Saturday next and get through with the business of the session. Mr. Sutherland, liberal whip, urged that many conservative members had asked him to get pairs to allow them to remain at home on Saturday. It would be a disappointment to many of the members securing pairs if the difficulty would be overcome. Mr. Sutherland replied that the great difficulty was to pair members with the liberals and conservatives when voting on the same side. Sir Charles Tupper suggested that by the members securing pairs the difficulty would be overcome. Mr. Sutherland replied that the great difficulty was to pair members with the liberals and conservatives when voting on the same side. Mr. Charlton held it would be a monstrous proposition to sit on Saturday. Hon. Mr. Ives wanted to know by the tenets of what church Mr. Charlton deemed it an outrage to work on a day intervening Good Friday and Easter Sunday. It was not the Presbyterian church, certainly not the Anglican, and it could only affect the Jews, who held to all Saturdays. Then Sir Richard Cartwright arose and offered to "sweep" next Wednesday, private members' day, with the government in exchange for a Saturday holiday. Mr. Davies supported this suggestion with much pleasure, and the plan also found favor in the eyes of Messrs. Wallace, Sproule, McNeill, Tyrwhitt, and others. Sir Charles Tupper said he could not forget that the opposition to a Saturday holiday was not a new thing. He had evinced no desire to promote the Remedial bill. Mr. Laurier replied somewhat hotly that it was "plotting in the cabinet" which waited two months for the issue of parliament. This might have been given to the Remedial bill. He charged the government with having caused the obstruction. In the course of his reply Hon. Mr. Foster pointed out that the cabinet crisis, so called, only caused an adjournment over four working days. Obstruction commenced with the debate on the bill, which instead of being got through with in two or three days lasted from the 15th to the 23rd of January. The estimates were brought down, but could not be proceeded with until the 15th of February, the opposition called for the bill; they wanted to get it through parliament because they feared to go before the country with the measure unpassed, and that was Mr. McNeill's ground for taking the position of obstruction in the house. Well, the government could at least go to the country without the bill, and the count is knowing they did not do all they could to put on the statute book would give them a splendid victory. (Cheers.) He gave Mr. McCarthy his congratulations upon his new success in reading himself out of the party. He is the member for North Bruce, and he has done it to my entire satisfaction. I am willing to meet him on Friday, it was unreasonable to fight a manly battle with an open foe, but I do not want traitors.

Continuing, he remarked that endeavoring to sacrifice the government and break down the party Mr. McNeill in the senate. Talk of the gentleman's sense of devotion to his constituency for the Globe had published a letter saying that he was willing to desert his constituency and take a soft seat in the senate. Talk of the gentleman's high-minded position. I need not say more about that, but I say this, that I would a thousand times rather go into opposition and sit on the other side of the house than sit on the treasury benches of this country with such supporters as the honorable member for North Bruce. Mr. McNeill was a man who pretended to be more English than the English themselves. But in the mother country he would find the conservative government with a bill before parliament to give English people exactly what the government proposed to give the Roman Catholics of Manitoba, to provide that those who sustain voluntary schools shall be exempt from taxes for public schools; also that they shall have the opportunity of giving to their children the religious instruction which Mr. McNeill would deny to the Roman Catholics of Manitoba. (Cheers.) In conclusion, Sir Charles Tupper said that he had read himself out of the conservative party, adding that neither would he allow any one else to do it. As for Sir Charles Tupper, his course since

Wallace, Sproule, McNeill, Tyrwhitt, with the three McCartneys. It is significant that nearly all the French liberals shirked the vote, only five recording themselves against the government, to wit: Messrs. Laurier, Choquette, Tarte, Froul and Harwood. The obstruction campaign was continued by Mr. O'Brien after recess, who concluded by moving an amendment to the effect that on Saturday the house sit from 10 a. m. to 1, with a recess from 1 to 2.30, rising for the day at 6 o'clock. Sir Charles Tupper rose, first to reply to certain arguments of the last speaker, but chiefly, as it appeared, to make a reply to certain reflections of Mr. McNeill upon his leadership. Mr. O'Brien, however, had asked what good had the government accomplished by its course. He would reply it had done this, that on a matter which appealed more immediately to the members of the house than any other question, namely the privilege of enjoying a visit to their homes on Saturday and Sunday, the government had got on record the fact that on such a motion was opposed by the government only because they wanted to have the remedial bill carried, there had been recorded a majority of 46. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Brien—Was that all? Sir Charles Tupper—Will not two to one satisfy the hon. gentleman. If not we shall get a larger majority. That large majority had divided to forego their personal pleasure to help pass the bill. The hon. gentleman who differed from him. He was endeavoring also to force a measure on the house which he knew was not constitutional. Mr. Speaker reminding him that it was not open to an honorable member to accuse the leader of the house of forcing on the house a measure he "knew" to be unconstitutional. Mr. McNeill withdrew the remark, adding that Sir Charles at least "ought" to know it. He advised Sir Charles' colleagues to try and quieten him down. While he admired the honorable gentleman's courage and energy he could not but think they were diverted into wrong channels. As the liberals were cheering Mr. McNeill's concluding remarks a conservative member called out "Loud applause from Messrs. Tarte and McCarthy," a sally which was hailed with great laughter.

Mr. Bain followed in a solemn denunciation of the secretary of state. Mr. McDowell replied by pointing to the obstructive tactics of the member for Winnipeg the next night, and Mr. Fraser spoke in a sarcastic strain, in the great enjoyment of his liberal friends, of the growing fashion of reading members out of the party in the house. Tupper became the leader in the house. Mr. Wallace said he could not vote for the amendment. He would like to see the house sit on Saturday, but that should be taken up. He proceeded to indicate the subjects which he thought might be dealt with on Saturday. He mentioned the fast Atlantic steamship service, the proposed increase of salaries to Mr. Kiliver's, the bill and a number of other measures. He was frequently called to order by the speaker for entering into details on these measures.

Sir Charles Tupper said that the house was within two hours of Friday morning and he would therefore ask Mr. Wallace to wish to prevent any business being done, and he would ask him to bring his remarks to a close. Considering that the government had in deference to the feelings of the members agreed to adjourn on Friday, it was unreasonable for Mr. Wallace to be wandering to Belgium and all over the world in pretending to support a motion that he was hoping to defeat. Mr. Landerkin—Read him out. (Loud laughter.) Mr. Wallace—the leader of the house is unkind; I don't see what cause I have given him for these remarks. Mr. McCarthy—Be careful. (Renewed laughter.) Mr. Wallace continued his speech for some time and at one point Sir Charles was heard to say in undertone, "Oh don't let us have a vote."

Mr. Wallace continuing, expressed his regret that Sir Charles Tupper had spoken in the way he had done about Mr. McNeill. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Sempie and McMillan. Mr. McCarthy said those whom the Gods wished to destroy they first made mad. By what right did Sir Charles Tupper day after day read men as good conservatives as himself out of the party? Whatever Sir Charles Tupper did was for his own personal advancement. He had instigated an intrigue against the present premier to further his own ends. Personally he (McCarthy) would feel he had fallen low indeed if anything which fell from the secretary of state would be treated as an insult. He remembered where Sir Charles Tupper came from, he knew his record, and was glad to feel he was not a supporter of his. Mr. McNeill, in reply, denied that he had spoken at the suggestion of McCarthy. He denied also that he had read himself out of the conservative party, adding that neither would he allow any one else to do it. As for Sir Charles Tupper, his course since

SAFE SOOTHING SATISFYING

Originated by an Old Family Physician in 1810. You can safely trust what time has indorsed for nearly a century.

There is not a medicine in the world which possesses the confidence of the public to so great an extent as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For more than eighty years it has stood upon its value in the fact that in the state where it originated the sale of it is steadily increasing.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It is the best liver pill made. It is the best medicine for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and all other forms of rheumatism. It is the best medicine for all forms of neuralgia, sciatica, and all other forms of rheumatism.

he unfortunately became the leader of the conservative party was well calculated to break it up. In treating the conscientious scruples of his friends with disdain, Sir Charles showed that he lacked the gifts of statesmanship or successful leadership. As for the story about the senate, Sir Mackenzie Bowell's letter, read to the house last session, disposed of that invention. The people know him better than to believe that story. He had done nothing derogatory to his principles either in the house or in the country, and he wished he could say the same of Sir Charles. The secretary of state had given his pledge in writing to support his preferential tariff and imperial defence resolution, and had gone back on it by opposing it in the house. Sir Charles Tupper explained that he had expressed full confidence in Mr. McNeill's speech and in the imperial trade part of his resolution, and even for the sake of that portion of it had not condemned the imperial scheme in his speech, although "knowing" that it had been included. But he would have voted for the resolution had there been a division on it. The motion had gone upon the oral paper before he entered this parliament, therefore he could not have been consulted about it. Later he had suggested an amendment by striking out the word "naval" defence. Mr. McNeill declined to accept the explanation and went on to attack the leader of the house. He was not here, he said, to follow men, but principles, and Sir Charles would find he could not succeed in the house by bullying and brow-beating members who differed from him. He was endeavoring also to force a measure on the house which he knew was not constitutional.

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PROVIDENCE

General News from New Brunswick.

Hopewell Hill, Acadia division, No. 51, S. the following office: M. M. Tingley, M. S. Annie S. Henry A. Peck Tingley, treat; Joseph B. C. Tingley, A. C. S.; Isaiiah Kinney Moore, P. W. P. N. was appointed organ of the schooner Jess and the Boatman John, the former hardwood eals, and load of ton lumber, of the river schooner this spring. M. M. Tingley has this week to St. John, N. B. also ship station.

Bristol, March 31.—The schooner Jess and the Boatman John, the former hardwood eals, and load of ton lumber, of the river schooner this spring. M. M. Tingley has this week to St. John, N. B. also ship station.

On Thursday the residence of the ward. The proceeds of the party were \$33.85. The party was given by Rev. Mr. Hayward, others. The following perance meeting was C. H. Smith, M. P. son were the speakers and of Sperry L. Shaw. The prohibition can best be to the present political Woodstock, April 1st.

Mr. Tupper's speech was well calculated to break it up. In treating the conscientious scruples of his friends with disdain, Sir Charles showed that he lacked the gifts of statesmanship or successful leadership. As for the story about the senate, Sir Mackenzie Bowell's letter, read to the house last session, disposed of that invention. The people know him better than to believe that story. He had done nothing derogatory to his principles either in the house or in the country, and he wished he could say the same of Sir Charles. The secretary of state had given his pledge in writing to support his preferential tariff and imperial defence resolution, and had gone back on it by opposing it in the house.

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THE WEEKLY SUN Leads Them All.





KINGS PROHIBITIONISTS

Meet at Sussex and Effect a Permanent Organization.

They Adopt a Plan of Campaign and a Full Set of Political Principles.

Geo. W. Fowler, M. P. F., Addresses the Convention, by Request, on the New Provincial Liquor License Act—List of Those Who Signed the Roll.

Sussex, March 31.—At 10.45 o'clock this morning, when J. T. Prescott called the prohibition convention to order, there were about 30 delegates present in Oddfellows' hall—a pretty good representation considering the state of the roads.

On motion of Rev. B. H. Nobles, the following were appointed a committee on temporary organization, with power to add to their number: Gordon Mills, W. Weyman, Rev. David Long and D. D. Bonney. The committee at once retired, and returned in about ten minutes with their report, recommending the following officers pro tem:

President, Rev. B. H. Nobles; vice-president, O. N. Price; secretary, Wm. Cochrane.

They also recommended that no one be allowed to speak longer than ten minutes. The report was unanimously adopted.

Rev. Mr. Lucas here interjected that it would be well to recognize God in this movement and to open the proceedings with prayer. They should not forget that righteousness exalteth a nation.

The chairman stated that prayer would be offered as soon as the president took the chair.

Rev. Mr. Long and Rev. Mr. Lucas then led in brief prayers, and the chairman thanked the convention for the honor thrust upon him.

On motion of Gordon Mills, seconded by John W. Debow, the following committee was appointed on political action: Rev. A. Lucas, C. W. Weyman, O. N. Price, Rev. B. H. Nobles, J. T. Prescott, Rev. David Long, W. Cochrane, S. H. Flewelling, Dr. Burnett, D. D. Bonney, Rev. Dr. McLeod and John W. Debow.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Nobles, a roll was placed on the secretary's table for signatures.

Rev. Mr. Sutherland, A. J. McPherson and Thos. Roach were appointed a committee on resolutions, and J. A. Moore, Rev. J. B. Champion and Hiram Folkins a committee on finance.

The finance committee recommended that collections be taken morning, afternoon and evening to meet the expenses of convention.—Adopted.

Rev. Mr. Nobles opened the afternoon session with prayer. The minutes of the morning meeting were read and a committee composed of Rev. Mr. Nobles, J. T. Prescott and J. A. Moore was appointed to prepare the programme for the public meeting at night.

Rev. Mr. Nobles, from the committee on political action, submitted a report recommending the adoption of the platform of the Provincial Prohibition Association, with certain changes in sections 2 and 3. The report was taken up section by section.

The amendment to section 2 to strike out the word "known" led to a brief discussion.

Rev. Mr. Nobles supported the amendment, as opening up the way to support desirable candidates, who, although not always prohibitionists, were at the time prepared to pledge themselves to work and vote for prohibition legislation, regardless of party exigencies—men whose word could be taken rather than to vote for an avowed prohibitionist who had no chance of winning. He thought this amendment would be in the true interests of the party.

O. N. Price objected to the amendment. He would concur with an established temperance record.

Rev. Mr. Swin would as soon think of putting his hand in the fire as voting for a man who would take a drink of whiskey and then pledge himself to work and vote for prohibition in parliament. There were candidates now-a-days who would pledge themselves to anything to get elected.

Rev. Mr. Lucas could not go for the amendment.

Inspector Weyman said that another part of section 2 fully covered the ground. He rather favored the amendment.

The amendment was lost without division and section 2 was adopted as follows:

After the full plan had been adopted, Rev. Mr. Nobles again brought forward his amendment to section 2, this time moving to strike out the words "as are known and avowed prohibitionists," and can be relied upon to vote and work for the enactment and enforcement of prohibitory legislation, regardless of party exigencies.

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EARTH ELECTRICITY.

A WAY TO HARNESS ITS FREE CURRENTS DISCOVERED.

The Serbian Electrician, Nikola Tesla, and His Wonderful and Successful Experiment at Pike's Peak—What It Means for Us Can Be Developed.

The world is on the eve of an astounding revelation. The conditions under which we exist will be changed. The end has come to telegraph and telephone monopolies with a crash. Incidentally, all the other monopolies that depend on power will come to a sudden stop. The earth currents of electricity are to be harnessed. Nature supplies them free of charge. The cost of power and light and heat will be practically nothing. A statement of the facts and results of the experiments was written and attested before a notary public as a matter of scientific record.

The electric currents are in the earth. Their strength is great enough to furnish all the power and light man needs. Mr. Tesla has overcome the initial difficulty, and has shown that the earth currents are to be harnessed. The rest will follow, as followed the telephone. Prof. Bell's discovery of how to transmit speech over a wire—New York World.

TRY IT.

Here is an interesting experiment with a few simple tools.

Let us tell you how you may have a little fun. Puncture the shell of a raw egg with a pin and through the hole thus made extract the contents. When this shell has become thoroughly dry pour fine sand through the pin hole until the egg is about one-fourth filled. Then seal up the hole with white wax, and your imitation egg will be as natural in appearance as a real one.

The next time boiled eggs are served at breakfast, substitute your sand egg for the one that you take from the dish and tell your companions that you are going to make the egg obey your slightest wish. You may make it stand on the edge of a knife or on the rim of a glass, no matter whether you put it sideways or upright.

The only precaution necessary is to tap the egg gently every time you desire to place it in any position, so as to make the sand settle at the bottom, and the weight of the sand will keep it as you wish it to be. This is called the Obedient Egg.

Now, let us tell you how to make the Disobedient Egg, which you may have even more fun than with the obedient one. Make the hole in the shell large enough to allow you to introduce half an ounce of fine shot, together with a little powdered sealing wax.

This done, seal up the hole neatly with white wax, and then warm the egg gently over the fire. This will give you a fixed center of gravity in that you do not matter how you may pretend to place it, the weight of the shot, held in a mass by the sealing wax, will drag it away from its position, and as soon as you release it—Philadelphia Times.

Women in the Old Land.

In Roumania women both study and practice medicine.

Women medical students will, in all probability, be admitted to the University of Budapest during the next term.

As early as 1878 there was a woman medical student in Russia, and it was not long before many others followed in her footsteps.

In Germany, women are permitted to practice, but not to study, medicine. Six of the seven women physicians now practicing in Berlin pursued their studies at Swiss universities. The seventh took the original course of study, the study of medicine by women was favorably regarded by many of the professors.

A very curious sort of entertainment takes place every two years in Berlin. The lady artists, painters, sculptors, actresses, singers, etc., give a fancy dress ball, from which the male sex is excluded, though many ladies adopt masculine garb. One of these balls is shortly to be held, and the costumes will be early nineteenth century.

Poor Princesses. The wife of a duke surrounding her husband with tokens of her love and care. The straw hats he wore were often plaited by her hands, and one of her delights was to carve his pipes, which she sold to her friends.

How a Newspaper Made a Town.

That a good live newspaper helps a town is no longer disputed. Not only so, but the Register (Wis.) Register vouches for the following incident, which shows how a newspaper actually made a town:

Once upon a time they say that a bright fellow, full of ideas, intending to start a newspaper, but finding no place to suit he took up a claim and began farming. The crops failed, and he unpacked his printing material and issued a weekly paper from an insignificant town, with fictitious news and personal, breezy notices of social events, theatrical performances and court trials, all in his mind; filled several columns of wit, ads. of all kinds of imaginary business houses, until his paper attracted attention and a town was built upon his farm.

Home Distilled Water.

Distilled water can be made easily at home and be continually on hand for cooking, drinking or bathing. It is the only water that should be used upon the face, while for a drink for dyspepsia it is unequalled, causing no discomfort after it is taken. Take a teakettle with a closely fitting cover and a gutta serena or lead pipe fastened to the spout. The pipe should lead through a pail of cold water into a receptacle for holding the distilled water. The steam from the boiling water goes off through the tube, condenses under the cold water and runs out pure into the receiver.

Grow More Small Fruit.

It has been stated, and with truth, that farmers do not produce a sufficiency of small fruits for their own use. Some of them have large crops for market, but there are thousands of farms upon which the strawberry, currant, raspberry, grape and gooseberry is never seen. These small fruits are luxuries which they can produce at home in not growing such fruits.

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THE SCOTCH GRAYS.

A Profitable Poultry Breed Which Deserves Some Attention.

This one famous Scotch breed of poultry is again attracting attention abroad. In this country it is as yet unknown, but if the efforts of its admirers are successful we shall soon see it in our midst. For this reason the following description of the breed will be of interest:

The Scotch Gray is supposed to have resulted from the union of the common barnyard fowl of Scotland with the Cuckoo Dorking. For a long time the Dorking type prevailed in the offspring, but it is now going out of favor. The standard of points adopted for the modern Scotch Gray cock is as follows: Plumage, cuckoo feathered; ground color, body, thigh and wing feathers should be bluish white, while that of the hackle, saddle and tail feathers may vary from bluish gray to light gray.



SCOTCH GRAY COCK.

The color of the bar must be glossy black, with a metallic lustre. The barring on the body, thigh and wing feathers should be straight across, while that on the hackle, saddle and tail may be slightly angled or V-shaped, and the alternating bands of black and white should be equal in width and should run throughout—i.e., be the same shade from head to tail and be free from red, black, white or yellow feathers, and the hackle, saddle and tail should be distinctly and evenly barred, while the marking all over should be rather small, even, distinct and sharply defined. The markings of the hen are the same as the cock, but larger and more distinct. They have a straight single comb and red earlobes. The breed is considered hardy and profitable, and we might do well to add to those we already possess.—New York World.

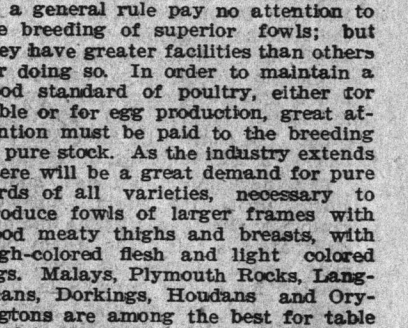
Poultry Keeping on the Farm.

A well-bred fowl always pays better than a mongrel and costs no more for food, but breeds of pure bred fowls have not met with the encouragement they deserve. Many hold the erroneous idea that no fowl is better than the common barnyard and few are willing to give more than 50c for a rooster to improve a breed. Farmers as a general rule pay no attention to the breeding of superior fowls; but they have greater facilities than others for doing so. In order to maintain a good standard of poultry, either for table or for egg production, great attention must be paid to the breeding of pure stock. As the industry extends there will be a great demand for pure birds of all varieties, necessary to produce fowls of larger frames with good meaty thighs and breasts, with high-colored flesh and light colored legs. Malays, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Dorkings, Houdans and Orpingtons are among the best for table fowls. The Dorkings is a general favorite and the cocks crossed with Brahmas gives a splendid market fowl, while the Brahmas cock with a Dorking hen gives a much less satisfactory cross. The Houdan cock with Dorking hen produces a very hardy fowl, a good layer, very early maturer and excellent flesh. The Langshan rooster and Plymouth Rock hen crosses make a splendid table fowl; and so that from a Malay rooster with a Plymouth Rock hen, the speed and rooster weighing nearly 9 lbs. and the hen 7-8 lbs. w and 1-2 lbs. could easily be put on each bird. The Malay is the most useful and valuable of all breeds for improving weight, size of breast, thighs and wings. Langshan with Malay should make a good cross. It is but seldom possible to secure good layers with extraordinary large size, although some of the large breeds are fairly good layers.

For an Early Brood of Chickens.

It is not a difficult matter to hatch out chicks early with hens. It is a more difficult matter to make them live and grow when hatched in cold weather. They must stay under the hen almost constantly in order to keep warm, but after a few days the hen will not continually breed them, even

FOR THE EARLY BROOD.



FOR THE EARLY BROOD.

If cold, and the chicks become chilled. The engraving shows a device for keeping the brood warm. It is a coop with glass set on top of a pen filled with heating horse manure. It is, in fact, a coop on top of a hot bed. The bottom of the coop is of thin boards, so that sufficient warmth will get up into the coop to make it very comfortable. The hen and the chicks are placed inside and raised. It is a good given to scratch in. A score of early chicks can thus be raised that will set to laying early in the fall.—American Agriculturist.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

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GUISHED MISSIONERS.

med a Series in St. Luke's church on Saturday.

ubb Has Had an Extensive Ex- in Various Parts of the World.

on the evening of Satur- 4th, one of the most noted urch of England missioners

parochial mission in St. rch. For a number of years

of C. Grubb has been doing rk in different parts of the

has been twice in Austrat- Tasmania, twice to New

times to Ceylon, once outh Africa and South Am-

his visit to South America hat it reads like a chapter

ts of the Apostles. This is hat to Canada. In October

he began work in Winni- has held missions in all the

s in Canada. Mr. Grubb is ed by L. R. Campbell, who

the daily prayer meetings, bell, who will give a Bible

ch day, and C. C. Miller, a service for children. Mr.

was originally a planter in since 1888 has been engag-

ed in the most energetic Mr. Grubb, most of the

to her marriage had made sionary trips to the mis-

China and Japan, to infuse the missionary work, Mr.

at one time a tea buyer in connection with his

work he has visited every which Mr. Grubb has touched

gypt and Asia. Minor, of an Ontario town where

held a mission lately gives description of the party:

akes part in or listens to at the usual time. We

go forward to read the day, and one is im-

meck with the physique and of Mr. Grubb. Standing

ed four, and (unlike many men) broad in chest, with

everybody, a strong face, and a dignified

and convincing once give an impression of the Scripture appointed for the

he proceeds reading the recognize at once that an

and one also who has read into the spirit of the

from whom he is reading, man) broad in chest, with

Reading the Scriptures used over in a perfunctory

with Mr. Grubb it is not reading of a chapter in

itself, but on our ears too often as an

story stand out as new when they came thrilling

on the burning lips of the

and messages for us. for the sermon comes, and

after an earnest opening

side up in the pulpit, Bible and give out his sermon

that he is not hampered manuscript, but is thor-

ome in addressing an au- that his heart is in his

et is illustrated by apt to Scripture, possibly brief

are given of passages and, and we discern be-

scholar and a simple scription. Possibly he illus-

trable occurrence, or pos- ble occurrence, or pos-

TELEGRAPHIC.

QUEBEC.

Quebec, April 2.—The well known contract-

firm of Simon & Peters was officially

informed from Paris that it had secured

from Mr. Meuter, purchaser of the island of

St. Pierre, the contract for the construction

of wharves, piers, mills and houses for a

large number of colonists on the island.

The contractors expect the accepted plans

back from Paris this week, and will immedi-

ately set to work, and at the opening of

navigation will be ready to ship materials

to the island. It is reported that a large

vessel, the property of Mr. Meuter,

will arrive here from France early this

spring, and will ply between this port and

Anticosti.

Another change has been made in the

personnel of the Grand Trunk, C.

Symonds, the general baggage master,

with headquarters at Montreal, has been

dismissed, and J. E. Quick of Chicago

appointed in his place.

ENGLISH.

London, April 2.—I learn that Sir

Charles Tupper, sr., and Lady Tupper

are arranging to visit England after

the dominion elections, to settle up

private and other matters. It is un-

derstood Sir Charles will not resume

the high commissioner'ship.

John W. H. Montague, the Canadian

minister of agriculture, who sails on

Saturday by the Lake Superior for St.

John, has, as stated, obtained but little

satisfaction from his lengthy interview

with Mr. Long, the president of the

board of agriculture, about the cattle

bill. Amendments to exempt the col-

onies and limit the duration of the ex-

clusion, however, now crown the

order of the house of commons.

The British ministers express a

warm appreciation of Canada's offer

of help in the Sudan, through the

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

Gen. Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick Married in New York on Monday.

Names of Those Present and a Description of the Bride's Beautiful Dress.

New York, April 6.—The marriage of Mrs. Mary Lord Dimmick to Gen-

eral Benjamin Harrison was solemnized at St. Thomas' church this after-

noon at 5.45. Dr. Wesley Brown, rec-

tor officiated at the ceremony.

The marriage of Mrs. Dimmick to General Harrison, which took place

this afternoon in the presence of twenty relatives and select friends of the

bride and groom, was a very private affair. The edifice was not decorated

in the lavish style that marked the nuptials of Miss Vanderbilt and Miss

Whitney, the two most important weddings of the season; but the flowers

used—lilies and anemions—lilies were arranged in exquisite taste, and the

chapel looked even prettier and more effective in the perspective than at the

two previous weddings. Mrs. Dimmick accompanied the details regard-

ing the decorations, and her uncon-

ventional good taste in the selection of the beautiful flowers used, and the simple

and unostentatious arrangement with Mrs. Long, the president of the

board of agriculture, about the cattle bill. Amendments to exempt the col-

onies and limit the duration of the ex-

clusion, however, now crown the order of the house of commons.

The British ministers express a warm appreciation of Canada's offer

of help in the Sudan, through the volunteering of the Eighth Hussars.

I understand, however, that the war office will reply that the troops neces-

sary for the present needs in Egypt have already been provided. The military

experts, moreover, explain that the ordinary cavalry, unused to the

conditions in Egypt, would be of little avail. The transportation from Can-

ada is another obstacle.

EASTER ELECTIONS.

Church Warden and Vestrymen Chosen in Episcopal Churches.

The following parishes were duly elected wardens and vestrymen for Christ's, Bloomsfield.

Wardens—J. B. S. Raymond and C. E. Dixon.

Vestrymen—James Huggard, W. H. Baxter, John Raymond, Robert Baxter, Robert Baxter, Arthur Fairweather, Arthur Fairweather, Robert Baxter, R. H. Warren.

Vestry clerk—J. B. S. Raymond.

Delegates to Synod—C. E. Dixon, Robert Baxter, substitutes, J. B. Fairweather, Geo. Raymond.

Delegates to D. C. S.—W. H. Baxter, C. A. Westmore, substitutes, J. B. Fairweather, Geo. Raymond.

DORCHESTER.

The annual Easter meeting was held in Trinity Church Sunday school house today. The following were elected for the ensuing year:

Wardens—H. W. Palmer and M. G. Teed.

Auditors—J. B. Foster.

Vestry clerk—J. B. Foster.

Vestrymen—John Hickman, David Chapman, John W. H. Palmer, J. B. Foster, John Johnson, J. F. Teed, Col. W. A. D. Bowen and J. B. Foster.

Organist—Mrs. McGee.

Representatives to Synod—Mr. Justice Hamilton, J. B. Foster; substitutes, A. W. Chapman, H. W. Palmer.

Delegates to D. C. S.—H. W. Palmer and J. B. Foster; substitutes, Col. W. A. D. Bowen and J. B. Foster.

The finances of the church are in a very healthy condition. A resolution of condolence was adopted on the death of Geo. W. Chandler. The former building committee has been organized and directed to have estimates prepared for a new tower and roof and other repairs, and to report at a meeting to be held at an early date.

SUSSEX.

Trinity, April 6.—At the Easter meeting of Trinity church held this evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Wardens—W. H. H. Wallace.

Vestry clerk—W. H. H. Wallace.

Vestrymen—Frank Lawton.

Organist—Miss Ida Hudson.

CHATHAM.

Chatham, N. B., April 6.—Easter Monday election in St. Paul's church:

Church wardens—F. E. Winslow, George Burdell.

Vestrymen—Hon. Judge Wilkinson, D. G. Smith, R. Hubbard, Dr. J. E. Vincent, W. G. Goggin, Geo. P. Searle, P. E. Daville, M. S. Hoken, P. E. Searle, Hon. J. P. Bur-

chill, J. H. Sergeant, A. S. Vincent.

Vestry clerk—D. G. Smith.

Vestrymen—M. E. Naale, Alex. Burr.

Delegates to Synod—Geo. Burdell, F. E. Winslow, substitutes, Hon. Judge Wil-

kinson, Hon. J. P. Burdell.

Delegates to D. C. S.—Geo. Burdell, F. E. Winslow, substitutes, Hon. Judge Wil-

kinson, Hon. J. P. Burdell.

FRIDEBERTON.

Fredericton, N. B., April 6.—At a meeting of the parishioners of Christ church cath-

edral this afternoon the following officers were elected as church wardens and vestrymen:

Church wardens—Sir John C. Allen and C. Sterling Brazier.

Vestrymen—W. H. Quinn, Harry Beck-

with, A. D. Thomas, V. H. Adams, Ed- ward Wilkinson, Dr. Henry, Geo. Black, Archibald McDonald, Chas. A. Miles and Archie Thibault.

The vestrymen immediately afterwards met and elected the following officers: Vestry clerk, W. Beckwith; organist, Miss Gar-

ner; vergor, Daniel Jordan; auditors, C. S. Brennan and C. A. Miles.

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

Chicago, April 6.—It has been official-

ly determined by the officers of the W. C. T. U. to accept the cordial invita-

tion tendered by the St. Louis W. C. T. U. and accepted by the mayor and

Business Men's league, to hold the national convention in that city from

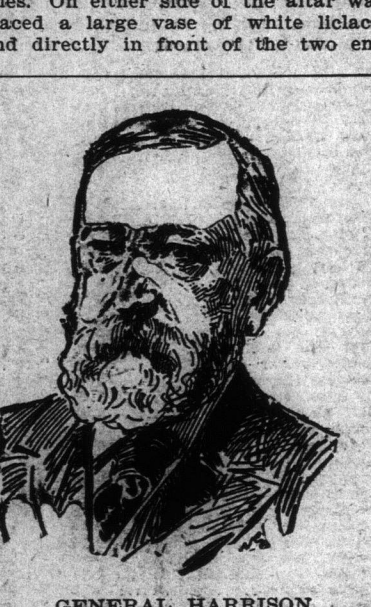
Nov. 13 to 16 inclusive.

There was great hustling Thursday

midnight among the various passenger

agents for the 12 passengers by the

steamer Grand Lake from St. John's



GENERAL HARRISON.

peps on either side of the chancel was arranged two large umbrellas of white lilies, tied with butterfly bows of white ribbon, with large clusters of catalpa orchids attached to the rib-

bons, forming an April shower of delicate white flowers. The guests as they arrived at the church were received by E. F. Tibbott, General Harrison's private secretary, and Daniel M. Ramsdell, who was marshal at Washington during General Harrison's administration, and were seated in the front pews of the church. At 5.20 Mrs. John P. Parker, the bride's sister, was escorted to the front pew on the left by Mr. Rams-

dell, and simultaneously Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot were escorted to the front pew on the right by Mr. Tibbott. The front row occupied the pew directly behind Mrs. Parker, and behind him, Senator and Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, John Wannamaker, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, W. H. Miller, Charles C. Lohr and George W. Boyd of the Penn sylvania railroad.

In the pews behind Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot sat the bride's relatives and friends, Major and Mrs. Richardson, Chancellor and Mrs. McGill, the Misses Dimmick and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Leeds, Norman Leeds and the Misses Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Soughton and Miss Lamar, Governor and Mrs. FitzJohn Porter and the Misses Porter.

General Harrison left the Fifth Avenue hotel, accompanied by General Tracy, in a closed carriage at 5 o'clock, and was driven to the Rev. Dr. Brown's house on Fifty-third street. They passed through the house to the vestry, where they awaited the coming of the bride and groom. The bride left the house of her sister, Mrs. John F. Parker, 10 East Thirty-eighth street, at 5.10. She was accompanied by her brother-in-law, Lieutenant John P. Parker, who was driving to the church in a carriage. The bride and groom stepped forward to the altar rail, where the pastor, Rev. Dr. Brown, was waiting. Dr. George William Warren, organist of the church, playing the bridal music from Lohengrin, and during the entire ceremony playing very softly Mascagni's intermezzo "cavallaria." That portion of the matrimonial service known as the marriage service proper, the recital of which lasted only about fifteen minutes, was used, and immediately thereupon the pastor pronounced General Harrison and Mrs. Harrison, followed by Mrs. John F. Parker and General Tracy, Mr. Tibbott and Mr. Ramsdell, Lieuten-



MRS. HARRISON.

ant Parker and Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot, walked down the aisle to the strains of the Tannhauser March of Wagner, and entering the carriages waiting at the entrance, the bridal party was driven to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot, 2 Gramercy Park, where light refreshments were served and where the party donned travelling attire for the trip to Indianapolis.

Mrs. Dimmick's wedding gown, which was of pearl grey grosgrain and silk, was made by Madam Bennett. The skirt was plain with a full train falling from the waist in short, soft folds. A Louis XVI. coat opening in front, over a full vest of white chiton, with beaded revers, draped with rare, old Honiton lace, half a yard in width extending down each side of the front and draped over the hips, forming a cowl effect. The sleeves were long and full, tapering to the arm below the elbow and ending in a fall of lace at the wrist. Around the

neck there was a plush collar of palest blue velvet, over which was entwined a robe of magnificent pearls, fastened with a diamond clasp, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a large bouquet of lily of the valley. The bonnet worn by the bride was a dainty French creation, composed of blue velvet, with a white egrette held in place by jewel pins.

The room wore a well made Prince Albert coat, worn closely buttoned, with trousers of dark grey. White gloves and a white silk four-in-hand tie completed the bridegroom's attire. He wore a boutonniere of lily of the valley. General Tracy, who was seated in conventional afternoon style, wore a buttonhole of lily of the valley and white violets, and the ushers wore white violets. Mrs. John F. Parker, the bride's sister, carried an exquisite bouquet of catalpa orchids.

General and Mrs. Harrison left the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot at 7 o'clock and were driven to the Desbrosses street ferry, driving directly on board the Pennsylvania ferryboat, which left immediately for the depot, where the bridal couple entered the private car of General Frank Thomson, which was attached to the regular train, leaving for Indianapolis at 7.30. Immediately the train pulled out Lieutenant Harrison and General Harrison, Mrs. Harrison being joined by Lieutenant and Mrs. John F. Parker, General Tracy and John Wannamaker, who accompanied the bridal party as far as Philadelphia.

Mrs. Harrison, who is a small but very graceful woman, rather dark in complexion and of a very bright and attractive appearance, is related to General Harrison through his late wife, who is her sister. She was born at Honesdale, Penn., where she spent her childhood, when she was married to General Harrison's late wife, and where she became acquainted with her first husband, Walter E. Dimmick, member of a wealthy Pennsylvania family, but her young life was spent in the West. After the death of her first husband she lived with her mother and her father and Mrs. Lord's father, Dr. Scott, until her mother's death in 1864, when she came to New York City to live with her sister, Mrs. John F. Parker. She spent some considerable time at the White House during General Harrison's administration, and was a great favorite with her aunt, the late Mrs. Harrison.

General Benjamin Harrison was born in Oxford, Ohio, in August 1833, and is in his 63rd year. He is a grandson of friends, Major and Mrs. Richardson, Chancellor and Mrs. McGill, the Misses Dimmick and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Leeds, Norman Leeds and the Misses Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Soughton and Miss Lamar, Governor and Mrs. FitzJohn Porter and the Misses Porter.

General Harrison left the Fifth Avenue hotel, accompanied by General Tracy, in a closed carriage at 5 o'clock, and was driven to the Rev. Dr. Brown's house on Fifty-third street. They passed through the house to the vestry, where they awaited the coming of the bride and groom. The bride left the house of her sister, Mrs. John F. Parker, 10 East Thirty-eighth street, at 5.10. She was accompanied by her brother-in-law, Lieutenant John P. Parker, who was driving to the church in a carriage. The bride and groom stepped forward to the altar rail, where the pastor, Rev. Dr. Brown, was waiting. Dr. George William Warren, organist of the church, playing the bridal music from Lohengrin, and during the entire ceremony playing very softly Mascagni's intermezzo "cavallaria." That portion of the matrimonial service known as the marriage service proper, the recital of which lasted only about fifteen minutes, was used, and immediately thereupon the pastor pronounced General Harrison and Mrs. Harrison, followed by Mrs. John F. Parker and General Tracy, Mr. Tibbott and Mr. Ramsdell, Lieuten-

ant Parker and Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot, walked down the aisle to the strains of the Tannhauser March of Wagner, and entering the carriages waiting at the entrance, the bridal party was driven to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot, 2 Gramercy Park, where light refreshments were served and where the party donned travelling attire for the trip to Indianapolis.

Mrs. Dimmick's wedding gown, which was of pearl grey grosgrain and silk, was made by Madam Bennett. The skirt was plain with a full train falling from the waist in short, soft folds. A Louis XVI. coat opening in front, over a full vest of white chiton, with beaded revers, draped with rare, old Honiton lace, half a yard in width extending down each side of the front and draped over the hips, forming a cowl effect. The sleeves were long and full, tapering to the arm below the elbow and ending in a fall of lace at the wrist. Around the

neck there was a plush collar of palest blue velvet, over which was entwined a robe of magnificent pearls, fastened with a diamond clasp, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a large bouquet of lily of the valley. The bonnet worn by the bride was a dainty French creation, composed of blue velvet, with a white egrette held in place by jewel pins.

Whether the suffering which people undergo from disease is more physical than mental is a point not easy to decide. It depends largely on the nature of the disease, and the make-up of the individual. Experience seems to show, however, that in one prevailing disease—indigestion or dyspepsia—both kinds of suffering are very evenly divided, and both very great, the mental suffering being chiefly due to the ill-effects of the disease on the stomach, and the physical suffering being chiefly due to the ill-effects of the disease on the digestive organs. It is a power to set up disorders in other parts of the system which always alarm the sufferer, and which he is unable to control. These symptoms, which are usually more or less related to the head, the heart, the sight, the hearing, the lungs, or to other organs or functions. Take an illustration from the case of a patient who writes: "In the spring of 1881," says Mr. Edward Tatham, "I fell into a low, weak state of health. I had a foul taste in the mouth, and was constantly spitting up a thick phlegm. My appetite was poor, and I was unable to get any nourishment out of my food. I had a general feeling of weakness and pain at the chest—the latter seemed to be puffed or swollen. What made me most anxious was my breathing, which came to be so difficult and so painful, that I could only catch my breath by an effort. I was led to fancy that something must all my lungs, especially as so great a quantity of mucus gathered in my throat and chest, and I was unable to get rid of it. I got very little sleep at night, and I sometimes awoke at night. In a morning I would be quite worn out. "As time went on I became very weak and was unable to put to it to get about. I took all kinds of medicine and got no proper relief from anything. In February, 1883, Mr. William Beardsley, grocer, Cotnamhay, told me how he had been cured of a like trouble by Mother Selig's Syrup. I bought a bottle of this medicine from Mr. Platt's Drug Store, Ainsworth Road, and after taking it felt quite another man. My breathing was easier, my appetite improved, and I continued using this Syrup, and got stronger and better every day. When I had taken four bottles I was as well as ever, being free from all pain or distress. My wife, who has suffered for years from liver complaint, has taken the Syrup with the same good results as in my own case. You are at liberty to make any use you wish of this statement. (Signed) Edward Tatham, Tatham's Lane, Cotnamhay Road, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, March 21st, 1885."

"In October, 1888," writes another, "I began to feel weak, heavy and tired. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had distress at the stomach, together with shortness of breath, and a good deal of pain across the chest. Sometimes I would be taken with sudden dizziness, as though I must fall to the ground. Cold, clammy sweats used to break out all over me, and I trembled from head to foot. Finally, I got so weak I could scarcely walk to my work. Indeed, I had occasionally to leave my work; I have been away as long as a month at a time. In this way I suffered for about two years. In the autumn of 1890, Mr. Thompson, the grocer in Church Street, urged me to try Mother Selig's Syrup. After taking only one bottle I felt better. My cold disappeared with me and I was stronger. Continuing the use of this medicine, gradually all pain left me, and I completely recovered my health. Since then I have kept the Syrup in the house for use in time of need. (Signed) William Mälender, 11 Robinson's Buildings, Newhill, Wash, near Sheffield, October 11th, 1895."

Cases of supposed disease of the nervous system, of the kidneys, &c., constantly prove to be, not organic affections of those parts

at all, but merely local or functional disturbances caused by the toxic or poisonous principles thrown into the blood by the decomposition or fermentation of food in the stomach; otherwise by the absorption of poisons (which is not the case once in a hundred times) you may take it for granted that your ailment is some form of dyspepsia, easily curable by Mother Selig's Syrup, as demonstrated by the two instances cited above.

A BEAUTIFUL WINDOW The new chancel window, which forms a great addition to the beauty of St. John's church, is of a character prevailing in England during the 13th century, and peculiar to that country. Neither in France, Germany nor any continental country did the constantly recurring vertical feature in the window-tracery and other parts of a building occur in this epoch in England, because conspicuously pronounced. The great modern instance of the adoption of this style in England is seen in the Westminster House of Commons, and it fell out of favor soon after their completion and was supplanted by styles of earlier date, those of the 13th and 14th centuries. The design in question comprises a series of five lights, with numerous openings in the tracery held in a figure of a Lord and his four sons, bearing the glory of God, a lamb, and in his right hand a shepherd's crook. At his feet are two sheep, suggestive of His flock. This figure of our Lord is placed at a higher level in the light than in the case of the Evangelists, whose figures ranged in the four outer lights in the Gospel orders. Above these five figures are angles bearing scrolls, and in the canopies of the lights containing the Evangelists' figures, in the four greater prophets. This association of the prophets and evangelists is well known in early art, and in the cathedral at Chartres gigantic figures of the four greater prophets are figures of an evangelist on their shoulders. At the base line of the whole is a series of fine subjects, corresponding with the Predella, constantly seen in old Tuscan altar pictures. These subjects represent, respectively, the Annunciation, the Salutation, the Epiphany, the Presentation and the Home at Nazareth. Like the figures ranged above this Predella series, the subjects are carried out with elaborate tracery detail. At the apex of the tracery four openings are filled with figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, flanked by two cherubs. At a lower level the tracery is a range of eight figures, namely Saints Andrew, James, Philip, Bartholomew, Thomas, James the Less, Jude and Simon. Other items in the tracery are the figures of the Virgin Mary, the A. R. S. J. W. J. D. Lobban, F.

PROVINCIAL.

General News from Many Sections of New Brunswick.

KINGS CO.
White's Mills, March 26.—A basket and picnic was held in the Temperance hall on the 23rd inst. for the benefit of Rev. D. J. Wetmore.

Sussex, March 31.—A very quiet wedding took place at 3 o'clock this morning at Holm cottage, the residence of W. H. and Mrs. Wetmore, when Rev. C. W. Hamilton, Methodist, united in marriage Captain William S. Downey and Miss Julia A. Steves, both of Joggins, N. B.

The dominion dairy school opened this morning at Fredericton. Professor Robertson and twenty-five pupils arrived by this morning's train. It is expected others will arrive during the day and that the school will be in full operation tomorrow.

H. E. Good, our local florist, has much difficulty in filling his many orders for all kinds of plants and ferns. Miller's Brook, March 26.—A gloom has been cast over this place by the death of Mrs. Dwyer, wife of James Dwyer, which occurred on Tuesday, the 24th. The deceased lady was 57 years of age and a resident of this place for 25 years.

Sussex, April 4.—A visitor this morning to the Dominion dairy school, now holding its regular annual session at the building adjoining the Sussex court room, found everything looking remarkably clean, neat and in good working order.

Florenceville, April 3.—The snow that fell last night is causing quite a rush in business here. The evangelical services held by Messrs. Corbitt and Fiske of Bristol, are increasing in interest. An added feature of the afternoon meetings is the children's service, conducted with much animation by Mr. Corbitt.

Hartland, N. B., April 2.—Brighton Lodge, No. 100, Order of Unity, was organized by R. B. Roberts of St. John Tuesday evening. There were seventeen charter members. T. B. Thistle is president; W. E. Thistle, secretary, and Harvey Goodwin, treasurer.

Wallace Hay, the well known dry goods merchant of Woodstock, has rented Geo. Burt's large building on Main street and will open a dry goods store.

Woodstock, March 30.—A prominent lumberman of the county gave our correspondent some valuable information as to the lumber output and the prospect for sales. He says that he thinks about 115,000,000 feet of lumber has been cut on the St. John this year, which is some 10,000,000 feet in excess of last year.

SUNBURY CO.
Blissville, April 2.—Orlo Kingston died at Mill Hill on Saturday last after an illness of about three years. The interment took place at Patterson Settlement on Tuesday. Rev. O. Mott conducted the services. Deceased was 72 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

Bathurst Village, April 1.—The many friends of Mrs. J. C. Meahan will be glad to hear that she is recovering from a serious attack of pneumonia. Miss Cora Dunlop, who has been seriously ill for the last three weeks, is still confined to her bed.

St. John, April 2.—Miss Eliza Bridges entertained a company of young friends at the home of her mother last evening. Tapley Bros. at Little River lost a valuable horse last week. It dropped dead in the harness on the road after doing a fine winter's work in the lumber woods.

Amasa Coy and Davis & Crofters are running their steam saw mills on full time now at Upper Gasquet within a few rods of each other. The Upper Gasquet Baptist church and congregation have engaged the pastoral labors of the Rev. Charles Henderson for the coming year.

Mrs. White Peters, of Carleton, is visiting her father, Dr. W. Morescaud, at Councillor F. C. Taylor has moved into his new store. Sheffield, April 2.—Miss Eliza Bridges entertained a company of young friends at the home of her mother last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Arvidus Worden of Hoyt Station, have an addition to their family—a young daughter. Mrs. White Peters, of Carleton, is visiting her father, Dr. W. Morescaud, at Councillor F. C. Taylor has moved into his new store.

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millis, has gone to work again. James Harding has returned from Aroostook Co., Me., where he failed to dispose of his potatoes which he had stored there.

CARLETON CO.
Woodstock, April 2.—The cap which Spenny Shea had on when he went under the ice near Clair's, above Edmondston, was brought down to Woodstock last night by Mr. Eagles.

Sheela, April 3.—The dwelling house and carriage shop owned by John H. Chalmers, situated at Sheela Cape, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday morning of last week. The buildings were worth about \$1,200, and insured for \$400.

On Monday evening in Tait's hall, Rev. W. C. Matthews, pastor of the Methodist church here, gave a lecture on the "Wonders of the Heavens." The lecture was beautifully illustrated by lime-light views, which were borrowed from the Normal school at Fredericton, N. B.

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man his prisoner in the Queen's name, and the latter succeeded, in getting clear. The constable chased his man four miles, but the latter reached his home a neck ahead and fastened himself in the constable got through the door but was jammed in the doorway by the prisoner and two infuriated females and was compelled to retire.

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turned home. Miss Susie Austin is visiting friends at Cox's Point. H. E. White is suffering from an attack of rheumatism. Mrs. Hiram Alward is quite ill.

White's Cove, April 1.—There are a large lot of logs in Titus' mill pond. Besides the unusual large number in Dykeman's lake at Lower Jemseg. It is strange to note that nearly all the sickness and sudden deaths in this locality during the past winter have been caused by paralysis.

Frank Cameron, who has been running a painting business at Mill Cove during the past winter, has left for Uncle Sam's domain to pursue his occupation. John McFee and A. L. Gunter have each purchased a tract of land from W. S. Farris of Upper Jemseg.

Abraham Farris, the popular carpenter of Jemseg, and formerly of this place, who has been seriously ill, and who is recovering, is recovering, and who is recovering, is recovering, and who is recovering, is recovering.

A. L. Gunter, who has been suffering from the grippe, is around again. Many from this place have been attending the revival meetings at Narrows, which have been held by Revs. Macdonald, Young, Springer and Keirstead. A large number have professed faith and have started on the Christian journey. The meetings still continue.

John Orchard, while engaged in hauling coal from Newcastle, got his horse killed by the ice. The horse had a narrow escape, being rescued after much difficulty. Andrew Gunter has the frame out for a barn which he intends building during the coming season.

Those engaged in wood boating and coasting are leaving daily for their boats to get them in readiness for the opening of navigation. The prospects for the lumber trade continue bright, and freight is being low. Harvey Orchard is engaged in cutting ice. The others have about finished operations.

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TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE

Our Spring Stock of WALL PAPER and WINDOW SHADES, consisting of 250,000 Rolls of Low Priced Goods, and 200 Dozen Cheap Window Shades. Is now open. Our Prices and Terms are the same as those of the factories. We can fill all Repeat orders promptly, and when the saving in freight is considered, Dealers can save money by buying from us. TO THE TRADE. F. E. ROLMAN & CO. 52 King Street, St. John, N. B.

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKETS.

As is usual just before Easter business was fairly brisk in the market last week. There was a good display of Easter meats. A few carcasses of choice fowl sold retail as high as \$1.20 per pair, and choicest turkey at 20 to 25c per lb. Best butchers' beef is higher, pork is easier. Common potatoes are cheaper; they are selling at Eastport, Me. at 50c to 60c per bbl. Eggs were a little scarce on Saturday, and one stall keeper said he had to pay 50c per dozen for a barrel full of fresh stock. Case stock sold lower, and after this week a drop may be expected.

There is no change in butter. Sheepskins and lambskins are now both quoted. Calfskins are a little higher. Genuine maple sugar, candy and honey are now quoted. Lettuce is also quite plentiful at the stalls.

Lamb, per lb., Wholesale. 0.06 0.07
Beef (butcher's), per carcass 0.06 0.07
Beef (country), per qr per lb 0.04 0.05
Pork (fresh), per carcass 0.05 0.06
Shoulders 0.04 0.05
Butter (in tubs) 0.10 0.11
Butter (roll), per lb. 0.15 0.18
Butter (creamery) 0.20 0.22
Eggs 0.20 0.22
Turkeys 0.60 0.70
Cabbage, per doz. 0.50 0.60
Onions 0.12 0.14
Eggs (henery) 0.12 0.14
Mutton, per lb (carcass) 0.04 0.05
Wool, per lb 0.10 0.12
Potatoes, per bbl 0.60 0.70
Potatoes (new) 0.50 0.60
Calf skins, per lb 0.07 0.08
Lamb skins, each 0.20 0.25
Sheep skins, each 0.20 0.25
Carrots, per bbl 0.84 0.05
Beets, per bbl 0.60 0.65
Onions, per doz 0.50 0.60
Squash, per doz 0.50 0.60
Apples, per doz 0.60 0.65
Oranges, per doz 0.60 0.65
Maple sugar, per lb 0.12 0.10
Maple candy, per lb 0.20 0.25
Lettuce, per doz 0.50 0.70

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KENT CO.
Richibucto, April 2.—A herd of twenty pure bred Yorkshire cattle owned by J. & T. Jardine of Jardineville have been examined by Dr. Frank D. St. John, who examined them a few days ago by order of the dominion government, to be suffering from tuberculosis.

The following officers were installed at the meeting of the Richibucto division of the Order of United Workmen, held at the residence of Mrs. J. S. J. Black, W. P. W. A. Corwerthwaite, W. A. Florence, A. Cate, R. S. Gertler, Black, W. P. W. A. Corwerthwaite, W. A. Florence, A. Cate, R. S. Gertler.

Grand Manan, March 31.—The sch. Leader, Bremen, of the Dominion Line, arrived on the 25th inst. with the sun, piles and boiler for the lobster factory at Grand Harbor. The factory will be ready to can lobsters by the 29th of April.

CHARLOTTE CO.
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Line and net fishermen have received their fishing bounty checks. The bounty is not quite so much this year as last.

Rev. W. H. Perry is holding a series of meetings at Grand Harbor. He baptized Miss Jennie Ingalls, a daughter of Capt. Irvin Ingalls, on Sunday, the 29th inst. Rev. Irvin Ingalls is holding meetings at White Head, and it is expected a baptism will take place there next Sabbath.

Albert Co.
Hopewell Hill, March 30.—A lecture on temperance, under the auspices of Mt. Pleasant lodge, I. O. G. T., was delivered in the Baptist church here on Saturday evening by N. W. Brown, principal of the Sussex grammar school. Refreshments were sold in the vestry, and the sum of \$15.30 was realized.

Albert Co.
Hopewell Hill, April 2.—Two Scott act cases were begun today here before Justices W. S. Starratt and G. M. Peck, one against Mrs. Dorcas A. Downing and the other against her daughter. After hearing some evidence, both cases were adjourned until Wednesday, the 8th inst. The prosecution was conducted by Edson E. Peck. Mrs. Downing was defended by C. A. Peck, G. V. skirish took place this forenoon between Constable D. W. Stuart and one of the prospective witnesses who objected to being arrested by the officer, armed with a warrant for the purpose.

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continues dull in Chicago, where spot was quoted at \$8.40 on Saturday.

American clear pork... 15 50 16 00
American mess pork... 14 00 14 50
P. E. L. mess... 14 00 14 50
E. Island, prime mess... 13 50 14 00
Plate beef... 13 50 14 00
Lard, compound... 10 00 10 50
Lard, pure... 9 00 9 50
Cottolene... 8 00 8 50

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC.
The flour market has been a little easier the last week or more. In other lines there is no change to note. Oats (local), on track... 0.32 0.33
Oats (Quebec), on track... 0.32 0.34
Beans (Canadian h p)... 1.10 1.20
Soy beans... 1.00 1.10
Potatoes... 0.25 0.30
Hay, pressed, car lots... 15.00 16.00
Hay, loose, American... 10.00 11.00
Timothy seed, Canadian... 0.75 0.80
Rye... 0.60 0.70
Alfalfa clover... 0.50 0.60

FRUIT, VEGETABLES, ETC.
Bosnia, French and California prunes are quoted, also apricots and peaches. In the general list there is no change whatever. The Boston steamer brought in some lots of currants for city dealers, and trade in green fruits is increasing. Oranges are firm.

Raisins, Cal., L. L. new, 20 00
Malaga Clusters... 1.25 1.30
California Clusters... 1.00 1.10
Raisins, Sultan... 0.80 0.90
Valencia, new... 0.75 0.80
Valencia, layer, old... 0.60 0.65
Currants, cases... 0.04 0.05
Currants, per bbl... 0.03 0.04
Dried apples... 0.07 0.08
Eggs, per doz... 0.12 0.14
Pigs, per lb... 0.11 0.12
Pigs, per bbl... 0.25 0.30
Valencia, extra... 0.11 0.12
Cal. oranges, per box... 4.25 4.50
Cranberries, per box... 0.80 0.85
Honey, per lb... 0.20 0.25
Gronches, per lb... 0.12 0.14
New French Walnuts... 0.08 0.10
New Chile Walnuts... 0.08 0.10
New Spanish Walnuts... 0.08 0.10
Almonds... 0.13 0.14
Brazil... 0.12 0.13
Filberts... 0.12 0.13
Popping corn, per lb... 0.07 0.08
Peanut oil... 0.08 0.10
Coconuts, per doz... 0.60 0.70
Coconuts, per doz... 0.60 0.70
Prunes, Bosnia... 0.80 0.90
Prunes, California... 0.80 0.90
Apples, California... 0.06 0.08
Apples, California... 0.12 0.14
Peaches... 0.12 0.14
New potatoes... 0.45 0.50
Onions, per bbl... 2.50 2.75
Onions, per bbl... 2.50 2.75
Bananas... 2.25 2.50
Blood sugar, half... 0.25 0.29

LUMBER AND LIME.
There have been several shipments of lime by schooners to the states during the last week or two. The outlook for the lumber trade continues bright, and if stream driving is good there will be an abundant supply for the mills. This month will be a very busy one in the harbor, as four tramp steamers will be loading this week, besides several large sailing craft, and other vessels will shortly arrive, besides which there are the regular liners for British ports.

British ports.
Birch timber... 3.00 3.50
Spruce deals, B. Fundy mill... 0.00 0.25
Spruce deals, city mill... 0.00 0.25
Shingles, No. 1... 0.00 0.10
Shingles, extra... 0.00 0.10
Shingles, clear... 0.00 0.10
Shingles, extra... 0.00 0.10
Arnocton P. B. shipping... 0.00 0.10
Common... 0.00 0.10
Sawed lumber... 0.00 0.10
Common sawing (small)... 0.00 0.10
Sawed lumber... 0.00 0.10
Pine shingles, extra... 0.00 0.10
Pine shingles, extra... 0.00 0.10
No. 2... 0.00 0.10
No. 3... 0.00 0.10
Lath, spruce... 0.00 0.10
Lath, pine... 0.00 0.10
Lime, cases... 0.00 0.10
Lime, barrels... 0.00 0.10

Charters on transatlantic account continue to be made at figures ranging from 38s 3d to 40s, or higher in exceptional cases. Coastwise trade continues apparently as dull as ever. Liverpool (outake measure) London (outake measure) Bristol (outake measure) Clyde West Coast Ireland Dublin
Warrenport 37 6 40 0
Boston 0 0 0
New York 0 0 0
New York, time 0 0 0

American water white (bbl free) 0.21 0.22
Canadian (free) 0.20 0.21
Canadian prime white (bbl free) 0.17 0.18
Lime oil (bbl) 0.45 0.50
Turpentine 0.45 0.50
Seal oil (retail) 0.38 0.43
Seal oil (wholesale) 0.35 0.40
Olive oil (commercial) per lb 0.07 0.08
Extra lard oil... 0.09 0.10
No. 1 lard oil... 0.09 0.10

OM Mines Sydney per chal. 0.00 0.00
Victoria (Sydney) per chal. 0.00 0.00
Spring Hill Road, per chal. 0.00 0.00
Clas Bay... 0.00 0.00
Celestine, per chal. 0.00 0.00
Lauda (Picou), per chal. 0.00 0.00
Reserve Mine, per chal. 0.00 0.00
Joggins, per chal. 0.00 0.00
Woolley (Anstruther), per ton 0.00 0.00
Broken anthracite, per ton 0.00 0.00
Sizing anthracite, per ton 0.00 0.00
Stove or nut, per ton... 0.00 0.00
Chester, per ton... 0.00 0.00



THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 8, 1896.

THE PARTY AND THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The inventor of the expression "reading out of the party" is not entitled to the gratitude of Canadians. The name and the process are both distasteful to the reasonable party man.

The government is at present engaged in working a bill through the house, and all opponents of the measure are for the time and in respect to this one matter, opponents of the government.

Mr. McNeill and Dr. Sprout may have done something which shows an intention to withdraw from the liberal-conservative party as the party is now constituted and organized.

We take the liberty of pointing out to the ministers and to the liberal-conservative members at Ottawa that the party is not all gathered on Parliament Hill.

AGAINST SECULAR SCHOOLS.

It was remarked the other day that the proposition of the Manitoba government to make the schools entirely secular would be opposed to the convictions of the three largest Protestant denominations in the province.

teacher should read responsibly. After pointing out the defects of an education that does not include some knowledge of the Scriptures the Magazine gives its support to additional moral teaching.

HOW THE CROWD LOOKS AT IT.

Some respectable and enlightened United States contemporaries find it difficult to understand why the people of London are making a hero of a gang of freebooters.

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It was remarked the other day that the proposition of the Manitoba government to make the schools entirely secular would be opposed to the convictions of the three largest Protestant denominations in the province.

This empire of ours has two African wars on her hands, of which the one in South Africa appears now to be the most serious.

It was recently observed in this paper that Mr. E. Meredith, superannuated by the Mackenzie government in 1878, after the defeat of the party at the polls, has drawn more from the superannuation fund than any other retired official.

There is an exhibition at Indianapolis a remarkably successful portrait of General Harrison, ex-president of the United States.

ALBERT CO. Formation of a County Prohibition Association.

Hopewell Hill, April 4.—Pursuant to instructions from the New Brunswick Prohibition Association, the prohibitionists of Albert county convened in Oulton hall, Albert, yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the adoption of the platform of the N. B. Association.

The first session was called to order at 3 p. m. by W. M. Burns, vice-president of the county, who presided. The object and aims of the convention, after prayer by Rev. Mr. Gross, E. E. Peck was appointed secretary pro tem.

The following nominating committee was appointed: W. A. Trueman, E. P. Robinson, W. A. West, Rev. M. Gross, Peter Duffy, J. A. Fullerton, W. M. Burns, G. Prescott, S. C. Murray, M. D., A. C. M. Lawson, H. V. Wilbur, F. J. Balfour, Geo. D. Prescott, Wm. M. Calhoun, D. R. Christoffer, W. C. Best, Nathaniel Peck, Judson J. Smith, William Woodworth, Mariner T. Steeves, Daniel W. Stuart, G. P. Steeves, E. E. Peck, W. A. West, Mariner M. Tingley, Fred G. Moore, Frank Baird, Arthur Fillmore, Henry A. Peck, Rev. M. Gross, J. A. Fullerton, W. M. Burns, Rev. C. Wright, James Carnwath, H. J. Hughes, Peter Duffy.

The platform or plan of political action, as established by the provincial association, was read by the president and considered section by section. A motion to adopt the special section was met with an amendment by W. A. West that the word "known" be struck from the section.

Both the amendments were laid on the table and the original section was passed as read. The remainder of the sections were also passed and the platform adopted as a whole, with the following: "We believe, the prohibition of the liquor traffic should be made the supreme issue in every municipal, provincial and dominion election."

Washington, April 5.—A number of replies in regard to reciprocity have been received by the late week by the house sub-committee having in charge the subject.

REV. DR. BURNS DEAD.

Distinguished Presbyterian Divine Dies in Scotland.

Halifax, April 5.—Just as Rev. Mr. Gaudier concluded a prayer in Fort Massey church this morning for the restoration to health of Rev. Dr. Burns, pastor emeritus of the congregation, a cablegram was placed in his hands announcing the doctor's death, which occurred a few hours previously.



REV. DR. BURNS.

He was a brilliant conversationalist. He graduated at Knox college, Toronto, and was settled successively at Kingston, St. Catharines, Chicago, Cote street, Montreal, Fort Massey, Halifax. Four years ago his health broke down, and he removed to his native Scotland, and for some time retired to his death was paralyzed.

At death's door; owing to kidney trouble, nervousness, sleeplessness and general debility. Mrs. Irvine's friends realized the fact that she was nearing the grave, and did not hesitate to express their fears.

A CONDITION THAT WAS ALMOST HOPELESS.

UNTIL PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND WAS USED.

Mrs. Irvine Cured by the Great Medicine.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

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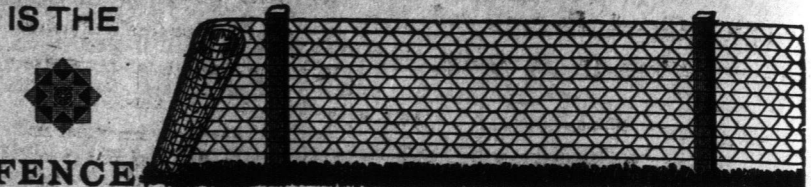
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The Best, Cheapest & Most Durable



IS THE FENCE MANUFACTURED BY THE Wire Fence Manufacturing Co., WATER STREET, ST. JOHN N. B.

ASK FOR THE "STAR." NO OTHER FENCE CAN EQUAL IT.

A. J. MACHUM, Manager. E. B. KETCHUM, Secretary.

P. E. ISLAND NEWS.

Bedeque, April 2.—Duncan Marshall, president of the provincial association P. of I., was greeted by a fair audience Thursday evening in the Centreville hall.

An interesting meeting of the Farmers' and Dairyman's branch association was held yesterday in Middleburg hall. President Charles Craig occupied the chair and opened the meeting with a short address.

Victoria division, Sons of Temperance, elected the following officers last night: W. P. A. C. Duchemin, W. A. Lucy Hodgson, R. S. A. W. Tanton, A. R. S. F. Clarke, F. S. W. G. Sabine, T. W. P. Colwell, Chap. Henry Ruckheim, con. A. L. Howatt, A. con. A. Down, Supt. J. work, J. J. Chappell, P. W. P. Rev. W. J. Kirby.

The local house has disposed of the speech from the throne and formally presented their reply to the lieutenant governor. The provincial accounts have been presented, showing ordinary receipts \$27,314.40 and expenditures \$27,307.35, and a deficit of \$2,362.30.

Notices were given of bills (1) To settle the question as to the claim of the city of Charlottetown to a roadway in front of the government house; (2) An act to amend the public roads; (3) An act respecting short forms of indentures.

Charles Schurman, son of Alfred Schurman of Central Bedeque, has bought the farm formerly owned by the late Wm. Richards of Searleton.

Another robbery has been committed in this vicinity. This time a large quantity of oats, a new plow and several other articles were taken from the barn of Wm. McCallum of Lovel Bedeque.

division here on the 24th inst. After the usual business had been attended to the following officers were elected: D. W. P., George Ayers; D. W. A., Jennie Bryenton; D. R. S., Waldron Burk; D. T., John Edger; D. chap., Ella Munn; D. S., Spurgeon Ward.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Conducted By J. W. Manchester, V. S., St. John, N. B.

THE WEEKLY SUN takes pleasure in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the columns of THE SUN.

M. V. D.—I have a four-year-old Jersey cow that calved a few days ago, and seems to have some obstruction in the test. Can get scarcely any milk through it, and the quarter is swelled and very painful.

P. N.—How deep should I cut for lampposts in three-year-old trees? Ans.—Do not cut them, as it only gives temporary relief and causes the animal pain.

A. P.—I have a two-year-old colt that has had a cough for about a year. What do you think is wrong, and what would you advise me to do? Ans.—The cough is probably due to a little chronic bronchitis.

S. H.—I have a horse eight years old that has a cough, principally in the morning, but coughs no sign of heaves. Have also a young mare that drinks very slowly, sucks the water in, would take her twenty minutes to drink a pail of water. She is very fat.

R. R. W.—I have a yearling colt that has a swelling on the breast. It extends down between fore legs, and seems full of fluid. Please advise.

A. D.—Have a four-year-old colt in good condition; is fat, looks and feels well; is driven a little every day; keep him in loose-box stall. For some time past he has been hitting the wood of the stall, and is getting worse. What is the cause, and can it be stopped or cured? Ans.—The trouble with the colt is a form of indigestion.

R. C.—What is the best time of year to castrate colts? Ans.—Would prefer from the middle of May until the middle of June.

DOLLS WITH EXTRA DRESSES.

We are sending thousands of Diamond Dye Dolls with extra dresses to all parts of the Dominion.

A set of six dolls with six extra dresses will be mailed to any address on receipt of four cents in stamps.

Every user of the celebrated Diamond Dyes should secure at least one set of these dolls before the supply is exhausted. When ordering the dolls, ask for our forty-five samples of dyed cloth and book of directions for home dyeing, which are sent free.

The Messrs Jones and Fitch of Wolfville, late from the Conservatory of Music, Boston, and Mrs. Crandall, formerly of St. John, now of Wolfville, were the principal sinners here tonight in a rich musical treat given in the Baptist church.

"So Burton wants to go to the legislature, does he?" "Yes; he says he wants to find out if there is any truth in all these bribery stories."—Detroit News.

CITY

The Chief of Police Week in

Together With from Corres Exch

When ordering WEEKLY SUN to the NAME of the which the paper that of the office is sent.

Remember! The Office must be ensure prompt cor request.

NOTICE TO CO News correspond mailed in time not later than S to ensure insertio SUN of the follow

The Fredericton raft 130,000,000 feet The Ingelwood bull the houses d Musquash lake.

A Boutechon des Herbert Irving dead ing, aged sixty-six, took place at 2 p. m.

Granville James at Woodstock, has Gay successor to a consular agent at

The tenders for a year have been open by H. G. Gaudier, win, flour and by beef.

The gentleman in Torrance, Jr., the 1 million line, and perfectly satisfied that a good chance for

The government ed with lumber. There are about two deals on the wharf birch plank and by

A boat which was deck of the pilot about a month ago Capt. Templeman. The boat was in S when she was lost

The Boston ste brought fresh str toes and some other like green cucum windows of city gra table of pleuranc

A Fredericton de says: A private states that Rev. ed the principal and will remove the stime duty in that

Robert Thomson, J. Morris Robinson, son and R. T. Th for incorporation Matineas Co., Ltd stock of \$125,000 in

Purdy & Green lime kiln property opened by Mr. E. S. Sime as repairs are u facturing from a name of Purdy &

The death occur of William H. Was years. Deceased y by the older citi ried on a King stre ness on very stre

The pulp and p at the present pacity of about 1.3 third pulp and on \$130,000 is invest in Maine, and up employed.

An Upham co There is more lish shipment along the m driving the wood of the stall, and is getting worse. What is the cause, and can it be stopped or cured?

Detective Ring ing with the lad stealing from the At Moncton he f from Detective S. R. to release way back to St. did so.

The Halifax cit advertising that "Aldermen Denni ton and Foster ha the mayor a con gard to the views lished in the To up" of this city."

At the prepara John Presbyterian day a communion was presented to Sipporal in men was a member of these dolls before the supply is exhausted. When ordering the dolls, ask for our forty-five samples of dyed cloth and book of directions for home dyeing, which are sent free.

An old physician having had placed a vegetable remedy in momentary cure of Con March, Astoria, and Affections, also an for Nervous Debilit obtain, after having curative powers in felt his duty to be offering follow. A desire to relieve send free, acknow receipt, in German, full directions for by mail by address this paper, W. A. Thook, Rochester, N.



NEWS FROM OTTAWA.

All Day Saturday Devoted to Liberal Obstruction Tactics.

No Progress Made With the Remedial Bill in the Three Sitings.

Return of Three Commissioners—Laurier Wants Their Assistance.

Ottawa, April 3.—Organized labor in Canada gained a great victory today by securing the recognition of the government to the principle of the eight-hour day and a definite promise that it would be adopted in the government workshops here and the printing bureau without any reduction of pay. As the system will without doubt, at once be established and will remain in existence here, it will not be many years before a general eight-hour law is placed on the statute book.

The deputation which waited upon the government consisted of Messrs. P. Jobin, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, Montreal; U. Lafontaine, Montreal; George Downer, Toronto; L. Languevin, Quebec; Mr. Boudreau, president of the Ottawa Typographical Union, and a number of Ottawa working men. They were accompanied by Sir Hector Langevin, A. Ingram, M. P.; N. C. Wallace, M. P.; Sir James Grant, M. P., and were received by the premier, Sir M. Bowell, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir A. P. Caron and Hon. Messrs. Oulmet, Prior, Wood, and Ferguson.

The arguments for the adoption of the eight-hour system in the government shops and printing bureau were concisely stated by Messrs. Jobin, Downer, Choquette and others, and supported by Sir Hector Langevin and Sir James Grant.

Premier Bowell thanked the deputation for the clear and able manner in which they had put their case. As a working man he fully realized their aspirations, and sympathized with them. It must be borne in mind, however, that there were men working more than ten hours a day, as well as those who were not actually working men and personally it was not unusual for him to put in fourteen to sixteen hours a day. He was glad Mr. Wallace had spoken in favor of the eight-hour system. He trusted that he would assist in trying to carry it out for the balance of the session, at least, in order that the health of members of the house should not be impaired. (Laughter.) Allusion had been made to Sir John Macdonald's efforts on behalf of labor, and the encouragement he had given to labor candidates among whom they were glad to include Messrs. Ingram and Lepine. The working men had no cause to be ashamed of their representatives in the house of commons. Many measures had been put on the statute books by the conservative party for the benefit of the working men and the policy of Sir John Macdonald was the policy of the government today. He could promise that not only would the government consider this matter into their most serious consideration, but personally he would couple with it a strong recommendation to his colleagues to accede to the request made by the deputation. He trusted that the extra hours which would thus be given would be taken advantage of by the working men for recreation. Mr. Lepine, who had sent his apologies for not being present, having to go to Montreal, had asked him (Sir Mackenzie) to place his eight-hour bill on the government orders.

For this session the government could not accede to the request. He thought the request of the deputation that an experiment should first be made by the government with its own employees, was a most reasonable one and met with their approval. He trusted that they would have no cause to regret their visit to the government today. (Loud cheers.)

Sir Charles Tupper said he had recently received a deputation of working men on this very subject. He was struck with their argument in favor of shortening the hours of labor that it would diminish materially the amount of work that would be done. People would be fresher and more vigorous if restricted to eight hours than if kept at work for a longer period. He had given careful consideration to their representations and had made up his mind to submit to the favorable consideration of his colleagues the immediate putting into operation of the eight-hour system in the printing bureau which was under his direction. (Loud cheers.) The request of the deputation was a practical one and the government would have no difficulty in adopting it.

Mr. Boudreau.—The concession of eight hours will not of course imply a reduction of wages?

Sir Charles Tupper.—Certainly not. There is another department, continued Sir Charles, that I would be glad to extend this principle to and that is the house of commons, provided that it would guarantee to us eight hours of work every day. (Laughter and applause.)

Hon. Mr. Oulmet, as head of the public works department, said that he had made up his mind to recommend a trial of the eight-hour day in conjunction with the government work shops. He fully sympathized with the objects of the working men and trusted they would benefit from the reduced hours of labor. Incidentally, he mentioned what the government had done in assisting the passage of Major McLennan's bill relating to the wages of employes on government contracts. That bill would guarantee to the laboring man the payment of his wages.

Sir A. P. Caron briefly expressed the pleasure with which he had listened to the statements of the deputation. They had his hearty sympathy, and anything he could do to assist them would be cheerfully done.

Mr. Jobin expressed the thanks of the deputation for the great concession made to the working men and the courtesy with which they have been received, and the meeting then closed. It is needless to say the visiting delegates have left for home greatly elated at their success.

The marine department gives notice that on and after 1st May the beacon light of the pier on the point of the

bar on the west side of the channel in St. John harbor will be changed in color from fixed white to fixed red, and the same date the light on the end of the government breakwater at Negro point, at western entrance to the harbor, will be changed in color from fixed red to fixed white.

Ottawa, April 4.—The customary formula issued by Mr. Speaker at the opening of the house after prayers have been said, is: "Let the doors be opened." Mr. Speaker might just as well have said this morning: "Let the scraping commence," as no time was lost by the opposition, aided by Mr. McCarthy, in commencing the work of obstruction. Indeed, Mr. McCarthy seems to have assumed the position of leader of the opposition, and it is astonishing how readily the grit members responded to his suggestions. The proceedings commenced there were about seventy members present, but as the morning wore on more came, until there were about 100 in attendance.

Mr. Edgar at the outset raised a question of privilege. The votes and proceedings of Thursday contained no mention of the defective motion of Sir Charles Tupper asking the house to order the day, which Mr. Oulmet had to amend. The point led to a motion by Mr. Charlton that it was an infringement of the rights of parliament to have the votes and proceedings published, and the amendment should be a correct record of the business transacted.

Sir Charles Tupper moved in amendment that the house proceed to the order of the day, and the amendment was carried. Sir Charles and Mr. Charlton consented, but Mr. McCarthy held that the votes and proceedings should be corrected. He refused to give the motion and the amendment to be withdrawn, for that could only be done by the unanimous consent of the house.

"You had better put the motion, Mr. Speaker," said he.

Mr. Davies asked the third party leader not to press the matter, but Mr. McCarthy would not consent, and the question was put. The amendment was declared carried, but Sir Charles Tupper rose and demanded yeas and nays, and so the house had a division before the first hour of the sitting had expired.

The amendment to proceed to the orders of the day carried on a division of 99 to 7, the seven consisting of Messrs. McCarthy, O'Brien, Spruille, Stubbs, Charlton, Mulock and James. Most of the liberals voted with the government.

Just at eleven o'clock the house went into committee on the remedial bill, taking up the consideration of clause 4, which defines the powers of the Roman Catholic board of education with respect to their separate schools in the matter of licensing of teachers, selection of school books, school sites and school grants. The clause was introduced by Mr. Davis, Mr. Daly and Col. O'Brien.

After considerable talking had been done by Mr. McCarthy, Mr. O'Brien took the floor and commenced to read copious extracts from the report of the judicial committee. When it seemed as if Mr. McNeill was about to read the whole judgment, the chairman interposed and said it was hardly in order to do that, although it might be germane to the clause to read portions of the judgment.

Considerable confusion then took place. Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien coming to Mr. McNeill's assistance. Eventually he was allowed to proceed, and continued to read the judgment. Mr. McNeill's tones were not very strong, and in answer to the remarks from Mr. Devlin to "speak out," Mr. McNeill replied, "I am in my own seat; you speak louder."

Mr. McNeill thereupon entered upon a disquisition in reference to the poor acoustic properties of the chamber. He wished they could be improved.

Mr. Devlin.—If there was some improvement in the hon. gentleman it would be a good thing. (Laughter.) Mr. McNeill continued his remarks, and still had the floor when the speaker left the chair at one o'clock.

An hour later the house resumed consideration of the bill. Mr. McNeill continued the debate on clause four dealing with the constitutionality of the clause and the limited power of legislation conferred by the remedial order and outside of which no amendment could not be made. He maintained that parliament had no power to constitute any board to administer the whole education system of the province, which he contended was done by this clause.

Hon. Mr. Daly, on whom the brunt of the ministerial defence fell, made an able reply. In the course of which he said that parliament could give less than the remedial order but could not go beyond. Parliament was bound as far as possible to restore to the Catholics the rights and privileges of which they had been deprived.

Mr. McCarthy complimented Hon. Mr. Daly on the way he had put his case in regard to the clause and the candid admission he had made. He pointed out the inconsistency between sub-section "A" of clause 4 and the 2nd sub-section of clause 3, both of which dealt with the same subject, giving the same powers to two different bodies, the department of education and separate school board.

A lengthy argument followed on the technical point as to the power of parliament, among those taking part being Messrs. Davies, Mills (Bothwell) and McLeod. The latter concisely stated the government's position as based on the judgment of the judicial committee, and claimed that if parliament had a right to legislate at all it had the right to legislate to be effective.

After further speeches by Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Daly, Mr. Wallace read the speech of Archbishop Langevin delivered at Edmonton last year, in which he said that if Manitoba got her separate schools again the territories must have them. That was an indication of the trouble in store for the future. He thought this legislation should not be pressed until the two

sets of proposals considered in Winnipeg were before parliament. Out of those proposals an agreement might be reached which could be embodied in this legislation with satisfactory results.

Mr. Mulock designated the machinery of the bill as cumbersome and unworkable. The house system of administration was evidently the outcome of the feeling of Manitoba Catholics that the provincial government would not administer the separate school law loyally.

Mr. Mulock continued to speak for over an hour, and then gave way to Mr. Casey. After talking for half an hour in a desultory way, he was interrupted by Mr. Ingram, who wanted to know if Mr. Casey was opposed to remedial legislation of any kind.

Mr. Casey replied that was a question entirely foreign to the subject matter before the house. (Laughter.) Mr. Ingram, continuing, asked if it were true that Mr. Casey had said the liberals would support a stronger remedial measure if Mr. Laurier were returned to power, but to this Mr. Casey made no answer.

Mr. Ingram, continuing, said he trusted Mr. Casey in his canvass in West Main would be consistent, that all interpellations until the re-assembly of parliament in the spring to the Roman Catholics, and then to the Orangemen that Mr. Laurier was opposed to remedial legislation altogether. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mulock again got the floor and reverted to the discussion on the power of the separate school board, and the board of education. He pointed out that as regards the board of education it was the same powers his friends got power in the province they could arrange matters as regards the schools just as they pleased.

Mr. Laurier.—Will the hon. gentleman help up to get the power. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. McCarthy—"I haven't got a vote. (Laughter and "oh, oh.") Continuing his speech, he again objected to clauses 4 and 5, and said that the amendment on two different bodies. He moved that clause four be amended by striking out the first line, which reads: "It shall be the duty of the board of education," and substituting therefor the words:

"It shall be the duty of the advisory board constituted under the provisions of the educational act of the province to provide for the education of the children of the province."

Mr. McCarthy still had the floor when the house rose for dinner.

At the evening session no greater progress was made than during the morning. The amendment to clause 4, which defines the powers of the board, the whole day's proceedings were nil.

Mr. Daly after dinner dealt with Mr. McCarthy's amendment. He admitted that the amendment was as to the power of parliament to pass the section as it now stood. The petition of the minority of 1892 asked the restoration of the privileges taken away by the 1890 act to have been the right to build, maintain, manage and equip schools. The amendment sought to give this power to the advisory board, a creation of the act of 1890 itself. He held that this was not going beyond the limits of the remedial order, which aimed only to restore certain rights existing before 1890. Mr. McCarthy's reply was that the government was going back upon its profession that the remedial order was enjoined by and made in compliance with the terms of the judgment. That judgment stated: "It is certainly not essential that the statutes repealed by the act of 1890 should be re-enacted." Moreover, it was the duty of the government to take management inasmuch as the original board of education, composed of Roman Catholic and Protestants, no longer existed, and was not re-established until the 1890 act. The bill instituted a board of education. A similar line of argument was pursued by Mr. Edgar.

Messrs. Angers and Charbonneau followed in lengthy speeches in French, to which Mr. Durand replied. Mr. Bain addressed the house for half an hour, and Mr. Temple followed. There was no pretence at confining the discussion to the clause and the amendment, and Mr. Temple proceeded to speak pretty much on the same general lines.

Shortly before midnight he was called to order by Mr. McLeod.

The discussion on the point last night, when on motion of Hon. Mr. Daly, the house adjourned, and pro forma reported "progress," the house adjourning immediately afterwards.

THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The federal commissioners, Sir Donald Smith and Hon. Messrs. Dickey and Desjardins returned to Winnipeg this morning, apparently in good health and spirits, after their trip to the province capital. They came home by way of St. Paul, where they spent a very pleasant day on Friday. Your correspondent had a friendly half-hour's chat with Hon. Mr. Dickey tonight, but like his colleagues, he had little to say for publication. In the course of the conversation, Hon. Mr. Dickey said: "Until such time as we have reported to the government, it will not be possible for us to say anything, and then I expect you will get all the information you want in the course of the proceedings in the house of commons as I suppose we shall be asked for it. I understand that since we left Winnipeg the written communications which passed between members of the Manitoba government and ourselves have been sent to the press, although whether all or only a portion of the documents have been so given out I have not yet had time to verify. I may say that before we left Winnipeg it was arranged with the Manitoba government that the detailed memoranda would not be published until we had reported to the dominion government."

After our departure, Mr. Ewart, counsel for the minority, made a statement to the press on his own responsibility which was of such a character that Attorney General Sifton thought, in the interest of the government, that he should publish the whole correspondence at once and telegraphed me to

that effect. I immediately replied to him that he was quite right in taking that course if he thought it necessary, and that I understood, and had been done. As I have remarked, I am today not in a position to make any public statement regarding the negotiations unless we have submitted our report to the government. You say, however, that we were received by the members of the Manitoba government, Messrs. Sifton and Cameron, in the most friendly possible spirit, and that those relations settled. The method of the conference was very close of the conference. "These gentlemen discussed with us the merits of the question only and we united in going into every aspect of it with a view of reaching a settlement." The method of the conference was very confidential, and that any communications which were intended for publication should be made in the form of a letter. This was done and there are documents, I suppose, which have been telegraphed from Winnipeg. It was a matter of gratification, I am sure, to be informed that he had scarcely occurred nor any difficulties except those inherent in the nature of the question."

During the day many of Hon. Mr. Berthelot's questions called upon him at his residence.

Mr. Mackenzie Bowell replied to your correspondent's inquiry tonight that he had not yet seen the delegates and could not yet see, if anything, to the information already published upon the subject of the conference. His guarded reply to several questions left it to be inferred that he had scarcely hoped for a settlement at the best. For himself, Sir Mackenzie seems to incline to the opinion that political considerations are largely responsible for the refusal of the Manitoba government to accept the proposals of the dominion delegates.

Sir Mackenzie, asked for his opinion of the concessions outlined in the Manitoba reply, said that he did not consider them as even in a slight degree to remove the disabilities of the minority as defined by the decision of the judicial committee of the privy council.

NOTE.—An order in council has been passed allowing a refund of the duties on cotton twine entering into the manufacture of fishing nets.

Hon. Mr. Daly gave notice of a bill respecting the grants of land to members of the militia force on active service in the Northwest. The object of the bill is to provide for the issue of scrip to the militia force on active service during the rebellion of 1885 on proof being produced that they are entitled to it under the act of 1886.

J. S. Ewart of Winnipeg, counsel for the Catholic minority, has arrived here. He declines to discuss the school situation.

Mr. McCarthy has a series of questions on the order paper relating to the fishery career of Fort Arthur. The order implies that six licenses were paid for by a man named Nuttall, and that only three licenses were received by him. Mr. McCarthy wants to know what has become of the difference in the amounts.

A report was current here yesterday that the object of Mr. Laurier's visit to Toronto on Friday was to ask Sir Oliver Mowat to name the federal ship the liberal party intended to purchase. Undoubtedly the liberals have a deal on to get Sir Oliver Mowat into the federal arena.

QUEBEC LARGELY OF ONE OPINION.

M. E. Bernier, M. P., St. Hyacinthe, and F. Bechard, M. P., Iberville, Que., Solid for the Measure.

There are other questions besides that of remedial legislation, in which the people of Quebec and those of the entire Dominion are intensely interested. It is a matter of individual confidence in the government, and of the tariff. This was the case with M. E. Bernier and F. Bechard, two well-known members of the House of Commons from Quebec. With many other members of parliament in that province, they have used Dr. Agnew's Cathartic Powder, and today have given their signatures to the statement, telling of its beneficial effect to any who suffer from this disease. They know all about it, for they have tried it themselves, and whatever view they may entertain of other matters, on this they are solidly of one opinion. Sample bottles and boxes sent by S. G. Detochon, 44 Church street, Toronto, on receipt of ten cents in silver or stamps.

TELEPHONE MANNERS.

Do not say "Hello! who's this?" The man at the other end of the line does not know who you are, or is better than to give you a response to a telephone call to say: "This is the telephone office." Again do not be the first party to such telephone communications as: "Is Mr. — in?" "Is Mr. — in?"

Then the receiver who hung up with a bang, sounds much better to add: "Thank you," after having received the information you require.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DEAD WITHOUT A WORD OF WARNING.

Left Home Well in the Morning to be Carried Home Dead a Few Hours Later.

There is no fiction in the suddenness with which death is coming to many people in the present day. Apparently in the best of health, an hour later they are in the throes of death. Heart disease has obtained a terrible grip upon the men and women of this day. No greater duty under these conditions falls upon one than to proclaim to the world that Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is a medicine that absolutely cures this disease. Mrs. John Jamieson, of Tara, Ont., suffered so severely from heart trouble that she did not seem possible that she could live. This medicine was brought to her notice, and at a time when she was suffering intensely. Inside of 24 hours after taking the first dose relief was secured. She continued its use, and says: "It was the means of saving my life."

ODD NEW YORK SIGNS.

Here is a case of a woman who happened to see down on the east side the other day: "Ladies' long past coat card for sale. 'New York'—Baltimore. Invaluable traveling bag or hand can carry the whole of the wardrobe of this age to insure the safe return of their bodies in a perfect state of preservation."—Brooklyn Cm.

FRENCH MINISTRY DEFEATED.

The Senate Votes Non-Confidence in Cabinet by Seventy Majority.

Bill Providing for the Madagascar Credits—Will Not Resign.

Paris, April 3.—In anticipation of a lively debate upon the foreign policy of the government the senate was crowded today and many deputies as well as most of the ministers were present.

M. Doumer, as minister of finance, submitted a bill providing for the Madagascar credits. In supporting the proposal of M. Buisson to defer interpellations until after the holidays, the premier, M. Bourgeois, declared he could not add to the explanations on the Egyptian question, which had been furnished on Tuesday. He added that the government had obtained by a vote of the chamber of deputies proof that the majority of that body were assured it had sufficient authority to pursue the pending negotiations, and a vote in the senate today might lessen the authority given by the chamber of deputies, and therefore he begged in the name of France to postpone the interpellations until the re-assembly of parliament. In spite of this appeal a motion to defer the interpellations was defeated, whereupon M. Bourgeois declined to reply to them.

M. Millard stated that the explanations of M. Bourgeois were as inadequate in the chamber as in the senate. He added that the resignation of M. Berthelot, the former minister of foreign affairs, had declined no one. All the world, he asserted, understood that M. Berthelot's retirement was an admission of blunders committed. Continuing he said that it was impossible to approve the position to which France had been reduced during the last five months, both in Egypt and Madagascar. The international policy of the government, he indicated, was not calculated to increase the prestige of France abroad.

Thereupon M. Millard introduced the following resolution: "The senate, notwithstanding the declaration of M. Berthelot that it cannot add to its explanations of Tuesday on the Egyptian question, and considering these explanations insufficient, refuses its vote of confidence."

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 155 to 85.

All the ministers left the senate after the vote on non-confidence, and the government, he indicated, afterwards adjourned until April 21.

After leaving the senate chamber, the ministers met at the Quai D'Orsay in order to discuss the situation. It was separated at 6 o'clock in the evening, but maintained secrecy in regard to the result arrived. At the close of the discussion, however, M. Bourgeois went to the Elysee palace in order to see President Faure.

Later it became known the cabinet had decided that the successive votes of confidence in the chamber of deputies made it the duty of the government to continue in office, and M. Bourgeois so informed the president.

London, April 3.—The Times will publish tomorrow a despatch from its Paris correspondent, which says: "When M. Bourgeois refused to answer the question put to him in the senate there was great agitation and several rights-attracted attention by their interruptions. De Maille exclaimed: 'We are dealing with the ministry of a mob.'"

"Provost De Launay cried: 'It is the same ministry before which was uttered the cry, 'Vive la Commune.'"

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the Marshall Islands, which are under control of the German government, and has fixed upon the Midway Islands, which are uninhabited and belong to the United States.

A TYPO'S RELEASE

From the Awful Sufferings of Rheumatism.

The Case of E. P. Robbins of Welland—A Sufferer for Seventeen Years—His Case Resisted the Treatment of the Best Hospitals, and He Had Become a Physical Wreck—His Wonderful Release.

(From the Welland Telegraph.) The world today is both commercially and scientifically inclined towards system, and news like everything else is gathered systematically. Every newspaper has its staff of reporters to observe and collect the news of its particular locality or district. For some time past a reporter of the Welland Telegraph has been watching the development of a treatment for a serious case of rheumatism on one of the employes of that institution. About eighteen years ago, Mr. E. P. Robbins, while at work in the Telegraph printing office, was suddenly seized with sharp pains all over his body, accompanied by extreme swellings. He reached his home in short distance from the office, with difficulty, and on the doctor being called he pronounced it inflammatory rheumatism. For seven weeks he laid in bed under the care of the best physician, and at the end of that time he was again able to resume his duties. During the next few years he was subject to frequent slight attacks, and finally thought a change of location might be beneficial. With this idea Mr. Robbins visited the different American cities, sometimes in good health and again unable to get out of bed, until 1888, when he finally settled in New York. Here, for

about two years, he followed his occupation with comparatively little sickness, when he suffered a severe attack which left him, until a few months ago, a martyr to that kaleidoscopic disease. Mr. Robbins recovered somewhat after weeks of idleness and went back to the types, but again and again he was laid up, working only about six days a month. Gradually he grew weaker, and almost discouraged he entered the Sisters' hospital. After spending many weary months within its walls he was discharged with the awful verdict "incurable." More than a sense of duty than with hope he tried other hospitals in the city, but with the same result, and resigned to his fate he left for his old home, where he arrived in February, 1893, a crippled, helpless man, his former self, and was passed unrecognized by his former friends. Here in the house of his father, James W. Robbins, he was well-looked upon until he was gradually recognized by his former friends. Here in the house of his father, James W. Robbins, he was well-looked upon until he was gradually recognized by his former friends. Here in the house of his father, James W. Robbins, he was well-looked upon until he was gradually recognized by his former friends.

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MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

The Propositions Submitted by the Dominion Commissioners

Rejected by the Greenway Party and a Counter Proposal Put in.

The Dominion Government's Offer of a Settlement a Fair and Straightforward One

But It Was Not Entertained—Full Text of the Proposals Submitted by Both Sides.

Winnipeg, April 2.—The school conference has come to an end, and the dominion commissioners have left for Ottawa. It is given out that at the opening of the conference the dominion representatives submitted the following "suggestions" for the settlement of the Manitoba school question:—

Legislation shall be passed in the present session of the Manitoba legislature to provide that in towns and villages where there are resident, say twenty-five Roman Catholic children of school age, and in cities where there are, say fifty of such children, the board of trustees shall arrange that such children have a school house and school room for their own use, where they may be taught by a Roman Catholic teacher, and Roman Catholic parents or guardians, say ten in number, may appeal to the department of education from any decision or neglect of the board in respect of its duties under this clause, and the board shall observe and carry out all decisions and directions of the department on any such appeal. Provision shall be made by this legislation that schools wherein the majority of the children are Catholics shall be exempted from the requirements of the regulations as to religious exercises.

That text books be permitted in Catholic schools such as will not offend the religious views of the minority, and which from an educational standpoint shall be satisfactory to the advisory board. The Catholics to have representation on the advisory board; Catholics to have representation on the board of examiners appointed to examine teachers for certificates.

It is also claimed that the Catholics should have assistance in the maintenance of a normal school for the education of their teachers. The existing system of permits to non-qualified teachers in Catholic schools to be continued for say two years, to enable them to qualify, and then to be entirely discontinued.

In all other respects the schools at which Catholics attend to be public schools and subject to every provision of the education acts for the time being in force in Manitoba.

The written agreement having been arrived at, the Remedial bill now before parliament is to be withdrawn and any rights and privileges which might be claimed by the minority in view of the decision of the judicial committee of the privy council, shall during the day of observance of such agreement, remain in abeyance and be no further insisted upon.

The above dominion propositions were marked confidential. They were given out for publication by John S. Ewart, counsel for the Roman Catholics. Mr. Ewart pointed out with reference to the above offer that the point upon which the negotiations must have failed was the refusal of the local government to permit Catholics to have schools in the cities and towns. So far as the schools are concerned in districts where there are none but Catholics, there does not seem to have been much difficulty, but the point of separation seems to have been with reference to the schools in the cities and towns. The dominion commissioners suggested, for instance with reference to Winnipeg, that the present Catholic schools be allowed to continue, subject, of course, to the public schools act. They would be public schools in every sense of the word; they would be controlled by the trustees elected by the people of Winnipeg, and the only advantage that the Catholics would have by being permitted to segregate themselves would be that there would be less difficulty in permitting them to have their own religious exercises, and such text books as the advisory board should think to be satisfactory for them.

Mr. Ewart pointed out specially the fact that under the dominion commissioners' proposition there was to be no such thing as Catholic control, that the whole power was to remain in the department of education and the advisory board, with this limitation only that there should be some Catholics upon the advisory board.

Mr. Ewart had no hesitation in saying that had it not been for the strong election statements made by the government there could be no difficulty in their accepting this proposition, which in effect the system which is in force in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with the unanimous consent of almost every man in these provinces. The system is carried on there in the face of the law, which provides otherwise, merely because it commends itself to the good judgment of every person.

Mr. Ewart pointed out that the system was the one commended by Dalton Cusack in his argument before the Canadian privy council as being, which if the province was left to itself, it would no doubt adopt.

Mr. Ewart stated that the proceedings of the conference had decisively put an end to various arguments that had been used against the government supporters.

It had been said that the local government would not enter into negotiations while the Remedial bill was held directly over their heads. The exceedingly amicable character of the negotiations have completely dispelled all that menace, and the local government has shown themselves to be much better men than a great many of their supporters had given them credit for.

A very great deal had been said about the impossibility of carrying on negotiations until a commission had been issued to ascertain the facts. The proceedings have terminated that idea, it having been made perfectly apparent that the commissioners on both sides knew sufficiently about the case in order to negotiate upon it, in fact so far as appears the local commissioners never suggested that the dominion commissioners should issue a commission before negotiations could be proceeded with.

This proposition Premier Greenway's representatives could not entertain, and replied with the following proposition:—

We are prepared, however, to make good the promise to remedy any well-founded grievance, if such exist, and we therefore submit a plan of suggested modifications which we believe to be free from objections upon principle, and which in our opinion will remove any such grievances, and at the same time in no way affect the efficiency of the public school system, or deprive the Roman Catholic children of the privilege of participation in the same educational advantages enjoyed by the rest of the population.

Our proposition is in the form of an alternative:—

First—Should it be accepted as a satisfactory measure of relief to the minority, and as removing their grievances, we hereby offer to completely secularize the public school system, eliminating religious exercises, and teaching of every kind during school hours.

We desire it to be understood in connection with this proposition that it is made as a compromise offer, and not as embodying the policy which the government and legislature of the province are themselves desirous pursuing. We are willing, however, to adopt such a measure in order to attain settlement of the dispute.

Second—In the alternative we offer to repeal the present provisions of the school act relating to religious exercises, and to enact in substance the following:—"No religious exercises or teaching of any kind shall be permitted in any school, except as provided in the act. Such exercises or teaching, when held, to be between half-past three and four o'clock in the afternoon." If authorized by resolution of the trustees, such resolution to be assented to by a majority, religious exercises and teaching to be held between 3.30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Such religious exercises and teaching to be conducted by any Christian clergyman whose charge includes any portion of the school district, or by any person satisfactory to a majority of the trustees, who may be authorized by said clergyman to act in his stead, the trustees may allow.

The period fixed for religious exercises of teaching for the different days of the week, to be the representatives of the different religious denominations to which the pupils may belong, in such a way as to proportion the time allotted as nearly as possible to the number of pupils in the school of the respective denominations. Two or more denominations to have the privilege of uniting for the purpose of such religious exercises. If no duly authorized representative of any of the denominations attend the regular school work to be carried on until four o'clock.

No pupil to be permitted to be present at such religious exercises or teaching if the parents shall object. In such case the pupil to be dismissed at 3.30.

Where the school room accommodations are insufficient, the trustees may permit, instead of allotting different days of the week to different denominations, the trustees to direct that the pupils shall be separated and placed in different rooms for the purpose of religious exercises, as may be convenient.

We believe that the foregoing proposition will remove every well founded grievance. If the objection of the minority be that the schools are Protestant, as alleged in some of their petitions, then the objection can be fully and finally disposed of by complete secularization.

If the real objection be the desire to have, along with efficient secular education, proper religious training, then the second plan proposed offers an effective method of attaining the object desired; in fact, it is difficult to conceive what better plan could be proposed.

Even were we dealing with a system of schools entirely Catholic, it would be in any event necessary to have some general provision as to the time allotted for religious exercises and teaching. The individual school could not be permitted to act without restraint. The time suggested seems to be a reasonable and sufficient proportion of the school hours, and the hour in the day is undoubtedly the most convenient for the operation of the conscience clause. At the same time, no distinction of any kind between denominations would be made. Absolutely equal rights would prevail.

Non-Catholics desiring a greater amount of religious instruction than is given at present might carry out their views. While this desirable end would be accomplished the uniformity and efficiency of the schools to which the children of all denominations would go would remain absolutely unimpaired and unaffected.

(Signed) CLIFFORD SEXTON, J. D. CAMERON.

Winnipeg, Man., April 3.—The publication of all the documents before the school conference has brought forth many and varied opinions from politicians, great and small, and the school question in Winnipeg today is very much discussed, and all the interest revived by the documents just given to the public. Many think the Manitoba government's offer was a reasonable one; that the Greenway ministry believe so is evidenced by their anxiety that it should be given prompt and full publicity, while many others think the dominion commissioners departed so liberally from the terms of the Remedial bill that their propositions might have been accepted and the trouble ended. But while there is a variance of opinion in this respect there is a unanimous feeling that the dominion government will now press the Remedial bill. There is a settled conviction that the difficulties have been multiplied by the failure of the conference and peace further away than ever.

Premier Greenway's health has greatly improved and he will remain in Winnipeg until the legislature re-assembles on the 15th.

James Fisher, leader of the provincial opposition to the Greenway government on the school question, said in an interview tonight: "I cannot understand the local government's failing to accept such a reasonable solution of the question as the federal commissioners offered. It was not proposed to establish separate schools at all, nothing more than to allow the schools in which Catholics were educated to have religious exercises of their own faith. No church control, no change whatever in the law generally, but all schools to be public and national, with that simple provision as to exercises and admission as to text-books, which I am told was not particularly objected to by the local government. I repeat that I am unable to understand how the school question is longer allowed to remain unsettled after such a proposal."

Just before he and his colleagues left for Ottawa Hon. Mr. Desjardins was asked: "What effect do you think the failure of the conference will have on Mr. Greenway's government?"

"I cannot see," answered the minister of militia, "how it will do them any good. They had an opportunity to remove from politics a question that should never have entered politics. The settlement of this question would have done great good to the country as a whole, and I think any step which would be taken to remove it should have met with the approval of all those interested in the welfare of the country."

W. K. MOLLISON, Of Mollison Bros., St. John.

VICTIM OF COLD IN THE HEAD, THROAT AND CHEST.

Pillow Saturated with Blood from Excessive Fits of a Racking Cough—At Once Relieved and Then Completely Cured.

W. K. Mollison of the well known wholesale dry goods house of Mollison Bros. & Co., St. John, needs no introduction to the public. What he says needs no embellishment. He tells of a remarkable case of cold in the head, throat and chest, and recommends a great remedy. Here are his words:—

"About the first of February I contracted a cold that settled in my head, throat and chest. It was accompanied by severe, racking cough, so much so that one night I woke from a fitful sleep to find my pillow saturated with blood."

"Next day I got three bottles of Hawker's balsam of tolu and wild cherry. I began using it and I gave me relief at once. After four days I found the cough had entirely disappeared, I continued taking the remedy and in a few days I was perfectly cured of the cold."

"I have no hesitation in most highly recommending Hawker's balsam to anyone suffering from cough or cold. Thousands bear the like testimony. Hawker's balsam of tolu and wild cherry is sold by all druggists and dealers in 25 and 50 cent bottles and is manufactured only by the Hawker Medicine Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B."

SIXTEEN DROWNED.

A Cloudburst in Kentucky Caused the Loss of Sixteen People.

Cincinnati, O., April 3.—A special from Booneville, Ky., says: "The cloudburst here on Saturday night and Buffalo Creeks did more damage than at first reported. Instead of four, there were probably sixteen drowned. Sixteen fresh rises near Burning Springs and in one of the feeders of the south fork of the Kentucky River. It flows in some places through deep gorges flanked by rocks. Through these gorges the stream rushes, when with the speed of a race horse and striking the bottom lands below, it spreads out with wonderful rapidity. People did not think the brook would rise rapidly, or was capable of gathering such volume of water."

"The cloudburst occurred in the gorges. The water gathered in a moment and the wild flood poured in a solid wall, carrying death and destruction in its path. Five people were drowned by Little Sixteen Creek, and by it nine people are believed to have been hurled down with the tide, and these speedily knocked the cabins and outbuildings to pieces."

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Sun has received from Wallace Broad, late of St. Stephen, N. B., now residing in Bulawayo, a copy of the Bulawayo Chronicle, dated 22nd Feb., 1896, in which the following card appears:—

WALLACE BROAD, B. A., (Late of the Geological Survey of Canada.) Geologist and Mineral Surveyor. For terms for Surveys and Reports apply to J. C. Verey, C. E., Bulawayo.

Mr. Broad is associated in business with J. C. Verey, who is city engineer of Bulawayo. Mr. Broad has also sent to the Sun a copy of the Bulawayo Sketch, which is a 12x8 1/2 page paper, and appears to be written by hand, having two full page cartoons and a 3x2 1/2 picture of J. C. Verey, town engineer, all apparently hand made. The paper is a curiosity on this continent.

STANDING REASONS.

"Why don't you sit down?" "This morning I asked you how many made a million, an' you said darned few. I told the teacher that in arithmetic class today, an' that's why I can't sit down."—Harlem Life.

A MESSAGE OF PEACE.

Church Dignitaries Speak in Favor of Arbitration.

The Appeal Issued by the English, Irish and American Cardinals.

A National Substitute Among the English Speaking Races for War.

Baltimore, April 5.—Cardinal Gibbons today gave out the following appeal for arbitration instead of war, signed by himself and the archbishops of Ireland, the American, Irish and English cardinals in behalf of a permanent tribunal of arbitration:—

We, the undersigned cardinals, representatives of the prince of peace of the Catholic church in our respective countries, invite all who hear our voice to co-operate in the formation of public opinion, which shall demand the establishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration as a national substitute among the English speaking races for a resort to the bloody arbitration of war.

We are well aware that such a project is beset with practical difficulties. We believe that they will not prove to be insurmountable if the desire to overcome be genuine and general. Such a court existed for centuries when the nations of Christendom were united in one faith. And have we not seen the national appeal to that same court for its judgment in our own day?

The establishment of a permanent tribunal, composed of trusted representatives of each sovereign nation, with power to nominate judges and arbitrators according to the nature of the disputes that arise, and a common acceptance of general principles defining and limiting the jurisdiction and subject matter of such a tribunal would make new guarantees for peace which could not fail to influence the whole of Christendom.

Such an international court of arbitration would form a second line of defence, to be called into requisition only when the ordinary resources of diplomacy had been exhausted. It would at least postpone the outbreak of hostility until reason and common sense had formally pronounced their verdict upon the expediency of which the constitution and procedure must be settled by governments.

But as governments are becoming more and more identified with the aspirations and passions of the people, an appeal in the first instance must be addressed to the people.

We do not hesitate on our part to lift up our united voices, and a proclamation to all who are accustomed to hearken to our counsels, that it is a sign of divine influence at work in their midst when "nation shall lift up the sword against nation, neither shall they be exercised any more in war" (Isaiah 2, 4); for it was written of a future time, "Come ye and behold the work of the Lord, what wonders He hath done upon the earth, making wars to cease even to the end of the earth" (Psalm 46, 9).

Others may base their appeal upon motives which touch your worldly interests, your prosperity, your worldly influence and authority in the affairs of men. The Catholic church recognizes the legitimate force of such motives in the natural order, and blesses whatever tends to the real progress and elevation of the race. But our main ground for appeal rests upon the known character and will of the Prince of Peace, the living foundation of the Divine Kingdom, and it was He who declared that love for the brotherhood is a second commandment like unto the first. It was He who announced "to the people the praise and reward of those who seek after peace and pursue it: "Blessed," said He, "are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God" (Matt. 5, 9).

We, therefore, invite you all to unite with us in pressing their convictions and desires upon their respective governments by means of petitions and such other measures as are constitutional. (Signed) JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS, Archbishop of Baltimore. MICHAEL CARDINAL LOGUE, Archbishop of Armagh, primate of all Ireland. HERBERT CARDINAL VAUGHAN, Archbishop of Westminster, London, Easter Sunday, 1896.

WORKS ITSELF INTO THE SYSTEM.

The Insidious Nature of Kidney Disease. Definite pain will sometimes accompany kidney trouble, this is not always so. It may obtain a strong grip on the system before the victim knows he is under its spell. What numbers are dying of Bright's disease and diabetes, apparently in good health, and yet the system undermined. Security is found in the use of South American Kidney Cure, which purifies the blood of all poisons, and unlike pills and powders, speedily dissolves the hardened substances that locate themselves in the system, an outcome of kidney disease. Physicians will sometimes say these can not be removed, but South American Kidney Cure does it. The Rev. James Murdoch of St. John, N. B., was cured of this trouble by taking only four bottles.

N. A. Rhodes, who recently returned from Bermuda, reports that the efforts of Crossley and Hunter are being attended with great success on island. Their meetings are well attended and much good is being done. They expect to leave on the 4th inst. for Yarmouth, where they will hold services and later may go to Marysville, N. B.—Chronicle.

Over seventy-five Newfoundlanders who are moving to the United States to try their luck, passed through the city yesterday.

SPECIAL NOTICE The Sun Printing Co. WILL PRESENT FIRST-CLASS BICYCLE To the Girl or Boy, Lady or Gentleman, who sends to the "Sun" Office the largest number of paid yearly subscriptions for the WEEKLY SUN before 1st May, 1896. All persons wishing to enter for this contest will please apply to ALFRED MARKHAM, Sun Office, St. John, N. B.

WINTER PORT TRADE. Steamers Discharged and Loaded at the C. P. R. Terminals at St. John, N. B., During Winter Season 1895-96.

Below is given a statement of the steamers taking full cargo for Liverpool and Glasgow, and full or part cargo for London, at the port of St. John during the winter season of 1895-96. Some of the steamers are, of course, yet to arrive, but they are all scheduled to sail at the dates given, so that the statement is entirely accurate. These steamers have had no difficulty in securing cargoes, have met with no disasters, have made good time, when not delayed by terrific ocean storms, and have proved conclusively the claim of this port to be the proper point of shipment for Canada's winter trade. At no other port have cattle shippers found facilities for loading live stock to equal those at St. John. It may be added that the total value of cargo taken by these steamers must be well up toward \$3,000,000, while their total disbursements at St. John would be well up toward \$100,000.

Table with columns: Date of Sailing, Line, Steamer, Tonnage, Destination. Lists various shipping lines and their schedules.

Table with columns: Date of Sailing, Line, Steamer, Tonnage, Destination. Lists various shipping lines and their schedules.

Table with columns: Recaptulation, Steamer, Tonnage, Destination. Lists various shipping lines and their schedules.

FREDERICTON. The First Serious Fire for Months—Easter Services.

Fredericton, April 5.—The first serious fire that has visited Fredericton in many months broke out about 5.30 o'clock this morning in a shed adjoining a double tenement belonging to David Barker, situated on Waterrow. The alarm was given by Mr. Bagley, who lives next above. At that time the fire was confined to the shed, but the firemen were late in arriving, and when at last the water was turned on the back part of the house was all a blaze. Even then it was difficult to get at the fire on account of there being double roofs on that house, and the fire was well at work between them. The upper part of the house was occupied by Mrs. Henry Bridges and the lower part by David Barker. Most of the furniture and household effects were carried out in a damaged condition, but the house was completely gutted. A small house owned by Mrs. Hand, situated next above, was also destroyed. The total damage will probably foot up \$2,000, which is nearly covered by insurance, as follows: David Barker, on house, \$800; Mrs. Bridges, on furniture, \$800; Mrs. Hand, on house, \$200; Miss Bridgess' piano, probably the finest and most costly in the city, was slightly damaged. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

WOODSTOCK. The Reasons Therefor Set Forth in a Sworn Declaration.

Woodstock, N. B., April 6.—H. H. Baird received a telegram from Clara Baird last evening saying that the horse and pony that Sperry Sheen drove and a valise had been found. It is expected that the bodies will be recovered soon. McMillan's shingle mill at Indian-ton started work on Saturday.

MADAME DERY'S JOY. The Reasons Therefor Set Forth in a Sworn Declaration.

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MANITOBA SCHOOLS. The Propositions Submitted by the Dominion Commissioners

Rejected by the Greenway Party and a Counter Proposal Put in.

The Dominion Government's Offer of a Settlement a Fair and Straightforward One

But It Was Not Entertained—Full Text of the Proposals Submitted by Both Sides.

Winnipeg, April 2.—The school conference has come to an end, and the dominion commissioners have left for Ottawa. It is given out that at the opening of the conference the dominion representatives submitted the following "suggestions" for the settlement of the Manitoba school question:—

Legislation shall be passed in the present session of the Manitoba legislature to provide that in towns and villages where there are resident, say twenty-five Roman Catholic children of school age, and in cities where there are, say fifty of such children, the board of trustees shall arrange that such children have a school house and school room for their own use, where they may be taught by a Roman Catholic teacher, and Roman Catholic parents or guardians, say ten in number, may appeal to the department of education from any decision or neglect of the board in respect of its duties under this clause, and the board shall observe and carry out all decisions and directions of the department on any such appeal. Provision shall be made by this legislation that schools wherein the majority of the children are Catholics shall be exempted from the requirements of the regulations as to religious exercises.

That text books be permitted in Catholic schools such as will not offend the religious views of the minority, and which from an educational standpoint shall be satisfactory to the advisory board. The Catholics to have representation on the advisory board; Catholics to have representation on the board of examiners appointed to examine teachers for certificates.

It is also claimed that the Catholics should have assistance in the maintenance of a normal school for the education of their teachers. The existing system of permits to non-qualified teachers in Catholic schools to be continued for say two years, to enable them to qualify, and then to be entirely discontinued.

In all other respects the schools at which Catholics attend to be public schools and subject to every provision of the education acts for the time being in force in Manitoba.

The written agreement having been arrived at, the Remedial bill now before parliament is to be withdrawn and any rights and privileges which might be claimed by the minority in view of the decision of the judicial committee of the privy council, shall during the day of observance of such agreement, remain in abeyance and be no further insisted upon.

The above dominion propositions were marked confidential. They were given out for publication by John S. Ewart, counsel for the Roman Catholics. Mr. Ewart pointed out with reference to the above offer that the point upon which the negotiations must have failed was the refusal of the local government to permit Catholics to have schools in the cities and towns. So far as the schools are concerned in districts where there are none but Catholics, there does not seem to have been much difficulty, but the point of separation seems to have been with reference to the schools in the cities and towns. The dominion commissioners suggested, for instance with reference to Winnipeg, that the present Catholic schools be allowed to continue, subject, of course, to the public schools act. They would be public schools in every sense of the word; they would be controlled by the trustees elected by the people of Winnipeg, and the only advantage that the Catholics would have by being permitted to segregate themselves would be that there would be less difficulty in permitting them to have their own religious exercises, and such text books as the advisory board should think to be satisfactory for them.

Mr. Ewart pointed out specially the fact that under the dominion commissioners' proposition there was to be no such thing as Catholic control, that the whole power was to remain in the department of education and the advisory board, with this limitation only that there should be some Catholics upon the advisory board.

Mr. Ewart had no hesitation in saying that had it not been for the strong election statements made by the government there could be no difficulty in their accepting this proposition, which in effect the system which is in force in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with the unanimous consent of almost every man in these provinces. The system is carried on there in the face of the law, which provides otherwise, merely because it commends itself to the good judgment of every person.

Mr. Ewart pointed out that the system was the one commended by Dalton Cusack in his argument before the Canadian privy council as being, which if the province was left to itself, it would no doubt adopt.

Mr. Ewart stated that the proceedings of the conference had decisively put an end to various arguments that had been used against the government supporters.

It had been said that the local government would not enter into negotiations while the Remedial bill was held directly over their heads. The exceedingly amicable character of the negotiations have completely dispelled all that menace, and the local government has shown themselves to be much better men than a great many of their supporters had given them credit for.

A very great deal had been said about the impossibility of carrying on negotiations until a commission had been issued to ascertain the facts. The proceedings have terminated that idea, it having been made perfectly apparent that the commissioners on both sides knew sufficiently about the case in order to negotiate upon it, in fact so far as appears the local commissioners never suggested that the dominion commissioners should issue a commission before negotiations could be proceeded with.

MACH... AND K. D. G. PILLS... REFUNDED.

