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A Pointer. ONLY a few days more to the season of Chief-fal, when all mankind regrets the close of business...

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Nails! Nails! Just received by rail: 25 KEES Steel Wire Nails, 45 boxes Home Wadsworth nails, etc.

Restores Nervous Energy, Mental Activity, and Muscular Vigor. Re-Vitalizes the Blood, Invigorates the Stomach, and Aids Digestion.

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INSTANT CROCKERY MENDER. THIS preparation will mend anything that is broken, and will hold like grain and cement.

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THE LIBERAL PLATFORM AS ADOPTED AT THE CONVENTION HELD AT OTTAWA.

June 20th and 21st, 1893. FIRST DECLARATION - THE TARIFF. We, the Liberal Party of Canada, in Convention assembled, declare:

1. That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service; That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been by the government, as a corrupting agency...

2. That having regard to the prosperity of Canada and the United States as adjoining countries, with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal trade intercourse between them; That the interests alike of the Dominion and of the Empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of such relations...

3. That the Convention deprecates the gross corruption in the management and expenditure of public moneys which for years past has existed under the rule of the Conservative party, and the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of inquiry have brought disgrace upon the fair name of Canada.

4. That the Convention regrets that by the action of Ministers and their supporters in Parliament, in one case in which serious charges were made against a Minister of the Crown, investigation was altogether refused, while in another case the charges preferred were altered and then referred to a commission appointed upon the advice of the Ministry contrary to the well settled practice of Parliament; and this Convention affirms:

5. That the Convention deprecates the gross corruption in the management and expenditure of public moneys which for years past has existed under the rule of the Conservative party, and the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of inquiry have brought disgrace upon the fair name of Canada.

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7. That the Franchise Act since its introduction has cost the Dominion Treasury over a million of dollars, besides entailing a heavy expenditure to both political parties; That each revision involves an additional expenditure of a further quarter of a million; That this expenditure has prevented an annual revision, as originally intended, in the absence of which young voters entitled to the franchise have, in numerous instances, been prevented from exercising their natural rights...

SIXTY MILLION DOLLARS Scarcely Covers the Plunder Extorted by the Tory Government EVERY YEAR SINCE 1878.

Speaking at Listowel, Ontario, a few evenings ago, Sir Richard Cartwright said: Very few indeed, even of those who have paid the most attention to this question, are fully aware of the enormous extent to which that plunder has gone on during the last sixteen years.

That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessities of life, and should be so arranged as to promote free trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

That the government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some change; but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries, would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two peoples, would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the Governments of both countries, and would promote those kindly relations between the Empire and the Republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity;

That the Liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view to obtaining such a treaty, including a well considered list of manufactured articles, and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the assent of Her Majesty's Government, without whose approval no treaty can be made.

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Verily, gentlemen, the reduction in the tariff has got in its fine work. Only think of it! Your burdens have really and actually been lessened to the extent of three-tenths part of 1 per cent! Now is not this a real triumph of skill and patience, and ought not everybody to be satisfied? And it took Mr. Foster and his colleagues only twelve months to think it out and three months to put this stupendous scheme into execution.

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PARLIAMENT TO MEET.

Those who anticipated a general election within the next few weeks are disappointed. The contest has been indefinitely postponed, and parliament has been summoned to meet on the 18th of April. The Manitoba school question, which has been worrying the government, has reached an acute stage. They could no longer postpone action of some kind, either to refuse to accede to the demand of the Roman Catholics for the restoration of separate schools, or uphold Greenway in his struggle for provincial rights, and they have decided on the former course.

There is no doubt the remedial order will be promptly scorned by the Manitoba legislature, which is almost a unit against separate schools, and then the Dominion Parliament will be called upon to deal with the question. There is therefore the prospect of a long and bitter contest, in which creed will be set against creed, and feelings stirred up which had better remain dormant. The government were between two fires. They dared not refuse the order for fear of arousing Quebec; they were fearful lest in pronouncing for separate schools they would incur the enmity of Protestant Ontario. That is the reason the matter was allowed to drift so long, but there had to be an end to it, and Quebec has won. What will be the final result, no one can foretell. No doubt the Manitoba government, which is on the defensive in its decision to stand by the free school system of that province, and against the restoration of separate schools, will invite the sympathy and support of Protestants throughout Canada. The battle indeed, over the newest phase of the question, has already commenced in that province, and its echoes are heard in Ontario. The Orange-men of course, who have hitherto been warm supporters of the Ottawa government, are resenting the latter's interference; in Toronto, both the great daily papers, the Globe, Liberal, and the Mail and Empire, Tory, have advised non-interference, and even in our own city, Mr. Pitts in his Reporter, before he knew the remedial order was passed, hazarded the prophecy, since proved incorrect, that "it is safe to say no government will interfere with the non-sectarian schools of Manitoba," adding that "we are pleased to learn that Hon. N. Clarke Wallace has given no uncertain sound in this direction." What position Mr. Pitts and his friends will now take, is of some local interest; will they swallow their alleged principles and still follow the government, or are they prepared to stand on the platform of "provincial rights; equal rights to all, and special privileges to none?" We shall see.

THE FREDERICTON BRIDGE.

The Herald today furnishes its readers with some interesting information regarding the Fredericton and St. Marys railway bridge deal, by which Messrs. Gibson and Temple secured a loan of \$300,000 from the Dominion government on which they owe over \$50,000 interest, and an additional gift of \$30,000 for the same work. It appears from the public reports issued by the government, that on two occasions at least, the Auditor General of Canada has made an attempt to find out why the interest on the loan has not been paid, but he got little satisfaction. In the Auditor General's report for 1891-92, page 57, we find that that official (addressing the Finance department (Mr. Foster's department)) under date of Oct. 21, 1892, says: "I do not find that anything has been paid on account of the arrears due for interest by the Fredericton and St. Marys Bridge Company, nor on the interest accrued during the last fiscal year, and in reply received the not very satisfactory information that the arrears of interest due by the Fredericton and St. Marys Bridge Company have been charged to special accounts."

The Auditor General the following year again called attention to the non-payment of interest due (see his report for 1892-93, page 74). Under date of May 20, 1893, he wrote the Finance department: "I have now to enquire what action has been taken to secure payment of the arrears due July 1st, 1892, for interest on the following investments, naming one the Fredericton and St. Marys Bridge Company. He had voted for immediate prohibition, and he was sorry for it; he did it "in a moment of weakness." Here are his exact words from Hansard 1891, volume 1, page 1319.

"The only inconsistency which has been urged against me, is that on one occasion I voted for immediate prohibition when Mr. Robertson of Shelburne brought that up as an amendment. I did, and I did it in a moment of weakness. I did it, not because I was convinced that the country was then ready for immediate prohibition, but because I felt that the law was raised outside of that criticism, and the anathemas, which would be hurled against me if I did not vote for immediate prohibition, and I voted for it; that is my candid confession, but from this time forth I propose to do what I consider to be right and honest."

He voted for immediate prohibition, but he did it "in a moment of weakness," and he would not do it again. He was going to try and be honest and straightforward in the future. There is the record, and what do our prohibition friends think of it. But to ask that question is not exactly to the point. Have we not heard from a dozen ministers of the gospel, from the pulpits, newspapers, and from men of all shades of opinion, that Mr. Foster has proved false to his prohibition principles; that he has but made them stepping stones to position and influence and wealth.

In the same debate from which we have quoted Mr. Foster's confession, he was well deservedly rebuked for his erratic course, and the words of Dr. Landarkin are so near the opinion held here, that we quote an extract from his address:

"Take his (Foster's) record on the temperance question," said Dr. Landarkin. "The first session he came here, he delivered a lecture on prohibition which lasted six hours. He was then prepared to sacrifice everything in order to secure

would stand in fear of a man who holds over his head a \$300,000 mortgage with accrued and unpaid interest of \$60,000. Is it an understanding that if Mr. Foster is elected in York he will make no effort to collect the unpaid interest, and that eventually the entire loan and interest will be made a gift to the Bridge Company?"

BOODLE AT NACKAWICK.

The Herald is informed that when Mr. Foster was in Fredericton last week, among the distinguished gentlemen who called on him was Mr. Pinder of Nackawick, who is said to have assured the Finance Minister that he (Pinder) would give Mr. Gibson's candidate a two to one vote in the parish of Southampton. While we very gravely doubt Mr. Pinder's veracity, we can readily see reasons why he should make Mr. Foster believe that the Nackawick has its King as well as the Nashwaak. Mr. Pinder is a gentleman who figures prominently in the Auditor General's report of Canada for 1893, page C 290, under the head of "Harbors and Rivers in New Brunswick," and it appears from the account there published, that Mr. Pinder, besides being a magistrate on the Nackawick of no small consequence, can take off his coat, when occasion requires it, and get his \$1.50 per day as a laboring man. The Dominion government, in recent years, has sometimes appropriated a sum of money for blasting out and otherwise improving the channel of the river St. John, and in 1892-93, the job at Bear Island appears to have been given to Mr. Pinder. In the account of the work done before us, we find that George Pinder, son of J. K. Pinder, officiated as foreman or head beidler, drawing \$2.50 per day for 57 days, or a total of \$142.50, and that under him J. K. Pinder worked as a laborer at \$1.50 per day for 33 days, scooping in \$32.50, the Pinder family altogether drawing from the treasury the tidy sum of \$195. This amount, however, only represents the money Mr. Pinder and his son obtained in return for the sweat of their brow as foreman and laborer. Mr. Pinder received \$2.50 per day as foreman, or in all \$120, while his son, George, was \$1.50 per day as a laborer, or \$99 in all. You see the positions of father and son in this instance were reversed.

Again from the report of 1890 we find the sum of \$1,440 was expended at Bear Island under Mr. Pinder's direction, and out of this he received \$2.50 per day as foreman, or \$132.50 in all, so we see that it pays Mr. Pinder to shout for Toryism.

Possibly when Mr. Pinder in the exuberance of his spirits made such sanguine representations to Mr. Foster, he had in view another summer's work at \$1.50 per day, and the job of foreman for his son at \$2.50 per day, or, perhaps, next year James K. will put on his store clothes and play foreman, while his son labors at \$1.50 per day among the rocks.

FOSTER AND PROHIBITION.

The man who attempts to pitch up Mr. Foster's record on the prohibition question, and make it presentable to the temperance people, undertakes an altogether impossible task. Mr. Foster himself has equally failed to justify his betrayal of the temperance principle, and his course on the great question has become the laughing stock of all Canada. We need not recount his extreme views when he lived in Fredericton a few years ago. We all believed then, that he would even be willing to burn at the stake, if this sacrificial act would insure to the country immediate prohibition. For a time after he entered parliament, he was true to the principles he says he has espoused since thirteen years old. He proposed prohibition resolutions and voted for them, but when the wily old premier, Sir John, got his hands on the innocent New Brunswicker; when the alluring bait of a seat in the cabinet and \$7,000 a year loomed up before Mr. Foster, he suddenly forgot what he was sent to parliament for and became to Sir John, as clay in the potter's hands.

The phrase "in a moment of weakness," has so often been applied to Mr. Foster in recent years, that THE HERALD had some curiosity to look up its origin and meaning, and we find it in Hansard, the official record of the debates in parliament for the session of 1891, volume 1, page 1319. Mr. Jamieson, an earnest prohibition advocate had moved: "that in the opinion of this House, the time has arrived when it is expedient to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes," to which Mr. Foster moved in amendment, that the question be referred to a Royal Commission, and it was in discussing this amendment that Mr. Foster made his remarkable and humiliating confession. He had voted for immediate prohibition, and he was sorry for it; he did it "in a moment of weakness." Here are his exact words from Hansard 1891, volume 1, page 1319.

"The only inconsistency which has been urged against me, is that on one occasion I voted for immediate prohibition when Mr. Robertson of Shelburne brought that up as an amendment. I did, and I did it in a moment of weakness. I did it, not because I was convinced that the country was then ready for immediate prohibition, but because I felt that the law was raised outside of that criticism, and the anathemas, which would be hurled against me if I did not vote for immediate prohibition, and I voted for it; that is my candid confession, but from this time forth I propose to do what I consider to be right and honest."

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that boon. At that time the Minister of Finance was enjoying his indemnity leave and he was enjoying a large revenue from his temperance lectures. At that time he thought prohibition was a necessity, and by advocating it he reached the treasury benches, and after he reached the treasury benches, not one word, not one act, nothing does he do, but to discourage the measure upon which he rode into power."

The less Mr. Foster says about his prohibition record, the better for him in this contest. It will not hold water.

A USELESS OFFICE.

One of the baronages sticking to the Tory ship is Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner at London. This gentleman, who has piled up riches during his political career, has still to be fed at the public cost, his expenses to Canada in 1893 reached the enormous sum of \$28,856.50. The amount includes: Tupper's salary.....\$10,000.00 Allowance.....2,000.00 Clerks and messengers.....8,636.29 Newspapers and periodicals.....412.68 Rent of offices.....2,772.17

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE EXPENSES.

Alterations and repairs.....217.72 Ground Rent.....332.15 House duty and tax.....100.28 Insurance.....35.89 Painting and pointing.....520.73 Parochial rates.....345.26 Postage.....1,299.67 And a list of other items of a similar nature.

It will thus be observed that besides paying Tupper a salary of \$10,000 and an allowance of \$2,000, we pay his house rent, insurance, and even his taxes, and for the newspapers which his Highness reads. Where is the return from this annual expenditure of nearly \$30,000? This is only one of the many extravaganzas which have grown up under Tory rule, and which will be cut off the moment the Liberals get into power.

CHEAP NOTORIETY.

City Clerk Beckwith must have been hard up for something to do, Thursday night, when he so far forgot his official position as to preside at an oyster supper gotten up by one J. J. Stockford and his cronies to boom the aforesaid Stockford for the position of Chief Engineer of the fire department. Mr. Beckwith not only presided, but he read an address to Stockford which, among other things, congratulated him on his success in the civic elections (whatever that may mean) and hoped he would soon be filling the office to which he aspires. We have heard but one opinion expressed as to Mr. Beckwith's action, and that is he displayed the worst possible judgment in making himself up with the men who last spring, because they were not successful in dictating to the City Council, withdrew from the fire department, in a body, and have since departed themselves as martyrs. Mr. Beckwith enjoys a comfortable position in the service, and it is certainly outside his line of duty to encourage by his presence and, as we have seen, by his address, the decadence of a fellow official. The City Council is responsible for the personnel of its official staff, and will probably be able to deal with all appointments when the proper time arrives, without the City Clerk's interference. We understand that the Mayor and nearly all the aldermen were invited to the supper, but with the exception of Alder Anderson and Macpherson, they showed their good taste by remaining away from it.

A CORRECTION.

The Tory organ says: He (Laurier) resides and practices his profession at Arthabaska, in which place he was defeated a few years ago by Mr. Clarence Cleveland, a Conservative.

Now, if the Tory editor knew anything, he would not say that Mr. Laurier in the last election, besides being elected by acclamation in Quebec East, also contested Richmond and Wolfe against Mr. Cleveland, and in that strong Tory constituency was only beaten by 231 votes. It will be news to Mr. Cleveland, when he learns from the Tory paper, that he (Cleveland) was a candidate in Arthabaska. For the information of the Tory editor, we may say that the constituency of Drummond and Arthabaska, where Mr. Laurier resides, in the last election returned Mr. Laverage, a Liberal, by a majority of 962, so there was not any particular need of Mr. Laurier remaining at home to carry the county.

ANOTHER PATRIOT.

C. W. C. Tabor, the active secretary of the Tory association in York, is not altogether a disinterested worker in the government interest. Mr. Tabor enjoys a session of clerkship at Ottawa which in 1892 brought him in the handsome sum of \$544 for 136 days' work at \$4 per day, and in 1893 the sum of \$324 for 81 days work at \$1 per day. While Mr. Pinder, M.P.P., tugs and sweats at digging rocks out of the St. John river all \$1.50 per day, and his son, George, as boss draws \$2.50 per day, Mr. Tabor for perambulating around the Parliament buildings at Ottawa during the session, receives \$1 per day, showing the advantage of intellect over physical labor. We call attention to this, not because we do not believe Mr. Tabor earns his salary, but as an evidence that the people who are howling loudest for Mr. Foster in this election, from Mr. Gibson down, are not in it from purely patriotic motives.

A POLITICAL TURNCOAT.

(Fredericton Gleaser, Oct. 9, 1888.)

Hon. Messrs. Thompson, Foster and White are to speak in the City Hall next Thursday night. They have come down, we suppose, to help their dear friend, Mr. Temple and boom his cause a bit. * * * As for Mr. Foster, we hold out both hands to him. We heard him speak on politics once in the City Hall. It was in the spring of 1878. The Scott Act had passed, and Mr. Foster pronounced an eulogy on the Mackenzie government. No doubt he will feel in duty bound to do it again, and though it may shock his colleagues somewhat, they must bear in mind that if he attacks the Liberal administration he will be attacking himself to the people of the whole as a political turncoat. On the whole we shall be glad to see the missionaries. They will be too late for John Reid's horse races, but they might get up a temperance meeting at which Mr. Foster could explain to the people at a low Mr. White to back him down on his prohibitory resolution.

TORY EXTRAVAGANCE.

How many of the taxpayers of this country know just how much it takes to keep up the dignity of the Governor General and his household under Tory management. Let us look at the figures from the last Auditor General's report, and here are some of them:

Salary.....	\$50,000.00
Clerks, etc.....	13,907.34
Expenses office.....	11,375.04
OFFICIAL RESIDENCE.	
Repairs, furniture, etc.....	15,238.42
Fuel and light.....	8,000.00
Street lights.....	400.00
Water.....	900.00
Removal of snow.....	400.00
Watchman and telephone.....	578.00
	\$100,708.80

And this enormous sum does not cover all the cost of His Excellency. The Canadian taxpayers have to pay even clearing the toboggan slides and skating rinks at Rideau Hall; they pay for the travelling of His Excellency and all his dependants, for the napkins and finger bowls on his table, for the freezer in which his last caudles are made, and for his travelling expenses \$5,000. When it is considered that His Excellency receives a salary of \$50,000 the proposition is a reasonable one that he should defray at least a portion of his expenses of living, but our pattern Tory government sees that His Excellency was for nothing. This extravagance will be cut down under Liberal rule.

HOW THEY TAX THE PEOPLE.

(Fredericton Gleaser, Nov. 20, 1884.)

Since the Tories came in, in 1878, they have spent over \$500,000,000. This is more than \$100 per head for every man, woman and child in the Dominion, and \$500 for every family. They have in the eight years compelled every head of a family in the Dominion to contribute \$500, either by paying it out of his earnings, or mortgaging his property for it.

DOMINION BY-ELECTIONS ARE TO TAKE PLACE AT ONCE IN QUEBEC WEST, VERCHERES, AND ANTOING.

The Dominion bye-elections are to take place at once in Quebec West, Vercheres, and Antioing. The first mentioned was vacated by the death of Hon. John Hearn, a year ago, and the government have been afraid to call on a new election. Now that Parliament is about to meet, they dare delay no longer. All three constituencies have heretofore returned Conservatives.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Allen, the Liberal candidate for York, addressed meetings last week at St. John's, Prince William and Nackawick, and was very cordially received. Large crowds were in attendance and he was awarded a rousing support in the contest. Last night Mr. Allen spoke to a large and enthusiastic meeting at Keswick.

At a rousing convention of Northumberland Liberals Monday at Chatham, Hon. Peter Mitchell was selected as Governor of the party. Many of Mr. Adams' most prominent supporters in the last election have deserted him and will assist Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. King, the Liberal candidate for Sunbury and Queens, had a splendid meeting at Oromocto Tuesday evening, delivering an address that aroused the enthusiasm of the audience. W. Wilson and C. E. Duffy, of Fredericton, also addressed the meeting and were well received. Mr. King's reception in Sunbury so far has been of the most cheering character.

EXPERIENCE COSTS TIME AND MONEY.

Don't pay for experience that somebody else has bought. Other people's experience is the way which you may travel to success. And it has been the experience of thousands that it don't pay to throw away good faded clothing, but to have them dyed like new at Parker's Dye Works, Toronto, as work will be done right if done at Parker's, Agency at W. T. H. Fene's book store.

WE WISH
To respectfully remind you that we pay particular attention to Dispensing Physicians' Prescriptions, and claim special merit for neatness, cleanliness, and exceptional purity of materials used.

C. FRED. CHESTNUT,
APOTHECARY,
320 QUEEN ST. FREDERICTON.

Mar. 16th, 1895.

GREAT BARGAINS...
When in doubt where to buy the Best and Cheapest.

Trimmed Hats
And Bonnets,
Call and inspect my stock.
You can rely on getting what you pay for.

B. M. TAYLOR & Co.
St. Marys, Inch's Building.

ERIC REDUCTION
IN PRICES
OF RUBBER BOOTS
at
LOTTIMER'S SHOE STORE.

Misses Cotton-lined Rubber Boots, No. 11 to 2, only \$1.00 a pair, former price \$1.40.
One lot of Misses Wool-lined Rubber Boots for \$1.25 a pair, former price \$1.70.
Also a few pairs Boys and Youths Rubber Boots for \$1.00 a pair, only about half price.
We have now in stock The largest and best assortment of Rubbers to be found in the city.
Also Long Rubber Boots for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children in stock.

A. LOTTIMER,
210 Queen St., F. ton.

Priestley's Cravenettes
(In light and medium-weight goods)
Are not only rain-proof, dust-proof and porous to air but are extremely stylish and come in the following shades:

Navy, Myrtle, Brown, Grey, Castor and Black.

Cravenettes are universally admitted to be the only satisfactory porous waterproof goods on the market.

The Priestley trade mark is always a guarantee of good wearing quality. Always ask for Priestley's.

See that the goods you buy are stamped every five yards with Priestley's name. No other are of their manufacture.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT
Have Yielded to the Demand of the Manitoba Roman Catholics

And Ask the Legislature of that Province to Restore Separate Schools.

At last the Dominion government have decided as to their course on the demand of the Manitoba school question and have acceded to the demand of the Roman Catholics of that Province for the restoration of their separate schools abolished under Greenway's measure of 1890.

The remedial order was drawn up by Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. Mr. Angers and Hon. Dr. Montague, was signed by the Governor General Thursday and is now on its way to the government of Manitoba. The minute of council on which the remedial order was based, is a lengthy document, comprising the entire history of the case, from the passage of the act by the legislature of Manitoba in 1890 at the instigation of the Greenway government, the petitions for redress, hearing before the privy council, subsequent reference to the supreme court, the appeal to England, and finally, the hearing before the privy council of Canada two weeks ago.

Having recited these facts, the minute proceeds: The committee therefore recommends that said appeal be allowed, and that your excellency in council do adjudge and decide that by two acts passed by the legislature of Manitoba on the 1st day of May, 1890, entitled respectively "An act respecting the department of education," and "An act respecting public schools," the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority of the province, in relation to education, prior to 1st May, 1890, have been affected by depriving the Roman Catholic minority of following the rights and privileges which, previous to and until 1st May, 1890, such minority had, viz:

- (a) Right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support the Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided for by said statutes, which were repealed by the two acts of 1890 aforesaid.
- (b) Right to share proportionately in any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education.
- (c) Right of exemption of such Roman Catholics as contribute to Roman Catholic schools, from all payment or contribution to support of any other schools.

And the committee also recommends that your Excellency in Council do further declare and decide that for the due execution of the provisions of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, it seems requisite that the system of education embodied in the two Acts of 1890 aforesaid, should be supplemented by a Provincial Act or Acts which would restore to the Roman Catholic minority, said rights and privileges, of which they have been deprived, and which, as aforesaid, and which would modify the Act of 1890 so far, and so far only, as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions restoring the rights and privileges in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c), herebefore mentioned.

If your Excellency should see fit to approve of the foregoing recommendation, your committee desires to state that it follows that refusal or neglect on the part of the Legislature of Manitoba to exact remedial legislation which, to your Excellency in Council, seems requisite, you will confer upon Parliament authority to pass such a law.

On the receipt of the order at Winnipeg, the Legislative Assembly, and it will be rejected by an overwhelming majority. The matter will then be brought before the Dominion Parliament which is summoned to meet April 18th.

Wonderful Value
-IN-
LADIES' WHITEWEAR.
THIS SEASON'S GOODS.
-AT-
JOHN J. WEDDALL'S,
Feb. 10th, 1895.

DO YOU WEAR... PANTS?
IF SO WE CAN FIT YOU.
We have them as long as 36 in. leg. We have them as short as 29 " We have them as big as 46 in. waist. We have them as small as 30 "

WE HAVE 500 PAIRS TO SELECT FROM.
We can give you any price.
We can sell you pants cheaper than any other house in the trade.

OAK HALL, 276 Queen street.

Housekeepers
Now is the time to Select Your
Carpets, Oilcloths, and Lace Curtains.

We have a Large Variety to choose from and prices to suit everybody.

All Wool Art Squares, sizes 3 x 1, 3 x 3 1-2, 4 x 4, 4 x 4 1-2 yards. Axminster Rugs, 25 different patterns of rugs to choose from. Prices from 35c to \$5.00. White Sheetings 8 x 4, 9 x 4, 10 x 4, widths. Circular Pillow Cottons, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inch widths. Table Linens, Napkins, and Towellings.

We Have a Large Variety of These Goods to Select From.

DEVER BROTHERS.
DO YOU SLEEP WELL?
A NICE LOT OF...
Mattresses, Lounges, Easy Chairs
And all kinds of Furniture Selling Low.

JOHN G. ADAMS,
Undertaker and Furniture Dealer, next above Queen Hotel.

The Ladies' Friend.
In order to introduce the HYDRAULIC CLOTHES CLEANER.

For which we have the agency for five counties, we make the following offer: We will send a Cleaner to any responsible person who wishes to try it, give them directions how to use it, and have it with them for two weeks. If they do not then wish to keep it, it can be returned to us. The Cleaner will wash thoroughly any kind of clothes; and effects a great saving in time, labor and wear and tear. A number are now in use in the city and country and are giving perfect satisfaction. It will cost nothing to prove the machine; and we would prefer letting it out on approbation before selling.

Willard Kitchen & Co.

Pure Quills
Make a better filling for Corsets than any other known material. "Featherbone" Corsets are tougher and more elastic than any other make, as they are entirely filled with quills (Featherbone).

To be had at all Retail Dry Goods Stores.

The Greatest Variety.

AMY STAY
FURNITURE
And as Low as it can be sold.

LEMONT & SONS.
184 Queen Street, FREDERICTON.

R. T. MACK & CO.
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.
184 Queen Street, FREDERICTON.

AMY STAY
FURNITURE
And as Low as it can be sold.

LEMONT & SONS.
184 Queen Street, FREDERICTON.

POETRY.

WHEN MOTHER TUCKED ME IN.

I remember how it stood there,
With its headpiece backward rolled,
And its broad and heavy tassel,

SELECT STORY.

AN UNBROKEN PROMISE.

A CASTAWAY.

PART I.

CONTINUED.

CHAPTER VIII.

"IN THE DEAD UNHAPPY NIGHT."

Then Ross, who knew that when her
sister was in what she was pleased to call
"one of her tempers," there was no gain-

As she was in the midst of her packing,
Miss Cave, who had been roused by the
dragging about of the boxes, came in full

As a great blow to Miss Cave to lose
sight of her favorite, even for, as she
imagined, a very short period, she had

The packing was completed, the prepara-
tions for departure were all made, and
they were standing on the platform just

CHAPTER IX.

DOUBT.

WHEN Gerald Hardinge saw the street
door close, shutting Madge Pierpont out
from his view, he remained stationary

As the young man walked with a light
quick step along the deserted streets, he
lifted his hat to catch as much as possible

The silence of the streets was almost
oppressive to him to him. He wanted to
be alone in a garden, on a mountain top,

When Gerald heard the name of the
woman he loved thus mentioned in a
public company, he felt hot and angry.

"She is all very well to look at," said
Hayward; "what you call a fine woman
which would give vent to the unspoken

"When did you find that out, Hay-
ward?" asked Minneken.

"Ever since she refused to play the
heroine in Hayward's five-act tragedy of
'Boadicea,'" said Gerald Hardinge.

"I vote he stands a dinner and reads it
to us before it," said Potts, the prompter,
who had been steadily eating ever since

"No, no, after, after," cried Dunsany.
The speaker was indeed that histrionic
genius, who followed up his salutation by

"Who was Boadicea?" asked Mr.
Potts' neighbor.

"Some Roman cove, I think," said the
prompter.

"Well, I darsay you think all this is
devilish funny," said Hayward, whose
naturally sallow complexion seemed to be

have it!"
"Ob, drop that gaff, Hayward," said
Dunsany; "and you, Gerald, don't stand
there looking like old Blowhard when he

"A part which comes quite natural to
him," interrupted Hayward.

"Well, come along Gerald," continued
Dunsany; "we have got a little supper at
the Swan, and I have been looking every-

"Not to-night," commenced Gerald; "I
am awfully tired, and was on my way to
bed. Not to-night, please."

"Oh, no, not to-night," repeated Dun-
sany, in a bantering tone, "certainly not
to-night; let us say we will meet this

"If you are tired, Count," (the nick-
name which Gerald's looks and manners
had gained for him in the company) said

"A general chorus of 'Bravo, Minny!'
rewards this flight of fancy."

"Letting alone the fact that I sleep
next to you, my dear Gerald," said Dun-
sany, "and that when I arrive at the hour

Now the stricken yards have borne me
Far away from love and home.
Ah! no mother leans above me,

Oh, the gentle, gentle breathing,
To her dear heart's softer beat,
And quiet, quiet moving,

When I'm dying, let me see her,
As she used to tuck me in.

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that I cannot understand!" said Minne-
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"You, Minneken, have a reputation of hav-
ing seen a good deal of life, and you have
lived long enough to know it! But would

"By heavens, sir, how you can say
that I cannot understand!" said Minne-
ken, wisely stepping in to intercept the