August

"I inherit some tendency to Dyspepsia from my mother. I suffered two years in this way; consulted number of doctors. They did me no good. I then used Relieved in your August Flower and it was just two days when I felt great relief. I soon got so that I could sleep and eat, and I felt that I was well. That was three years ago, and I am still firstclass. I am neve without a bottle, and if I feel constipated the least particle a dose or two of August Flower does the work. The beauty of the medicine is, that you can stop the use of it without any bad effects on the system. Constipation While I was sick I felt everything it seemed to me a man could feel. was of all men most miserable. I can say, in conclusion, that I believe

fontaine St. Indianapolis, Ind." SALESMAN Wanted -Salary and expenses paid. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, On

August Flower will cure anyone of

Life of Misery with judgment. A.

M. Weed, 229 Belle-

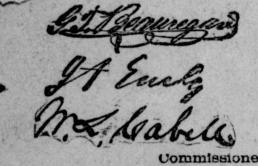
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUT

State Lottery Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a their country and their own ability to part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by

an overwhelming popular vote. To Continue Until January 1, 1895. Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place and purer strain of Anglo-Saxon blood in each of the other tea months of the year, and are have not the capacity for independent all drawn in public, at the academy of Music. New

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FO INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with fac-

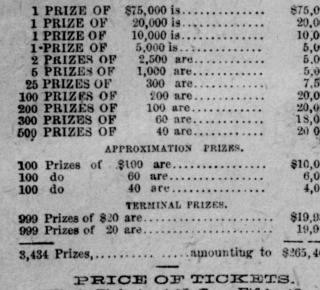


We the undersigned Banks and Bankers R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.

Jno. H. Connor, Pres, State Nat'l Bank.

A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk. Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank. THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans. Tuesday, January 10, 1893. Capital Prize, \$75,000. 100,000 Numbers In the Wheel.



Whole Tickets at \$5; Two-Fifths \$2; One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50c; One-Twentieth 25c.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

SEND MINEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE! IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS. on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD.

Thing new or any of the larger questions

Give full address and make signature plain. Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on applica-tion to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST

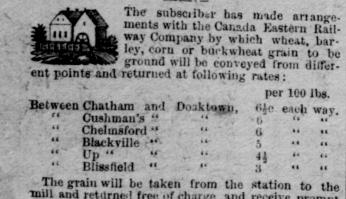
ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force UNTIL 1895.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President: that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters. There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive

and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and



DOAKTOWN GRIST-MILL.



Teacher Wanted. A second or third class female teacher is wanted for school district No. 4, parish of Glenely, County of Northumberland, to take charge at the beginning of the next term. Apply to GEO. McKNIGHT

Miramichi Advance.

Why not Now? Some of the "howlers" against Can ada becoming independent, being un able to oppose the proposition on its merits, make the bold assertion that it will "increase our taxes." They do chestnuts. not, of course, attempt to fortify their position with proofs, but rely upon the belief of the ordinary demagogue, that all he has to do is to raise the cry of increased taxation in connection with any proposal to improve the condition of the people, and it will be sufficient to defeat it. There are, we know, quite a large number in Canada to whom a dollar is of more importance than national independence and who think that five millions of people who own one-half of the North American Continent are not fit to take a position amongst the nations. And it is because of the prevalence of the ideas of indigestion, if taken | these people that so many of our most intelligent and best-educated young men are leaving Canada and becoming citizens of the United States, whose development as a nation is the wonder and envy of the world. Let our readers imagine Canada as it is, under the colonial system now prevailing and guided locally by those who continue to

favor that system, and Canada as it

would develop as a sovereign common-

wealth, independently working out its

national destiny under the guidance of

its public men who have confidence in

govern it safely and well.

world they choose? Shall it be said of us that we of the more northern national life, not withstanding the success of our neighbors of the same origin, blood and traditions on our southern border? Surely not! Nations "We do hereby certify that we supervise have not been created by the pessimistic and fearful representatives of the race, person who have been too timid or ignorant C. P. R. Co. and the people which it free as any pampered military school to cast off the dependent conditions that existence. It is and always has been similes of our signatures attached, in its the boldest and best-equipped who have led in the development of the world's greatest possibilities, and let us hope that Canada will not have to wait much longer for the man who will possess the patriotism and ability which will enable him to lead Canada into absolute independence as a nation. The fact that we hear of agitation for annexation to the United States, which will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana is repugnant to our British pride and State Lotteries which may be presented at is repugnant to our British pride and traditions; of commercial union, which would be but the initiatory step towards annexation; of imperial federation, which is a grand but impracticable idea, proves that our people are dis satisfied with our present semi-dependent position. Why, then, should we not, in this generation, take the step which all admit is inevitable, and not be deterred therefrom by the wellmeaning but narrow-minded majority who, being ever without hope or independent aspirations, are too ready to proclaim their fears of the change

Nothing New, After All.

which they have not the capacity to

appreciate or understand the importance

The Soulanges nomination proceed ings the other day were made the more interesting by reason of addresses be ing delivered thereat by Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Minister of Public Works and Hon. Mr. Laurier, leader of the opposition. Mr. Onimet's speech was the first delivered by a minister since Crown, and an instance of the fact of Mr. Laurier was his first since parliament was prorogued. If thing new or any of the larger questions affecting the country's interests discussed, they were disappointed. There were the usual references to the subject of behalf of the government, that there would be no substantial departure from that pursued for the last fourteen years. He said, The policy of protection will be continued, perfected or modified as the public demands render necessary, and if it were possible to secure treaty with the United States, just and equitable to Canada, based on good faith and justice, the Conservative party would accept it, but until that was possible they did not propose to

When it came to Mr. Laurier's turn to speak on this subject he said the Liberals stood where they had always stood in reference to it. If the limited reciprocity, of which Mr. Ouimet spoke, was good, unlimited reciprocity would be better. If reciprocity was good for one class, why not for all?

sacrifice the interests of Canada.

It is clear that Mr. Laurier and avery large number of his supposed followers have not a common understanding in reference to the subject of reciprocity. We do not think there is any question whatever amongst Liberals respecting the desirability of Canada having unrestricted reciprocity, or free trade, not only with the United States, but with all countries. What is desirable, however, is not always practicable or attainable, and the difference between Mr. Laurier and independent liberals is that while he goes on assuming that unrestricted reciprocity is practicable, the latter honestly admit that it is not. Edward Blake differed from Mr Laurier on this great question, and the impracticability of the latter's policy forced Mr. Blake to separate himself policy of unrestricted reciprocity since the general election of 1891, but his declaration at Soulanges indicates that

that have practically disorganised them. We all realise the potency of the free trade and unrestricted reciprocity cry, but as it is "all cry and no wool" we have so learned to estimate its true value that its chief effect is to make us look upon the leader who continues to offer it, as a vendor of political

An Ill-Served Railway Co.

Who ever saw an innocent third party so unfairly treated as the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been by "the leading dalies"?

In the first place, the Canadian Pacific Railway-if we are to believe its chief spokesmen-only wants to be let alone. It doesn't want anything from anybody. It simply wishes to develop the possibilities of Halifax as the great seaboard terminus of the trans-Atlantic passenger traffic of the North American continent, and it is going to do it, anyhow, because it loves the country and can't heip it.

The St. John Telegraph-inspired by the purest motives of most unselfish and patriotic generosity-proposes that the enterprise of the C. P. R. Co. be recognised by the people of the country, and that the testimonial take the form of a fifty million dollar work known as the Intercolonial railway.

Finding that everybody doesn's fall in with its views, the Telegraph claims that, although the C. P. R. owns a railway reaching from Vancouver to St. and has the right of way over the I. C. R., it is absolutely necessary--in order that St. John may secure the business of shipping western grain to trans-Atlantic ports-that the big company should own the railway leading from St. John to Halifax, which latter port-as everybody outside of St. John admits-is a more advantageous one for the business than St. John.

R. Co. were to "acquire" the I. C. R. and, thus, be practically in possession of the key to the passenger and freight traffic and transport of the maritime provinces, it would, perhaps, do as other railway corporations similarly situated have done, the Telegraph undertakes, in represents-in its mind-that, in the were necessarily a part of their earlier event of the proposed transfer, rates be permitted to run in the potent liquids will never be higher on the I. C. R. than

to advance them, particularly the I. C. R.

that whatever the Telegraph and Toronto of Johnny Crapaud-the inundation in Globe say must be gospel-assumes and declares that the Dominion Government

That induces the St. John San, which is the alleged organ of the Dominion Government-though unlucky in election matters -to lose its temper over the subject because it wasn't consulted.

desire to "hedge" on the question, leads fastnesses of their local headquarters, be to a decision on the part of the Telegraph | led to sullenly brood over the discriminathat it is necessary to show how improper the motives of the opponents of its scheme are, and it pitches into them as a lot of purchased, hired, patronised and generally subsidised scoundrels.

as Mr. Weldon, who owns the Telegraph House of Commons restaurant and even the Telegraph is "another."

much grieved over the scene, of which it the possible ramifications of his imperis-of course-a disinterested, dignified feetly-considered recommendation, and unwilling spectator. It will, doubt-that is if it remembers anything about the matter-vote unanimously at hope that His Excellency the Governorits next meeting to place the scheme in more "seasoned" and effective hands.

The Old Flag and the old Policy in

Absurd and even dangerous things are done, sometimes, by ministers of the the reorganization of the Cabinet furnished in a recommendation which Council of Canada by Hon. Mr. Chapleau. in his capacity of Minister of Customs, short time before he left that position to accept the governorship of Quebec. It was that the officers' messes of the various permanent schools of military instruction in Canada be allowed the privilege of importing wine, spirits, or malt trade policy, Mr. Ouimet declaring, in liquors, glasses, cigars, etc., duty free. The reasons which seem to have in duced Mr. Chapleau to make this recommendation are that similar privileges are extended to officers of imperial corps when serving on Canadian and other colonial stations, and that the effect of free wines Bowell, both gentlemen could not have and spirits, etc., would lead to an in- charge of it, and Mr. Costigan, therefore, responding decrease in the use of in- dignity or influence that he succeeds to far as possible, of whatever is likely to be federation by such men as Joseph Howe, dangerously attractive in the atmosphere | Sir Hector Langevin, R. W. Scott, J. A.

If the government should be of opinion that too much intoxicating liquor-that is "the real stingo"-is taken by the are flitting about, or permanently established in mess antercoms, what is there to hinder the prohibition of them entirely by means of the usual mil tary

be given to one class of officers in our The military schools officers are the most active martial forces. They are in constant service, at first rate salaries-the envy of their fellow-men and the pets and admiration of most of the women, who live in communities privileged by their presence-and, yet, they seem to want the further elevation of their social and

If the recommendation of Mr. Chap- but stood out of the fight this time. leau were to prevail, the effect would be to Mr. Costigen's attitude towards Mr. very discouraging upon the great body of McInerney, we have not yet learned that active militia officers outside of the it was not quite as favorable to that military schools. Ordinary active militia gentleman as it was towards Mr. Johnson. captains and lieutenants prevail in con- Moreover, it is hard to understand where siderable numbers, for instance, in and the Chronicle has found anything on

unite the party they will have to British arms and the prestige of soldier- man in Canada. His hands are clean. change both their leader and the policy life, there is no military school. A further His political life can, without fear, be excoincidental combination of circumstances exists in the fact that both York and Northumberland counties are under the operation of the Scott Act. Here, then, are two species, so to speak, of officers, of equal heroism, loyalty to their country and thirst for military glory and good between Mr. Adams and Mr. Costigan. whiskey. The one class is well paid, The Great "J. D. P." while the other has to exist only on his military ardour and the hope of another "We observe that Mr. Phinney took an active interest in securing the election of Mr. Mcluerney. Mr. Phinney is a general Fenian invasion or rebellion in the North west. It is proposed, in addition to the

> both duty and Scott Act restrictions. while the brave, patient and unpaid class of officers shall be continued under the iron heel of both. The drawbacks to the development of military ardor and enjoyment in the case of the outside officer, are not to be in the least disturbed under Mr. Chapleau's proposition, although hundreds of worthy warriors remain on the nonored roll of their country's army, while their well paid companions in arms are to enjoy the privilege of as much free tangle-

privileged heroes' present advantages

that they shall have their tipple free of

foot as they desire! Why should Captain Pipe Clay of the military school be privileged to sit in his mess, room, call the steward and legally order his duty-free whiskey at four cents a glass, before going to ride in his carriage, while Captain H. A. Seed of Hamtown is obliged to get his seventy five cent bottle of alleged gin on the sly before leaving town in his box cart, only to find it half water when he takes a surreptitious pull out of it on the Spring Hill road? We cannot see in the proposition either justice to the service generally, or the

military and other male humanity. Besides, we deem it a solemn duty to warn the government of what must be the inevitable result should Mr. Chapleau's designs succeed. Can it be expected that Will not the demon of jealously be awakened within their breasts, and the floodgates of martial clamor for a similar cheap flow of liquids in their direction, sweep all before it, until they, too, have unrecommended by the minister, and it will for herself. trickle here and there all over the land. That satisfies the Toronto Globe and it sweeping away the Scott Act where that advocates the Telegraph's views, for the exists and successfully attacking the fiscal same reasons that induce the Telegraph barriers now so well defended by the gallant custom house service, so recently deserted by Minister Chapleau who, from The Toronto Globe settles the policy of the high ground of the Quebec governorthe St. John Globe, which-believing ship, will view, perhaps-with all the glee which the whole fabric of protection will be engulfed! And, even should these dire results not follow a relaxation of the high tariff grip now on military as well as other "O, be joyful!" let the government pause lest, in the event of similar relaxation being denied to every officer and man of the other militia corps of the The Toronto Globe, showing signs of a Dominion, they may, in the recesses and tion of which they are the victims, until a sense of their down-trodden condition and the dominant and daring martial spirit within them, may lead them to go forth and raid every military school mess The Sun, fires back and points out that and canteen in the country, invade the is solicitor of the C. P. R. Co., therefore seize the fleet of schooners trading between St. Pierre and Quebec! We are quite Meantime, the C. P. R. Co. is very sure that had Mr. Chapleau considered

never would have made it and, now that we have suggested some of them, we shall General will, neither in council nor out

policy. Mr. Costigan's Position.

of it, ever consent to so bad and tariff-

disintegrating a beginning in the interest

of the enemies of the old flag and the old

The opponents of the government are endeavoring to make capital out of the very well. Here is a specimen of attempts in that line from the Toronto

"Mr. Patterson is likely to be a popular minister of militia, Mr. Costigan was offered this portfolio, but he declined it. His removal to the department of state is "Irish promotion," but Mr. Costigan takes | border. it with a cheery heart to help out Sir John Thomson in his position of making a cabnet. He is no kicker. It is said around town that when he becomes secretary of state, he will have the great seal made of

Mr. Costigan's department having been merged into that of commerce, under Mr. crease in the consumption of light wines took another. It ought not to be conat the various military schools, a cor- sidered any reflection on Mr. Costigan's toxicating liquors, and "the lessening, as an office that has been held since conof the ante-rooms of the messes" of those | Chapleau and others of eminence. The functions of the Secretary of State are more important, in a political sense, than those of any other member of the cabinet, the office corresponding with that officers, and that dangerous attractions held until recently by Mr. Blaine under President Harrison.

The Chronicle's "Microscipic Lens."

Some of the party papers-and big ones, too-make most absurd statements But why should such extraordinary for political effect. The Halifax Chronprivileges as Mr. Chapleau recommends icle has about as much to answer for active militia and withheld from others? Canada. Referring to Mr. McInerney's election in Kent it said : "The election of highly favored of all the heroes of our Mr. McInerney is a victory for Mr. Adams of Northumberland over Mr. Costigan and Senator Porrier."

We are justified by knowledge of the facts in stating that Mr. Adams did not take any prominent part in the late byelection in Kent, but was at home in the additional advantage of free liquors for Northumberland during the canvass there. He gave his personal assistance on a previous occasion to Mr. McInerney. from the party as led or, rather, misled about the vicinity of Fredericton, where which to base its assumption that there of our great natural trade advantages. We from the party as led or, rather, misled by Mr. Laurier. It has been understood in some quarters that Mr. stood in some quarters that Mr. These cutsides Continue of Fredericton, where which to base its assumption that there is also a military school of great are any other than the most cordial relationships between Messrs. Adams and sobriety, as far as a relationships between Messrs. Adams and sobriety are only now results in the finite of our great natural trade advantages. We struct the children and train them in all to the railroads and steamship lines of Candal by a traffic that properly belongs to us it is left to the judgment and wisdom of the the officers are concerned. Those outside Costigan, for it was only very recently inofficers, to whom we have referred, have deed that in writing to express his regrets lighten the otherwise crushing weight of the officers, in a greater or less degree. The Mr. Costigan in St. John, Mr. Adams same conditions exist also in Northum- said : "Recognition of Mr. Costigan is in-

amined by the most powerful microscopic I am a Costigan man." The the question. Chronicle must have a very powerful "microscopic lens" to enable it to discover, within a month after the foregoing was written, any evidence of "cross purposes"

favorite in Kent, and when he takes an especial interest in a political contest there his party is invariably successful."-Gleaner. Let's see-Mr. Phinney took an especial nterest in September of last year in a certain by-election, and in an open letter made the declaration, "This is Phinney's fight !" He bullied the people of Kent, and threatened that if they didn't elect his candidate he would leave the county. It is just fifteen months since that election took place and Mr. Phinney's candidate was beaten by 826 votes. Both the ADVANCE and Mr. McInerney took an active part against Mr. Phinney's especial interest on that occasion. If Mr. Phinney has seen fit to join us this time, we, of course, are glad to welcome him, but the least said about the "invariable success" of Mr. Phinney, independently of Mr. McInerney and his friends the better.

The President's Message.

A perusal of the annual message of President Harrison to the United States congress, which was read on Tuesday of last week, shows that Canada has little to expect from the republican party, which Mr. Harrison is the official head. elements of moral reform, needed for He virtually says that in matters in operation in all institutions composed of which Canadian interests are involved, the United States government might have a good deal of its own way in negotiations with the British government, if it were not for the influence of Canadian statesmen in looking out for and protecting the while the officers of the military schools interests of their country. President are revelling in their free trade mess room | Harrison's evident bad humor is, prehaps, jection by his countrymen as to his dismilitia will remain thirstily inactive? covery of our ability in Canada to take care of ourselves. But as he is soon to go out of office and his party out of power. his anti-Canadian declarations will help rather than mar our government's efforts to secure improved trade relations and behalf of the Canadian government, the restricted reciprocity as it were, just as diplomatic understandings with our great neighbor. The pity is that Canada is not men? Once let the rivulet of free trade an independent nation and thus in a position to manage these matters entirely We make the following extracts from

the President's message :

THE BEHRING SEA TREATY. A treaty providing for the arbitration of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States as to the killing of seals in the Behring Sea was concluded on the 29th of February last. This treaty was accompanied by an agreement prohibiting pelagic sealing pending the arbitration, and a vigorous effort was made during this season to Mgr. Satolli, the papal delegate, before drive out all poaching sealers from the the recent conference of archbishops in

It is true that in the North Pacific while the seal herds were on their way to the by the Church. passes between the Aleutian Islands a very large number, probably 36,000 were taken. The existing statutes of the United States do not restrain our citizens from taking seals in the Pacific Ocean, and perhaps should not. unless the prohibition can be extended to the citizens of other nations. I recommend that power be given to the President by proclamation to prohibit the taking of seals in the North Pacific by American vessels in case, either as the result of the findings of the tribunal of arbitration or otherwise. the restraints can be applied to the vessels of all

confidence that a result substantially establishing our claims will be attained.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH CANADA. During the past year a suggestion was received through the British Minister that the Canadiau government would like to confer of mutual advantage the commercial exchanges of Canada and of the United States. and a conference was held at Washingtont with Mr. Blaine acting for this government and the British Minister at this Capital and three members of the Dominion Cabinet acting as commissioners on the part of Great

Canadian government was only prepared to laws propagated by civil authority. offer to the United States in exchange for the concessions asked the admission of natural products. The statement was frankly made that favored rates could not be given to the | al way will remain so, to wit :-United States as against the mother country. This admission, which was foreseen, necessarily terminated the conference upon this The benefits of an exchange of natural pro-

ducts would be almost wholly with the people of Conada. OTHER CANADIAN MATTERS

Some other topics of interest were considered in the conference, and have resulted in the making of a convention for examining or other truly Catholic schools." the Alaskan boundary and the waters of Passamaqueddy Bay adjacent to Eastport, Me., and the initiation of an arrangement for the protection of fish life in the coterminous and neighboring waters of our northern

The controversy as to tolls upon the Welland Canal, which was presented to Congress at the last session by special message, having failed of adjustment, I felt constrained to exercise the authority conferred by the act | there should be public schools in every of July 26, 1892, and to proclaim a sus- State, according as the circumstances of the pension of the free use of St. Mary's Falls Canal to cargoes in transit to ports in Can-

RADICAL REVISION NEEDED. the Canadian government are to remain unchanged, a somewhat radical revision of our

trade relations should, I think, be made. Our relations must continue to be intimate fore, not only the bishops, but the citizens and they should be friendly. I regret to say, however, that in many of virtue of their own right and in the cause of he controversies, notably those as to the fisheries on the Atlantic, the sealing interests on the Pacific and the canal tolls, our negotiations with Great Britain have continuously been thwarted or retarded by unreasonable and unfriendly objections and protests from Canada. In the matter of the

It is hardly too much to say that the Canadian Pacific and other railway lines which parallel our northern boundary are sustained by commerce having either its origin or terminus, or both, in the United States. Canadian railroads compete with those of III. No. 194, Seq. App. p. 279.) the United States for our traffic, and with out the restraints of our interstate commerce tention into and out of the territory.

Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., former chief the Bureau of Statistics, when before the excludes all teaching of religion, because Senate Select Committee on Relations with teachers are chosen indiscriminately from Canada, April 26, 1890, said that "the value every sect, and no law prevents them from of goods thus transported between different points in the United States across Canadian territory probably amounts to \$100,000,000 at liberty to instil errors and the germs of O INTERFERENCE IN CANADIAN POLITICS.

There is no disposition on the part of the people or government of the United States to interfere in the smallest degree with the political relations of Canada. That question is wholly with her own people. It is time for us, however, to consider whether if the present state of things and trend of things is o continue, our interchanges upon lines of and transportation should not be put upon of Canadian canals and of the St. Lawrence disappear, then it is lawful for Catholic as an outlet to the sea secured by the construction of an American canal around the Falls of Niagara and the opening of ship communication between the great lakes and provided the parents themselves do not We should not hesitate to avail ourselves

bond is involved in any complete solution of HE WANTS TO IMITATE CANADA. We have had, by reason of connections with the transcontinental railway lines con-

of the propriety of a modification or abro-

gation of the article of the Treaty of Wash-

ington relating to the transit of goods in

structed through our own territory, some advantages in the ocean trade of the Pacific that we did not possess on the At antic. The construction of the Canadlan Pacific Railway and the establishment under large subventions from Canada and England of fast steamship service from Vancouver with Japan and China seriously threaten our ship This line of English steamers receives, as

is stated by the Commissioner of Navigation, a direct subsidy of \$400 000 annually, or \$30,767 per trip for thirteen voyages. admiralty in connection with contracts under which the vessels may be used for paval pur-The competing American Pacific mail line

under the act of March 3, 1891, receives only \$6,389 per round trip. Efforts having been making within last year, as I am informed, to establish under similar conditions a line between Vancouver and some Australian ports, with a view of seizing there a trade in which we have had a large interest.

CANADIAN DISCRIMINATION. The Commissioner of Navigation states that a very large percentage of our imports from Asia are now brought to us by English steamships and their connecting railways in Canada. With a view of promoting this trade, especially in tea, Canada has imposed a discriminating duty of ten per cent on tea and coffee brought into the Dominion from the United States. If this unequal contest between American

lines without subsidy, or with diminished

subsidies, and the English Canadian line to which I have referred is to continue, I think we should at least see that the facilities for ustoms entry and transportation across our territory are not such as to make the Canadian route a favored one, and that the discrimination as to duties, to which I have referred, is met by a like discrimination as to the importation of these articles from Cana-No subject, I think, more nearly toucher

the pride, the power and the prosperity of our country than this of the development of our merchant marine upon the sea. If we could enter into conference with other competitors and all would agree to withhold government aid we could perhaps take our chances with the rest, but our great com- with their characteristic intelligence and petitors have established and maintained their lines by government subsidies until they now have practically excluded us from left to us but to pursue, moderately at least, the same lines.

It is needless to say that President Harrison knows very well that his avowed policy is simply declared for political purposes and is an appeal to the prejudices of the least intelligent class of jingo republicans. If he were not going out of office, it is probable that the portions of his message which deal with Canadian matters would be more moderate, as well as statesmanlike.

[New York Herald, Dec. 9.1 The Roman Catholic Church and the Public Schools.

in regard to the school question in this country has at last been definitely and authoritatively outlined. The address of this city describes fully the ground taken

The address is now published in full fo the first time, as follows :-

MGR. SATOLLI'S ADDRESS. To the Catholic Church belongs the duty and the divine right of teaching all nations to believe the truth of the Gospel and to observe whatsoever Christ commanded (Matt., xxviii, 29.) In her likewise is vested the divine right of instructing the young, in so far as theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven (Mark x., 14), (conf. conc. Balt. Pl. III., The counsel for this government express No. 194.) That is to say, she holds for her self the right of teaching the truths of faith and the law of morals in order to bring up youth in the habits of a Christian life.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS NOT REPUGNANT.

Hence, absolutely and universally speakas to the possibility of enlarging upon terms | ing, there is no repugnance in their learning the first elements and the higher branches of the arts and natural sciences in public schools controlled by the State, whose office it is to provide and protect everything by which its citizens are formed to moral goodness while they live peaceably together, The conference developed the fact that the | with a sufficiency of temporal goods, under

> For the rest the provisions of the Council of Baltimore are yet in force, and in a gener-

"Not only out of our paternal love do we exhort Catholic parents, but we command them, by all the authority we possess, to procure a truly Christian and Catholic education for the beloved offspring given them of God, born again in baptism unto Christ and destined for heaven, to shield and secure them throughout childhood and youth from the dangers of a merely worldly education and, therefore, to send them to parochial United with this duty are the rights of

parents, which no civil law or authority can

violate or weaken. The Catholic Church in general, and especially the Holy See, far from condemning or treating with indifference the public schools, desires rather that by the joint action of civil and ecclesiastical authorities. people require, for the cultivation of the useful arts and natural sciences, but the Catholic Church shrinks from those features If, as we must suppose, the political of public schools which are opposed to the relations of Canada and the disposition of truth of Christianity and to morality and since, in the interest of society itself, these objectionable features are removable, thereat large, should labor to remove them in

It is long since the Holy See, after con- RASINS, THE BEST, sultation with the bishops of the United CURANTS, THE CLEANEST, States of America, decreed that parish schools and other institutions under the Orange, Lemon and Citron Peels, Flavoring Extracts, Spices, Pickles, canal tolls our treaty rights were flagrantly direction of the bishops, each according to the conditions of its own diocese, were opportune and necessary for the Catholic youth, from the fact that it was held for certain that the public schools bore within themselves approximate danger to faith and morals for various reasons (Conc. Pl. Balt. DANGERS IN THE SCHOOLS.

> Because in the public schools a purely secular education is given, inasmuch as it working the ruin of youth, so that they are vice in tender minds. Likewise, certain corruption seemed to impend from the fact that in these schools, or at least many of Wherefore, if it be clear that in a given

them, children of both sexes are brought together for their lessons in the same room. locality, owing to the wiser dispositions of public authorities or the watchful prudence of school boards, teachers and parents, the a different basis, and our entire independence above named dangers to faith and morals parents to send their children to these schools to acquire the elements of letters. neglect their most serious duties and the school can be built and kept up in a fitting The subject of the power of the Treasury manner, not inferior to the public schools, to deal with this matter without further taking into consideration the temporal conhe has not done so. It is, therefore, evident that if the Liberals hope to re
where, unfortunately for the glory of soul. He is to me the best and greatest legislation of Mr. Costigan is in
legislation of Mr. Costigan is in
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dition of the parents, while graver needs for procuring their spiritual welfare and the

decent support of the Church are pressing. It will be well, therefore, as was the wont of our forefathers, and as was done in the early days of the Church, to establish fined to the primary schools, but were exweekly classes of catechism, which all the children ef the parish should attend. the better success of this measure let the zeal of pastors in fulfilling their duty and the love of Catholic parents leave no effort un-

spared (Cf. Conc. Pl. Balt. III., No. 198.) No reproach, either in public or in private, shall be cast upon Catholic parents who thereto by the authority of their parents, send their children to private schools or to the persuasion of their pastors and the hope academies where a better education is given under the direction of religious or approved and Catholic persons. If they make suffi cient provision for the religious training of their children, let them be free to secure i other ways that education which the pos tion of their family requires.

FAIRBAULT PLAN DESIRABLE. It is greatly to be desired and would be most happy arrangement if the Bishop agree with the civil authorities or with the me bers of the School Board to conduct the school with mutual attention and due ideration for their respective rights.

While there are teachers of any description for the secular branches who are legally inhibited from offending Catholic religion and morality, let the right and duty of the Church obtain of teaching the children catechism. in order to remove danger to their faith and morals from any quarter whatso-

It seems well to quote here the words of our Holy Father, Leo. XIII. and to the bishops of the province.) further desire you to strive earnestly that the various local authorities, tirmly conthat the system of education which is main- no child. tained at the public expense, and to which, therefore, Catholics also contribute their share, be in no way prejudicial to their conscience or religion.

"For we are persuaded that even your fellow citizens who differ from us in belief, prudence will readily set aside all suspicions and all views unfavorable to the Catholic Church, and willingly acknowledge merit as the one that dispelled the darkness of paganism by the light of the Gospel, and | will be created. Thirdly, greater assurance created a new society distinguished by the lustre of Christian virtues and by the cultivation of all that refins. We do not think that any one hereafter looking into these things clearly will let Catholic parents be forced to erect and support schools which they cannot use for the instruction of their As for those Catholic children that in

great numbers are educated in the public schools, where now, not without danger, they receive no religious instruction at all, pedagogics and whatever is ordinarily requirstrenuous efforts should be made not to leave them without sufficient and seasonable the schools. instruction in Catholic faith and practice. The position assumed by the Holy See | We know by experience that not all our Catholic children are found in our Catholic

Statistics show that hundreds of thousands of Catholic children in the United States of America attend schools which are under the control of State boards, and in which, for that reason, teachers of every denomination are engaged. Beyond all doubt the one thing necessary is religious and moral education according to Catholic principles, and not to be treated either lightly or with de lay, but on the contrary with all earnestness and energy. The adoption of one of three plans is recommended, the choice to be made according to local circumstances in the different States and various personal relations. THREE PLANS RECOMMENDED.

The first consists in an agreement between the Bishop and the members of the School

to be assembled during free time and taught the catechism. It would also be of the greatest advantage if this plan were not contended likewise to the high schools and colleges in the form of a free lecture.

The second to have a catechism class outside the public school building and also classes of higher Christain doctrine, where at fixed times the Catholic children would assemble with diligence and pleasure, induced

of praise and rewards. The third plan does not seem at first sight so suitable, but is bound up more intimately with the duty of both parents and pastors. Pasters should unceasingly urge the duty imposed by both natural and divine law, of bringing up their children in sound morality and Catholic faith. Besides, the instruction of childern appertains to the very essence of the pastoral charge. Let the pastor of souls say to them with the apostle, "My little children, of whom I am in labor again until Christ be formed in you." (Gal. iv , 15%,

Let him have classes of children in the parish school as have been established in Rome and msny other places, and even in churches in this country, with very happy

NO DISCRIMINATION.

Nor let him, with little prudence, show less love for the children that attend the public schools than for those that attend the par-(See the ochials. On the contrary, stronger parks of Pope's letter to the Archbishop of New York | loving solicitude are to be shown them : the Sunday school and the hour for catechism should be devoted to them in a special manner. And to cultivate this field let the vinced that nothing is more conducive to pastor call to his aid other priests, and even the welfare of the Commonwealth than suitable members of the laity, in order that religion, should by wise legislation provide what is supremely necessary be wanting to

> For the standing and growth of Catholic schools it seems that care should be taken that the teachers prove themselves qualified; not only by previous examination before the diocesan board and by a certificate or diploma received from it, but also from having a teacher's diploma from the State, awarded after successful examination. This is urged. first, so as not to appear regardless of what her the public authority requires for teaching. Secondly, a better opinion of Catholic schools will be given to parents that in Catholic shoods there is no deficiency to render them inferior to public schools; that, on the contrary, everything is done to make Catholic schools equal to public schools, or even superior. Fourthly and lastly, we think that this plan would prepare the way for the State to see, along with the recognized and tested fitness of the teachers, that the laws are observed in all matters pertaining to the arts and sciences, to method and ed to promote the stability and usefulness of

> > STATE DIPLOMAS.

It is necessary that what are called normal shools should reach such efficiency in preparing teachers of letters, arts and sciences that their graduates should not fail to obtain the diploma of the State. For the sake of the Catholic cause let there be among laymen a growing rivalry to take the diplomas doctorate, so that, possessed of the knowledge and qualifications requisite for teaching, they may compete for and honorably obtain positions in the public gymnasia. lyceums and sientific institutions.

The knowledge of truth of every kind straightforward justice, united with charity, the effulgence and appreciation of the liberal arts-these are the bulwarks of the Church.

Whatever may be the cause of blanching the hair may be restord to its original Board, whereby they, in a spirit of fairness color by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian and good will, allow the Catholic children Hair Renewer.

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and the talk will be where can we get what we want and where can we get the most for the least amount of money? Well everyone knows or ought to know where, and I am bound to tell them. It is at the Grocery and Fancy Goods Store of

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ment &

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the same hunger and thirst as the school over being unable to attend a banquet to given to them. whether you buy or not

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