General Business.

A HEAVY MORTCACE.

How a preminent farmer quickly

A mortgage has been described as an incentive to industry, a heavy mortgage, as a sure sign of ruin. The last is particularly true, for if a mortgage is allowed to run it will eat up the farm. In this con-nection Mr. Henry Fowler, of Huron writes: "From my boyhood scrofula had marked me for a victim and it seemed as if it had a life mortgage on my blood. I suffered fearfully with sores, and knowing my condition I have remained a single man. Doctor after doctor prescribed for me, and finally a Toronto specialist told me bluntly that my complaint was a deep-seated, incurable, blood disease. Sarsaparilla I knew was a good blood medicine, and I sent for a bottle of the best. Mr. Todd, the druggist, sent me Scott's Sarsaparilla, and I have stuck to it. It has lifted my mortgage, for to-day I am free from those horrible sores, my eyesight is not blurred, my tongue is not furry, and I have no irritation. I look upon Scott's Sarsaparilla as a marvellous medicine when it will cure a life long disease in so short a time."

Scrofula, pimples, running sores, rheumatism and all diseases generated by poisonous humors in the blood are cured by Scott's Sarsaparilla. The kind that cures. Sold only in concentrated form at \$1 per bottle by your druggist. Dose from half to one teaspoonful.

CLIFFORD HICKEY,

WORTH A CUINEA A BOTTLE,

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND

FOR

CROUP, COUGHS & COLDS 50 - YEARS - IN -PRICE 25 CENTS. ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

LADIES' WOOL, SEAL CAPES

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We have on hand now, as usual, a

of the different Mulsions, Linaments, Cough Syrups, Tonics, Dyspepsia, Rheumatic Kidney, Asthma and Catarrh Cures.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF TOOTH BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, TOOTH POWDERS AND PASTES PERFUMES & SOAPS.

Our perfumes and soaps are the finest in town and as we have a very large assortment of we will offer them at special prices.

We also call your attention to our Cigars, Tobaccos, Pives, Tobacco Pouches, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, etc.

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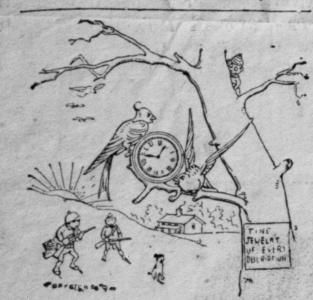
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BENSON BLOCK CHATHAM, N B

NOTICE TO HOLDERS TIMBER LICENSES CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894.

alled to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations '19 No Spruce or Pire trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which wid not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be torfeited? and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for

future, the provisions of this section will be rigid L J TWEEDIE.



IF YOU ARE HUNTING

for elegant novelties in jewelry and an all round display of watches, clocks and silverware, you can find it in our stock. Here is a tantalizing beautiful array of sparklers flashing rays, that when seen raise a desire to possess them The trade clock indicates that the buyer's hour has come, and our store, shows that buyers are seen, and our shows that buyers are not neglecting the hint. Come to us for a dazzling display a golden shower of temptations including to filled Waltham Watch for \$15.00 etc You'l accurate timekeeping. We have, a full line of latest jewelry. Call and see for yourselves.

OUR WATCH-REPAIRING DEPARTMENT

is first class in all respects. All WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY,

repaired at short notice, and

Guaranteed to Give the best Satisfaction.

W. R. GOULD. Chatham Oct., 3

SPECIAL NOTICE

Instead of printing the ADVANCE on Wednesday evenings, as usual, we will, for the next two weeks, print it on Tuesday evenings, 24th and 31st inst. in order to avoid work on Christmas and New Year's days. Advertisers others interested will therefore remember that their favors must reach the office not later than Tuesday morning each of those weeks, in order to appear in the paper.

Miramichi Advance.

The Wallace Resignation.

A little Nemesis-a very little one, however-has got in her work upon the Liberal-Conservative party. Mr. Clark Wallace who was a member of the Government, but not of the Cabinet has resigned. The reason is because the Cabinet would not shape its policy with regard to a constitutional matter accordance with the prejudiced views of a secret society to which Wallace belongs. Although he held en to office for months, apparently for the same reasons which induced him to take it in the first place, Mr. Wallace eems to have at last realised his absurd position and acted upon the light he much needed.

Mr. Wallace belongs to a class men who are the least desirable prominent public positions. Curran, who was recently made Mr. Curran was advanced to the Ministry and was objectionable to the Orange faction, a sop had to be thrown to them also. That was why the office of controller of customs was created for Grand Master Wallace. He was not appointed because he was especially qualified for the public duties he was supposed to perform, or was distinguished above others in parliament as a statesman. He was simply an Orange Grand Master and entered the Government as such to offset to Mr Curran's appointment. Now, he leaves it because he cannot force his government colleagues to carry out the Grand

stitution of the country.

Nemesis has thus asserted herself in his resignation, and the Government must suffer the consequences of whatmust only weaken its hold upon the confidence of the people when it caters to stage as to make it incumbent upeither Roman Catholic or Orange influences, as was manifestly done when Messrs Curran and Wallace were given ministerial positions. Patriotic Catholics and Protestants alike, although for the purpose, stating that in making they may be silent in regard to such they are scandalized thereby, for they is involved in it. The going out of Mr. Wallace, under the circumstances, ought to be a warning to the Ministry against surrendering to the class of men who trade upon religious prejudices for personal advancement in politics. If supine submission to wrong and injustice. this lesson is learned and acted upon the Wallace episode will not, after all be without some little compensation to the country.

Joseph Howe. On Friday evening last a public meeting was held in the lyceum, Halifax, for the purpose of promoting a movement for the erection of a statue of all pauperism, and from fifty to eighty or other memorial in honor of Joseph five per cent of all crime," then asks th Howe, the great journalist, poet and question: "Who can estimate the relief statesman of Nova Scotia, who died of the taxpayers by the removal of some twenty-two years ago, occupying the position of Governor of Nova Scotia. The meeting was well attended by leading representative men in public life, from all parts vicious alcholic indulgence is disease of that province and presided over by the body. Sooner or later it must suc Lieutenant-Governor Daly; and a series of appropriate resolutions, emphasising It may be delirium or insanity." De the salient features of Mr. Howe's career and expressing a sense of his eminent services to the country, his self-denying patriotism and statesmanship were passed, followed by the appointment of a committee to carry out the object for which the meeting was Some fifty years ago, there was, in

public life in Nova Scotia, a set of men who, in force of character, intellectual brilliancy and statesmanship have had no superiors in any British dependency. Howe, Young, Johnston, Uniacke, Doyle, were household names throughout the land, but Howe was the acknowledged superior of them all. Unlike the Youngs and Uniackes, he had risen from the ranks of the people and literally fought his way to emi nence. Before those days, the family compact of blue blood ruled the province and Howe, as a journalist and politician, had assailed the system until he overthrew it. Although naturally one of the kindest hearted of men he had been forced to become a duellist, as well as defendant and per se in one of the most famous libel suits in the history of colonial journalism-all incidents in his battle for the people's rights-and it was not a matter of wonder that "Joe" Howe was idolised by the people, while he was hated and perse-

cuted by his opponents. The history of Nova Scotia's struggle for responsible government, and of the inception and development of her rail way undertakings, are a part of the public record of Joseph Howe. He rightfully arrayed himself against the forcing of Nova Scotia into confederation, but patriotically accepted the functions, and that its default in this inevitable when further resistance could only injure his people and himself, and obtained better terms for his province as the result of his self-denying efforts. Nova Scotians, therefore, do well to honor his memory, and, even at this late day, to mark in a substan-

tial and enduring manner, their

recognition of a leader to whose genius and patriotism they owe more than to any other man, living or dead.

inst., Messrs. Farnworth and Jardine,

Spruce and Pine Deals in England. In their wood trade circular of 1st

referring to Liverpool, say : -"Of spruce deals the import has again been moderate, viz., 8,159 standards, against 13,830 standards in the corresponding month last year, and 8,430 standards in the previous year. The deliveries, although less than last year, have kept pace with the arrivals, and the present stock is moderate; values generally have ruled steady; latest sales showing a still further slight advance. Of pine deals there are no sales to report."

The circular quotes St. John and Bangor spruce deals as selling at from £6, to £6 10s., and others at from £5 12.6 to £6.

A GREAT VICTORY FOR THE GOVERN MENT CANDIDATE :- The full returns from North Ontario give J. A. Gillivray, Liberal-Conservative, 2,146 R. C. Brandon, Patron and Mc-Carthyite, 1,289; J. D. Gillespie, this regard, the people of the County Liberal, 1,122. The total vote polled was 4557. This is more than treble the majority that any Liberal-Conservative candidate ever colled before in North Ontario. It is one of the strongest Protestant constituencies of in the Dominion, but Mr. Clark Wallace's defection for the government, the eloquence of Dalton McCarthy, the untiring platform efforts and unsparing liberality of Mr. Laurier's purse-holders, or the "bug-a-boo" of the Manitoba school question were unavail-

The Belligerent Cleveland.

A Washington despatch of 16th says "The message which President Cleveland sent to Congress to-day in connection with the Venezuelan correspondence expressed in forcible terms his belief that the Monros doctrine, as enunciated Lord Salisbury in Secretary Olney's despatch of July last, was 'founded upon substantial consideration and involved our safety and welfare and that it was fully applicable to our present conditions and was directly related to the pending contro versy.' He expresses deep disappointment that the appeal of the United States Lodge programme instead of the con- for arbitration, 'actuated by the most friendly feelings towards both nations directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice of and to the maganimity of one of the great powers of the world, and touching its relations to one defection may involve. A government have produced no better results.' 'The dispute he says, 'has reached such a on the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient accuracy what is the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana,' and he suggests the appointment of a commission this recommendation he is 'fully alive to weak tactics, nevertheless feel that the responsibility incurred and keenly realizes all the consequences that may well understand that party decadence follow.' Nevertheless, he says, 'while it is a grevious thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking people of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a

Alcohol. Longevity, Insanity

Dr. Crothers, of Hartford, who has had long experience in the management of institutions for the inebriate and insane. says that "inebriety is the active cause of from fifteen to fifty per cent of all in sanity; from thirty to eighty per cent all idoicy; from sixty to ninety per cent, perils to both property and life from drunkenness?" Dr. Day, of Boston, in his late annual report of the Weshington Home for the Treatment of the Inebriates. says: "On the individual the effect cumb. Disease of the mind is not far off. Formad found in the dead house autopsies of the Philadelphia Hospital that in 250 chronic alcholists nearly ninety per cent had fatty degeneration of the liver, sixty per cent. had congestion or a dropsi cal state of the brain : the same number an inflamed or degenerated stomach, while not quite one per cent. had normal kidneys. To be convinced of the cause of so much pauperism in the country, we have only to examine the statistics of the liquor traffic in the United States. "Ac Commissioner Mills, for the year 1892, the patrons of the saloons paid \$609,000,feed and clothe all the poor of the country. When we look abroad over the world and take a bird's-eye view of the evil effect of intemperance in its various aspects, its

cording to the report of Internal Revenue C00 for whisky and \$617,258,460 for beer, a total of \$1,226,258,460, the interest o which for one minute at six per cent per annum is \$8,515,58." This would more than pay off the national debt, and would production of disease and death, the destruction of happiness and home, pauperism and crimes innumerable with general demoralization, we are astonished that any thinking man, much less a physician should come to the conclusion that drink ing men and drunkards enjoy greater longevity than total abstainers .- Medical

Gloucester's Municipal Muddle. We have a letter on the subject Gloucester County municipal affairs, publication of which cannot but do more harm than good to the principal interests involved. It seems that owing to the indisposition of the Secretary-Treasurer, the county finances are in a rather bad way. Our correspondent writes with an evident bias against that officer, who has, no doubt, failed to do his whole duty to himself as well as to the public, but it is evident that the Municipal Council has also failed in properly discharging its respect is of long standing. Gloucester County must pay the penalty of a system culpably neglect them.

ULTURE-A NOVEL STEREOSCOPE,

and of practices by which a big majority M. V. Ball, has bacteriology received any of its municipal councillors in the past special attention. It is now recognized have been turned aside from the proper by medical colleges as an important discharge of their duties, if not led to department of knowledge, and govern-

beneficial and essential to life. If we could separate the industrial germs from the disease-producers and domesticate the former while we drive the latter out of existence, life would be more worth tempted. Bacteriological analysis of water is showing us how to keep such butter from consumptive cows, some dangerous because cooking destroys the guarded themselves even against diseased meat by a system of inspection. veasts, plants related to bacteria, are any desired bouquet is given to wine by the so-called nitrogen-forming bacteria are more necessary to the growth of food plants than anything else, and instead of using tons of fertilizers, the future agrias related to food, bacteriology has made | was patronized by Protestants and Catholics great advances, but these are as nothing

Messrs. Dalton McCatrhy and Clark Wallace, whose candidate in NorthOntario was beaten by that of the Government by 857 votes, while the latter also beat the straight Liberal candidate by 1024 votes. appear to have determined upon a third party campaign. Mr. E. E. Sheppard an enterprising though erratic journalist has secured the controlling interest in the Toronto Evening Star which he is to conduct as a McCarthy-Wallace campaign

Will Try to do Better.

stand their responsibilities.

(Special correspondence of the Advance.) St. John Letter.

REMINISCENCE-SOME FARMING-A MAGA-ZINE CIRCLE-NEWS NOTES. I remember hearing the late William Elder, a good many years since, chide one of his reporters for a too free use of the "personal" columns of the Telegraph newspaper. "We want," said Mr. Elder, "these personal items to be a credit to the person noticed, and we want the person noticed to be a credit to the Telegraph.' The utility of personal notes is destroyed by an indiscriminate use of them. think Mr. Elder was right and that everyone who wades through a half column of personals every morning without finding the name of a single individual in whom any resident of the city could possibly be interested, will agree ever loss of support and prestige his comparatively weak and small, should with him. In Mr. Elder's time all matter of a personal character that was submitted for publication in his paper was carefully scanned. Merit was recognized and chronicled, but no attempt was made to build up a reputation for the living or the dead that was fictitious. This characteristic of Mr. Elder is recalled by the panegyrics that are being published on a former resident of St. John who recently died in the west, Here he was known as the keeper of a resort of

questionable reputation, a prize fighter, and now and again an inmate of the cells | the soil could never be made to produce at the police station. But in the west food to go round if the population conhe was 'head bartender in a leading tinued growing at its customary rate. hotel and very popular," and "news of Now, at the end of the century, our his death was heard with regret by many friends in this city." I would not, except | tion," and groaning about the results. in the cause of right, recapitulate the frailties of the dead; much less would I false as that of Malthus, the most obvious attribute to them virtues which they never possessed; they are beyond the pale | densely the soil is populated the larger of human judgment; their errors should are its food returns. It all depends upon be allowed to die with them; their virtues, the skill of the men cultivating the land. if they had any, should be remembered At school the British student learns and held up as examples for others to everything about Ethelred the Unready follow. Good men and women are dying and other sorts of kings, but not a word evidence to show the public school building

come to the front, one with 295 bushels science. f oats from a sowing of eleven bushels and the other with 58 bushels of wheat from two bushels. It took from one to wo weeks' labor to cultivate and harvest each of these crops, the proceeds of which, if judiciously expended would keep a small family in provisions for a year. The intelligent New Brunswick farmer who has a good wife and good health has no occasion to envy king or

Yarmouth has a Magazine circle the nembers of which, for a fee of one dollar year, have a week's reading of the Cosmopolitan, McClure's, Munsey's, The Strand, The Household, Modern Priscilla, Womankind, N. Y. Tribune, Cincinatti Inquirer and Farm Notes. At the end of the year the periodicals are sold and the proceeds divided among the members of the circle. There are few school districts in the country where such a circle could not be found, and the result would be most instructive, entertaining and pro-

The stores are all in their best attire and holiday trade is very active. Messrs. McMillan show a beautiful variety of fine stationery and have imported many elegant books for gifts on the order of their friends. They make a specialty of importing books to order, and their blank book, school book, stationery, binding, and printing, etc. departments are heavily stocked. Everybody is glad to note the renewed prosperity of this honerable firm, which was established nearly three quarters of a century ago.

Rumors are current that the Dominion-Atlantic Railway Co. propose to purchase the Monticello, keeping her on the St John-Digby route, and in the spring will place the Prince Rupert on the Digby-Boston route.

In a very short time St John will have a private hospital where patients will attended by physicians of their own

eleven deaths were reported last week. EDWARD EDWARDS St. John, Dec. 16.

Only within the last ten years, says Dr.

service to mankind. Bacteria are not a line of demarcation between the Catholic lieve that far too many Gloucester councillors have subordinated their municipal only disease-producers, but they manuduties in promoting the fortunes and facture a host of products that are carrying out the schemes of their friends in Dominion and Provincial politics: that the council has been a pliable machine operated by Henchmen of leaders in the larger political fields, to the neglect of such duties as the close scrutin- the living. This is gradually being atizing of the County's accounts and the security of its moneys. Some years ago the Municipal Council of Northumberland | germs as those of typhoid fever out of our was too often made use of for the pro- cities; a study of milk is making it motion of outside political interests, but possible to reduce tuberculosis, which is the outside or inside wire-puller now-a- thought to be largely spread by milk and days is aware of the fact that those who lead its work and deliberations have the veterinarians claiming that 30 per cent of experience, self respect and conscientious all cattle are affected. Meat is less regard for duty which discourages approachment for ulterior purposes. The bacteria, but European cities have Gloncester municipal council's principal need, just now, is to divest itself of partizanship. Its main considerations should be a proper understanding of its financial found to be quite numerous, and are now regularly produced in cultures free from position, the security of its funds and property, and an honest assumption of its bacteria. This has revolutionized German habilities, coupled with a determination brewing and other industries. Almost to transact the business before it and administer the local affairs of the County the proper germs; and cheese is similarly without regard to the personal instrests of flavored. Bread from the pure yeasts is anyone who may be helped or hindered | sweeter and more digestible. In the soil, thereby. If the men composing the present council will not do their duty in should see to it at the next election that culturist will cover his fields with cultures councillors are chosen who better underof the nitrogen germs and get better results. We will even have special germs for special plants. Considered thus only school in Bathurst Village, and the school

> The land crab has been put to work the cause of science by Mr. James Sterling, assistant Geological Surveyor in Victoria. Noticing that this excavating crustacean brought up pieces of rock from the subsoil, he caused the burrows of the crabs to be carefully watched, when a niner detected small pieces of coal around one. A shaft was sunk, resulting in the discovery of a coal seam. Crabs are now regularly employed by the Geological Survey where alluvium covers the rock.

The great progress made in the Swiss national industries during the last fifteen years is pointed out as a remarkable Chaux de Fonds have schools for instruction in the fine arts and in artistic handi and the professional schools in which various industries are taught to both Geneva and Neuchatel lend their aid t the annual trade competitions.

At the beginning of the century, said Prince Krapotkin the other day in a economists are talking of "over-produc-While the "over-production" idea is just as truth that has come out is that the more daily and going to their graves unnoticed, about the growing of corn; and while a panegyric appears compared with the sprung up, there are no Government welcome that awaits them at the gates of experiment stations as on the Continent,

> A new optical instrument, which Dr. Fraser Harris has proposed showing to the Glasgow Philosophical Society, is have yearly voted the amount necessary known as the stereo-photo-chromoscope for this building. At the school meeting s Its purpose is to photograph an object in the accounts are all gone into and this such a way that the "positive" of th picture, viewed as a transparency, will present the object not only in natural colors but also with stereoscopic effects.

The Bathurst School Question

The Bathurst school question was before the Equity Court in St. John last week for argument, beginning on Tuesday and ng on Friday, Judge Barker presiding. Messrs. C. N. Skinner and Geo. W Fowler (Sussex,) M. P. P., were present for the plaintiffs, and Messrs R. A. Lewlor (Chatham) and L. A. Currey for the

Mr. Fowler began the argument and laid of the propaganda of Rome and as such was rented to the School Board. He said the building was a sectarian building and portitu of the Convent building used for a school room was a continuous part of the Convent building, not a separate building, He described the work of the Sisters as telegrams passing between the uthorities and the Sisters to show that the Catholic people regarded the schools

that these schools were to be taught in the The health of the city is good; only license under the New Brunswick laws.

secular teaching and at its close, thereby past nine, and began at half past three in was the fact that they remained after the given at noon hour. The change, Mr. cribed the manner in which the best schools

tween Catholic and Protestant pupils by an Episcopalian-a lady who, the speaker From facts within our knowledge dur- laboratories and instituting researches on outside or in the halls and the girls to go to severe cross-examination by Mr. Skinner— but it is safe to say that they will run to the same time, have a stove on which they can do

and Protestant pupils, and cannot fail to impress upon the minds of the pupils the distinctive differences between the two forms of faith, which would not be the case were the schools purely sectarian."

are closed during Roman Catholic holy days stamps the schools as sectarian. The seventh is that the wearing of religious symbols by the Sisters is sectarian and

Mr. C. N. Skinner followed Mr. Fowler arguing at length. He said the Protestants of Bathurst had been promised free and non-sectarian schools. The Protestants were not objecting to the teaching of Catholic doctrine in Catholic schools, but they objected to being compelled to send their children to the common schools and have them there taught Catholic doctrines.

The Protestants of Bathurst do not wish to complain against the Roman Catholic teachings. All they claimed was their right under the law to have the common schools ree from these teachings.

Catholic holy days. The Roman Catholic have a right to as many as they think right but the Protestants object to having the impress of holy days peculiar to the Catholic religion stamped upon the public schools.

Mr. Lawlor began the argument for the

defence on Wednesday at 12.20. He said

that in 1864 the Sisters of Charity taught

compared with what is yet to come.

example of the influence of State and Municipal establishments for technical education. The skill and artistic knowledge imparted supply, especially, what is most required in the production of the finer grades of goods. In the cantons of The other side had drawn upon their Geneva and Neuchatel, with a population scarcely exceeding 220,000 there are five schools for watchmakers, and these erafts. There are also commercial schools sexes. In the Geneva watchmaking school, girls are instructed in certain perations peculiarly suitable for female abor. The astronomical observatories at the watch industry, not only by testing chronometers but also by co-operating in | laid scheme. There was nothing of the sort. lecture on food and population, the false in the public schools. He read from Mr. assumption of Malthus taught us that O'Brien's evidence to show that there was

and no attention is paid to the reports of

lown as a startling point the proposition that the school building (Convent) is a part The second proposition was that these

as religious from the Catholic standpoint. Sisters were engaged through the Roman Convent building. The first Sisters (Notre Dame) were not employed by the trustees. From Mr. John E. O'Brien's evidence he read to show that the Sisters when employed had temporary licenses though they had never attended the Normal School and had not passed any examination for The third proposition was that "they

Fowler said, was merely an evasion of the are managed and argued that the children's

ing the past two or three years, we be- a large scale that must prove of great the music room, draws for school purposes to show that the Protestants of Batharst or Halifax in winter and Quebec in summer. In a carry as possible.

The fifth proposition is: The mode of teaching religion by the Sisters is in effect the same as if taught in school hours, and is in fact taught in school hours. The sixth is that the fact that the schools

contrary to the school law.

They were not finding fault with Roman

alike. The Sisters left about 1871, and afterwards the Sisters of Notre Dame were secured; and this building in question is the one in which the Sisters of Notre Dame taught. For about twenty five years the Catholic people had this kind of school and the advantages of the education given by these Sisters and they regarded it as superior to the common school system. It was not cessary for him to give the Catholic idea of education, but the Catholics believed the common school system was a bad one. The Catholics had always supported these schools in addition to paying their taxes to the regular schools. Finally the Notre Dame Sisters made up their minds to leave unless there would be a raise of salary. This was communicated to the Bishop. Mr. Lawlor read from the evidence to show that at a meeting called at this time (1890) it was generally expressed that the Sisters' schools ought not to be closed and to show that the desire was to keep these schools open as they were sufficient money could be raised, and if no then to get Sisters to teach under the law imagination and had been looking for nigger in a woodpile." The Catholics are as good and law-abiding citizens as the

Protestants and their words and actions ought to be regarded from the same broad standpoint as the other side. The Catholics were not seeking to foist any iniquitous scheme on the others. He quoted the school law to show that the trustees had a right to lease buildings for school purposes and during school hours these should be under the control of the trustees. Special stress has been laid by the other side on the point that the lease and other circumstances were part of the propagranda of Rome and a well-It was a plain, honest agreement. The trustees could have gone and hired the Orange Hall or any other building just as well as this one. The Sisters had taught not accommedation enough in the Grammar School for the pupils, and to show there was no compact with anybody with reference to the leasing. He also read from Father Barry's evidence to show that teachers would be allowed to change build-He read from Dr. Inch's letter to show the latter had sanctioned the use of another building with the Grammar School for school purposes. He read from Dr. Inch's evidence to show that the Catholics were acting in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Elucation in the way in which the building was rented. He read from Inspector Mersereau's granted permission for the warship to would not accommodate the pupils. He pass, were alarmed and quickly manned but how ridiculously cheap a newspaper | few private agricultural colleges have | also read evidence to show that the trustees in carrying out their duties have regard to the wishes of the people The Inspector of the fort sent a boat out to meet the had regularly visited the Sisters' school Dayad and quite a time elapsed before Two more New Brunswick farmers the latest discoveries in agricultural once a year. Mr. Lawlor said the renting she was satisfied as to her identity and of the building was in accordance with the convinced that she had the right to enter. law and the wishes of the people. Ther is not, he said, one tittle of evidence to show that the ratepapers of Bathurst have brought the matter up. The ratepayers

> matter must have come up for discussion. The assertion of Mr. Skinner that a flery furnace existed in Bathurst over this question Mr. Lawlor emphatically denied and said that there was much more talk more agitation and more discussion of this matter outside of Bathurst than there was Protestant people of Bathurst that are at Cuba. Millions are taken to hamper him. the bottom of this troub'e. It is due to Two millions of people have resolved, as outsiders and principally to one man who is not a ratepayer either, who for some motive not christian, not honorable, not charitable, not patriotic is arging on and with outside help keeping this agitation alive. Mr. Lawlor closed by saying he was from the court by these outsiders.

> Mr. Currey followed Mr. Lawlor on the their liberty, as our fathers fought for same side and dealt chiefly with the arguments advanced by Mr. Skinner. He took them up seriatim and dealt with them. giving each in turn emphatic denial and fortifying his denial by clear, close argument on each proposition as presented He ridiculed the idea that the garb of sisters had or could have any influence on the minds of the children. He showed that this was not the case by considering the natures and temperaments and dis- this morning on the Cunard steamer hours. He contended strongly against the argument advanced by Mr. Fowler in reference to the expense, and said as one who ought to know, that it was a fallacy to say that each teacher could do justice to sixty He contended that individual teaching

Tupper were met by their son, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who is the Canadian minister of justice. Sir Charles Tupper said that he had a pleasant voywas a necessity, and the teacher who did age and was pleased at the prospect of not give individual teaching was not doing revisiting Canada which he had not seen his duty to the pupils or to the district. In for three years. In answer to inquiries his opinion, thirty pupils were as much as any one teacher could manage successfully. he said : "I am going to Ottawa at the invitation of the Canadian prime minister on a knowledge of the subject. to confer with the government officials that Roman Catholic children went to the upon the proposed establishment of schoolhouse before the hour of regular school fast line of passenger and mail steamships opening there was no violation of the law, nor between Great Britain and Canada. The the afternoon. Previous to 1893 it had been school was dismissed any violation. He des- will be in all respects up to date. Who minds were occupied with their duties and The fourth proposition is that "the fact incidentally such a thing as the garb of the that the trustees allow such sectarian teach- teacher could not affect them. He read ing and that the school discriminates be- from the testimony of Mrs. Bishop, who is ments and municipalities are establishing allowing the Protestant boys to remain said, had been subjected to a lengthy and British port the steamers will sail from and gunners who want to be comfortable and, at

must be rightly used if you wish the best results. Never, in any recipe, use more than two-thirds as

much Cottolene as you used to use of lard. Never put Cot-

tolene in a hot pan. Put it in when cold and heat it with

the pan. Be careful not to burn Cottolene. To test it, add a

drop of water; if hot enough, it will pop. Cottolene, when

rightly used, delights everyone. Get the genuine, sold every-

at least a majority of them were well satis-

fied with the Convent School-the testi-

mony of the Inspector was also read in which

that official spoke of one of these schools as

the best of the kind in the province. Priestly

influence, as urged by the other side, was

also dealt with by Mr. Currey and shown

by the evidence and the facts to have no

thought existed only in the imagination of

his learned friend, who had failed to produce

a single Protestant witness on his side: not

single Protestant witness to show that

Thompson, who was not a ratepayer in the

district and yet, who for some reason or

other, aided by outside influences endeavor-

ed to incite discord among neighbors and fan-

this fiery furnace and keep it alive. He had

heard more talk about this matter in places

hundreds of miles away from Bathurst

than he had in and about Bathurst itself.

He moved for the dismissal of the bill on

1. Such a suit as this can only be insti-

3. Remedy, if any, is legal not equitable.

character, and in such a case a remedy by

management and control of schools

4. The management and control of schools

administrative or governmental in its

. The Legislature having placed the

Board of Education, the courts will not

6. Even if an equitable remedy exists

the Court of Equity would not interfere

unless it were alleged and proved that the

Board of Education and Chief Superin-

tendent had refused to act in the matter,

and there is no allegation in this bill of

7. The Legislature having provided the

ribunal for investigating, dealing with

and redressing such grievances as are

8. The granting of an injunction being

alleged in this bill, Equity will not interfere

discretionary the court will decline to

nterfere in cases where the parties have

other remedies which they have not

Mr. Currey gave a number of authorities.

and then enlarged upon the several points

raised. He asked the court in making up

judgment to dismiss the bill against the

Mr. Skinner made the general reply to

The court took time to consider its

the arguments of Messrs. Lawlor and

News and Notes.

Some idea of the rate at which Maine

forests are being converted into paper is

had from the fact that three mills in

Penobscot county turn out a train load

seventeen to twenty cars. There are

pulp mills at four other places in Pen-

The British gunboat Dryad, which is

to act as the second guardship for the

British Embassy at Constantinople had

quite an exciting time while passing

through the Straits of the Dardanelles,

When she approached the forts of Kum

Kale and Sedil Bahr, at the entrance of

the Dardanelles, their garrisons, not hav-

ing been notified that the Sultan had

the guns, which were loaded and trained

on the incoming vessel. The commander

Then the Dryad was allowed to proceed

through the Straits and into the Sea of

In an address made in New York on

Friday at the opening of the Doll show

for the benefit of a local charity, Dr.

Chauncey M. Depew said : "Are we in

full accord with the spirit of the 19th

century? Down yonder in the Carribean

Sea is one of the most beautiful islands

in the world, the gem of the ocean. It is

the pro-consul exists as he did in ancient

Rome. As the pro-consul went out from

Rome to rob a province, so the pauper

politician goes out from Spain to rob

we did 100 years ago, to rise in rebellion.

The great general of Spain, Campos,

comes over with 50,000 men and says it

will be a holiday march. He calls for

another 50,000. The cable daily brings

us news that 5,000 or 10,000 more troops

have landed in Cuba, and that the whole

navy of Spain is about the island. It

tells us that the Cubans are fighting for

ours. In God's name let us wake

and understand that liberty is being sacri-

ficed in Cuba, let them buy arms of us if

they want to, and let them fight their

battles if they can with machinery equal

in modern warfare to that with which

A New York despatch of Saturday last,

says :- Among the passengers who arrived

Campania from Liverpool and Queens-

town were Hon. Sir Charles Tupper Bart,

High Commissioner for Canada and Lady

Tupper, A. D. Provand M. P. and A M

Proudfit. Sir Charles Tupper and Lady

Spain seeks to sundue them."

Marmora on her way to the Bosphorus.

the following grounds :-

tuted by Attorney General.

injunction does not lie.

any such request and refusal

defendants, with costs.

obscot county.

they wanted these schools removed.

dealt in a considerate manner with

existence whatever: The fiery furnace, l

where in tins, with trade-marks-" Cottolene" and steer's head

in cotton-plant wreath-on every tin. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL. FOR SALE.

One foot power scroll saw, with lathe and dri

attached. All in perfect order, can be had for \$17.00. eash. For particulars apply to Box 123 Chatham.

runswick, and Caroline his wife and the Executors

To Fedelle Poulin, of the parish of Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester, in the Province of New

Notice is hereby given that under an by virtue of a power of sale, contained in a certain indenture of mortgage be ring date the thirtieth day of August and ninety three and made between the said Fedelle and William S. Loggie of Chatham in the County of part, recorded the fourth day of September A. D ucester pages 345, 346, 347, and 348, and number ed 134 in said volume there will for the purpose of satisfying moneys secured by and due on the said post office in said Town of Chatham in the County aforesaid, on thursday the thirtieth day of January next at twelve o'clock noon, all those lands and remises in the said indenture of mortgage describe as follows viz: All that certain lot piece parcel or tract of land situate lying or being in the Parish of Shippegan and bounded as follows on the north by 2. If a ratepayer could bring such an lands owned by William S. Loggie and now occupi action it must only be on behalf of all the by Romain Poulin, on the west by lands owned by late Fabien Poulin bearing date in about the fifteent

Dated this twenty fifth day

COLLECTORS.

OF RATES ETC.

easurement within the enclosed boundaries to-

provements thereon, and the rights, members,

gether with all and singular the buildings and

privileges, hereditan ents, and appurtenances, to

the said premises belonging, or in anywise apper

OFFICE OF SECY, TREASURER, Newcastle, 9th. Dec. 1895 COLLECTORS OF RATES and other uncil, and all persons having claims against the tuly sworn to, forthwith, to this office, preparatory

SAML THOMSON.

COME TO THE of pulp a day, consisting usually of from NFW STORE

WATER STREET, FOR YOUR

CROCERIES,

A NEW AND FRESH STOCK OPENED, STRANG. WANTED,

5000 BUSHELS OATS, For which we will pay cash,

E. A. STRANG.

AND FEED DEPOT.

the only place in the world to-day where | SHORTS,

BRAN.

CORNMEAL. CRACKED FEED.

HAY AND OATS, Water St., Chatham,

A. STRANG. NTERCOLONIAL

RAILWAY. Christmas and New Year Holidays.

Local Excursion Return Tickets will be issued by Il Agents of this Ra lway from the 20th, December First Class Fare, good for return journey commenc Through Excursion Return Tickets will be issued n above dates at Single First Class Fare, good for eturn journey commencing not later than 7th Tickets are not good going after 1st January 1896 Railway Office, D. POTTINGER.

Shanty, Camp and Boat Stove.

[From Miramichi Advance of Oct 11.]

Mr George Marquis of Chatham will be looked small or large quantity of fuel, as may be desired an the bottom, it will burn either a will build them or own them I cannot for fercing the fire and a damper for lessening the heat at will The top has two pot-holes and these say, as the matter is only in its infancy, may, by the removal of the dividing centre-piece, which is of the usual form, be converted into an Altooblong hole for a big boiler or oblong pan Altoment and tenders will be made and gether, the new shanty-stove seems to meet a accepted before anything very definite \$5, places it within almost everbody's ability to buy will be given out. I have no idea what will be well for those who intend to fish smelts