General Business.

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

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is alled to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations which reads as fo'lows ;-'19 No Spruce or Pire trees shall be cut by any Liceusee under any License, not even for piling, which will 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 all Licensees are hereby notified, that for t future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly

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Miramichi Advance.

Salmon Net-Fishing Rights. A very large number of the inhabitants of Northumberland Connty are anxiously awaiting the repeal the sweeping little Dominion Act of 1889, which was almost surreptitiously passed through parliament, and by which they continue to be deprived of their salmon fishery. It may, we think, be stated, without fear successful contradicton, that when the Act referred to-and which contains only the one section prohibiting netfishing for salmon in non-tidal waters everywhere in the Dominion-was passed, there was no thought on the part of New Brunswick representatives that it would ever be enforced as rigidly as it is upon such rivers as the Miramichi

departments of Ontario and Quebec, which grew out of assumption on the only reasonable to expect that the Federal authorities of The governments of both Ontario and punish the government that deprived Quebec had affirmed, by the passing of them of so important a right. fishery laws and regulations, their right to issue licenses for fishing generally, including those for gill nets for taking herring, white fish, salmon, trout and pickerel, against which the Minister of Fisheries, fortified by the opinion of the Minister of Justice, protested, as well as against the leasing of a number of rivers for surface fly and ordinary line fishing.

These protests were, in the main, ignored, as they well might be after the Minister of Fisheries had gone so far as to intimate that he intended to disregard the well known judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of Regina vs Robertson.

These events and circumstances appear to have had the effect of suggesting to the Department the desirability of doing something to impress its authority upon the people of the provinces whose governments had attempted to assert their rights in their fisheries. as riparian proprietors. The result was Surveyor General the enactment of the law prohibiting net-fishing for salmon in all non-tidal waters. This was, doubtless, intended as a reminder to Ontario and Quebec of an assumption of Dominion authority which had already been incorporated in the Fisheries Act, but which they had disregarded, and at the same time to intimate to New Brunswickers that they had no rights which the Department of Fisheries—as then controlled was bound to respect, for up to this time the non-tidal waters of the Maritime Provinces were exempted from the restriction which applied to other parts of the Dominion.

It is, however, the belief of many well-informed men that this prohibition is ultra vires of the parliament of under the British North America Act to legislate on the subject of coast and inland fisheries, must do so with due regard to the existing property rights in those fisheries at the time of confederation. Apart altogether from the fact that it was never contemplated by the maritime parties to the union of the provinces that the federal authori-Roger Flanagan's ties would ever attempt to deprive riparian proprietors of their rights in in tidal waters, we believe it only requires that the question should be submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada, or of England, to have it settled that while the Parliament of Canada may regulate all modes of fishing which were recognized as legal at the time of the passing of the British North America Act, neither Parliament nor the Governor-in-Council, by regulation or otherwise, has power to absolutely prohibit fishing by those modes to those who wish to exercise the right to do so, I'M TELLING SQUARE-EDGED which came to them as grantees of the crown, or heirs of such grantees.

The reason for this lies in the fact that these crown grants conveyed to the grantees proprietorship in the beds of the streams-subject, of course, to the rights of the public to pass and repass in boats or by other means up and down or across such streams-and consequently to the fisheries connected

therewith. Many of the riparian proprietors along the Northwest and Southwes Miramichi are, doubtless, aware that the assumptions of the Department of Fisheries in Optario and Quebec respecting net-fishing are disregarded, and that the people there are net-fishing in waters similar to those of the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi, which lie off Crown Lands, leases authorising them to do so being issued by the local governments' authority, which guarantee their lessees against Dominion interference. In fact, the Dominion Fisheries Department has thought it prudent not to come into collison with the provincial authorities under these circumstances. It is different on the Miramichi, for all the waters of our river in which it has been customary to set salmon nets, or in which they ought to be set, run through granted lands, over which the Crown, as represented by the local government, has no control, and the burden of defending their rights in connection with these lands is

well knows -too weak, financially, to resist being imposed upon by the Dominion

Carleton and Victoria counties-the people along the shores fish for salmon waters are non-tidal. The reason of this doubtless is because the representatives of those counties have combined their influence and made the Act of 1889 a dead letter in that region. While we believe they are right in doing so, it seems unfair that the people of the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi, who, for more than a hundred by the only practical way in which salmon can be taken in those waters, should be driven to either abandon it altogether or to defiance of the law in exercising it. The result will, doubtless, be very damaging to the Miramichi as a salmonbreeding river, for while, under the former system of net fishing, by license, work, and the close season was generally | big debt as a colony, but her banks are respected, it is a fact-now that the right of the people to catch salmon a all has been arbitrarily taken from them-that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the inhabitants are either "poachers" or in sympathy with them No other result could be expected when. Union, and the proposal of the step ought are needlessly taken from them; and At that time the Department of unless that particular Act is repealed, passing through a or the exemption introduced into it controversy with the Crown Land which was a part of the first Fisheries Act passed after Confederation, it is people affected will embrace the first powers which they did not possess. apportunity that presents itself to

There has, we understand, been some Dominion Minister was that was first responsible for depriving proprietors of their fishing rights. It is, however, a matter of history, concerning which there need be no doubt. It was in 1868-the year following Confederationthat Hon. Peter Mitchell, as Minister of Fisheries, leased the exclusive right of fishing in several non-tidal portions of our large rivers, such as the Restigouche, the Nepisguit and the Miramichi, regardless of the rights of the riparian proprietors. The effect of this high-handed action was that wherever the Minister saw fit to lease to an outsider this fishing right, the man who owned the land bordering on the stream dare not cast a fly on its surface without the permission of the lessee. Individuals who held crown grants, as well as the provincial governments, who were owners of the ungranted crown lands, were alike forbidden to exercise their rights in the fisheries, antil Messrs. Robertson, Steadman and Phair of this province, through the Supreme Court, obtained a judgment against Mr. Mitchell's leases, which was confirmed by the Dominion Supreme Court on appeal by the Dominion government. believe that the net-fishing riparian proprietors of the non-tidal portions of the Miramichi, in which salmon nets were set ever since the country was settled, cannot legally be deprived of their right to continue that Ishery, notwithstanding Sir C. H. Tupper's Act of 1889, and that, if tested, it will be found ultra vires, just as Mr. Mitchell's leases were found to be a mere tyrannical assumption of power under a pernicious 'might-makes-right' abuse of authority. It ought to be remembered that the mere fact of the Parliament of Canada passing an Act, or the governor-general in council passing a regulation does not make such act or supporter here, were much impressed gas for out-of-the-way places. such regulation the law. Parliament has by the case made out respecting the dan-Canada, which, while it has authority | frequently passed acts which were, subsequently, found to be in violation of its authority and orders-in-council have often been found illegal. We have an abiding faith in the hope and belief that, at some time in the future the people of | made to believe that as soon as Northum will be so well represented at Ottawa that their right to fish for salmon as they and their forefathers did will be restored to taken. It is needless to say that the them. There seems to be no hope for them just now, as Mr. Mitchell insists on being a candidate in the next election, whenever it may be brought on and that will, doubtless, prevent the nominathe fishings attached to their tore-shores tion of a more effective man who might accomplish for the up-river people that which Mr. Adams has failed to do-even if he has attempted it. An important feature of the question is that the longer it remains in its present undisturbed position, so far as our people are concerned, the greater force will then be in the contention that is sure to be made by the department, that our people acquiesce in being deprived of their rights.

Those who approve of the do-nothingundisturbed sway in its prohibitive policy, will, no doubt, excuse themselves before those who are deprived of their rights, by telling them that a case which was prepared in 1891 respecting the status of fishing rights in Canada before the Supreme Court, and that until that is decided nothing can be done. does it not occur to the intelligent interested mind that the fair way would be not to deprive the people of timehonored rights until Parliament had been assured, by the outcome of the case long in preparation, that it had right to do so. Think of it !- The Minister of Fisheries secured the passage of a statute in 1889, and in 1891 addressed himself to the duty of finding out, through the Supreme Court of Canada, whether Parliament had the right to pass that and other laws it has enacted on the subject of the fisheries. It took him and the Minister of Justice until 1894 to prepare the questions they desired to submit to the Supreme Court. All this time, our people were told to be patient until these questions are decided. How long are they to wait? Nebody knows. The waiting process seems to suit the indifferent and the lazy. It is pretty hard, however, on the people who have what little is going out of stock is only in been robbed of their rights. Meantime let the obnoxious little act be repealed. It should not stand a moment, when there is a well-grounded belief that parliament had no right to pass it.

New foundland and Canada.

There appears to be such agitation afoot on the subject of having Newfoundland enter the Dominion as to indicate that

pausing to consider whether we do not On the St. John river-in York, land and water, than we have use for, or can advantageously take care of. Every new member that has been admit with nets as they ever did, although the ted into confederation since the Deminion was established has received terms much more advantageous than those accorded to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which made great sacrifices in 1867, chiefly for the purpose of settling the chronic quarrel between Ontario and Quebec. If New foundland is now admitted, its price will be relatively greater than even the costly terms on which we acquired Ruperi's Land, Manitoba, British Columbia and years, had enjoyed the right of fishing | Prince Edward Island, while an international trouble with France, which Great Britain has not been able to successfully handle, will be voluntarily entered into by Canada in connection with the so-called

Newfoundland has, heretofore, repulsed all overtures for an alliance with the Dominion, and would not now entertain the idea of union but for the fact that she it was the exception to find poachers at is financially ruined. Not only has she a worthless, her merchants bankrupt and her people largely dependent upon the charity of other peoples to keep starvation from their doors. The admission of Newfoundland, therefore, into the Dominion confederacy means another financial sacrifice by the provinces already in the the natural rights of whole communities to be very jealously scanned, especially by the people of the Maritime provinces, who are now obliged to submit to high taxation, largely for the development of canals and railways in the West and will have to suffer an additional turn the tariff screw to meet the obligations that the proposed new territorial acquisi

A Glorious Opportunity.

The Dominion Government having appointed Mr. J. G. Forbes to the St John County Court judgeship, it seems to be understood that it intends to abandon the County of Guysboro to the redoubtable Fraser, the Goliath of the Nova Scotia liberals, and has, therefore, on hand a number of projects for the protection of deserving fishermen for which it does not appear to have immediate use, and the ADVANCE has a suggestion to make in connection therewith. When Mr. Forbes was addressing the electors of Guysboro he is reported in

the Halifax Herald as having said :-"Since he (Mr. Forbes) had been selected as the candidate he had endeavered to further the interests of the county and had secured from the government a recognition of the claims of the Whitehead canal, and that work is about completed, which is a boon to that whole section of the country. necessities of a harbor of refuge at Saint Frances harbor, the repairing of the pier at Dyster ponds, and the deepening of the St. Mary's river, and to each of these appeals he had the gratifying assurance from the Minister of Public Works. Amid thunders of applause. Mr. Forbes referred to the of a railroad to Guysbero. and a daily fast boat to Canso to and give accommodate the fishermen. with the markets. (Renewed applause.) With our patriotic and progressive government in power, they will realize the necessity of this movement. With the extension misrepresentation of this county for 20 Mr. Ouimet, the Minister of Public

Works, endorsed the promise made by Mr. the case made out by Mr. Forbes respecting the dangerous condition of a part of the Guysboro coast, and the necessity for better commodation for boat fishermen when approaching the coast from the fishing

grounds in bad weather. When Northumberland was "misrepresented" a few years ago (that is, when it had a representative who was not in accord with the government,) the ministers, in their desire to secure the election of gerous condition of a part of Northumberland Straits, and the necessity for better accommodation for boat-fishermen when approaching the coast from the fishing grounds in bad weather, and we were the proposed breakwater and harbor of thousands of fishermen and others interested in the proposed work were dis-

We now beg to suggest, as a "pointer". to Mr. Adams, M. P., that he remind injury. his friends at Ottawa of their Punic faith in the Escuminac breakwater matter and ask them to transfer their Guysboro breakwater to the more deserving locality on the straits of Northumberland.

Wood Trade Notes.

19th inst., says:-

The London Timber Trades Journal o "The crisis in France, which is not occupying the attention of Europe, must have a serious influence on the Continen ism under which the Department has tal wood market. Our neighbours across the Channel have been active factors in the maintenance of prices for certain classes of goods, but with the fear of internal complications wood importers will naturally shrink from further outlay till confidence has been restored bythe election of some stable Ministry able to carry on the Government. Agents here have been relying to some extent on the activity of the French market to he'p them in sustaining prices, but now there is considerable fear that goods will be more urgen ly pressed in this s.de, with a further weakening of values. A'l sorts of rumours of sales at reduced prices are current, but importers are disinclined to do business, unless for some special dimensions. This is not confined to any particular branch of the f. o. b. trade, and we hear all the contracts outside of London close up to the present time, where ful prices were made, had something special about them. At the auction sales this week of deals, &c., the bidding was languid, and deal prices flagged, buyers evidently being indifferent as to their acquisition. LIVERPOOL.

"The year up to the present time has not shown any favorable signs in the way retail quantities, which do not amount to much in the aggregate.

"One or two of the Canadian agents have visited us during the past week, but we believe up to now absolutely no business has been done in Quebec goods. strong advance in the f. o. b., prices is demanded by shippers, but importers are apathetic on the subject and decline to make any approach to business. The dull state of the country trade in combination the question is becoming a practical one with the plentiful stocks held in this and in the politics of both Canada and the other large markets of the country unfortunate island colony. The acquisi- evidently warrant them in holding off until thus thrown upon the private owners, tion of territory is a ruling passion with spring is more advanced. Then there FOR TERMS, APPLY AT RESIDENCE, QUEEN ST | who are—as the Dominiou Government | nations, as with individuals, and it has I is consideration of freight to be taken | since 1883, Dr. C. Heiss finds that hail | election than there is over the merits of the | demonstrated beyond all cavil or dispute, | instant relief.

been already so extensively gratified by into account, and in this branch of our is more frequent in valleys than on the Dominion as to suggest the wisdom of trade no transactions, so far as Canadian mountains, that it occurs oftener near are concerned, are reported. marshes and in lake valleys than over Neither does the pitch pine market show wooded country, and that river valleys any upward movement, and c. i. f. sales in the path of thunderstorms favor its of this article continue to be made only formation, while cultivated land and with the utmost difficulty.

Modern Hurry and Nervous Deranga-

functional nervous disorders, in the opinion of Prof. W. Erb. of Heidelberg. The century opened in disorder and comwere annihilated, wealth increased, new possibilities of work and pleasure were opened up, a thirst for change was aroused, and the restless rush of our fin de siecle days was rapidly developed. With overwork have come over-crowding and overstimulation. All this has tended to induce an irritable condition of nervous system in all civilized nations, the essentials of this disorder being increased sensitiveness, weariness, lack of power of endurance, and defective recuperative power. The disorder is to be met by changing the conditions of life, nerve hygiene being as much a necessity as sanitation. The British Medical Journal, while admiring Prof. Ecb's brilliant essay, dissents from the view that nervousness has resulted from the increased excitement and luxury of living. It is inclined to believe there has been some slight increase of nervousness, but that there is much greater knowledge of the subject, with better recognition of forms of nervous disease. It does not believe that more women, in England at least, have "nerves" now than had fifty years ago. With increase of excitement there has been a still greater tendency reedom of exercise, more freedom from conventionalism, and healthier home surroundings.

'Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

E MINUTENESS AND MULTIPLICATION (BACTERIA-ILLUMINATING GAS FROM THE NOVELTY FOR THE AMATEUR MAGICIAN-A NEW CELLULOID—THE MONTH WITHOUT | 1866 A FULL MOON.

While everybody now knows that bacteria are universally distributed, not everybody, says Prof. Marshall Ward. has a true conception of how really minute they are, and how rapidly they multiply. One of the largest speciesthe bacterium of the anthrax disease-is only 1-12,500th of an inch in length, and 500,000,000 of them could be put in a drop of water the size of a pin's head. A single spore in 12 hours, under favorable conditions, will gradually elongate into a continuous thread-like a chain of microscopic sausage-fully 150,000,000 times the length of the parent germ. This is only the case when grown with plenty of nutriment, gentle warmth, and in darkness. Sunlight is Nature's means of keeping the organisms in check. This of the railway from Sunny Brae to Country reduces their growth, and if strong Harbor they would, in part, receive a portion | enough stops it altogether by killing off of the losses inflicted upon them by the the spores, the actinic rays of the spectrum being those most active.

By Willson's method of preparing calcium carbide in the electrical furnace it is estimated that a short ton of the material can be produced in North Carolina at a cost of \$15.00. From this, by simply mixing it with water, may obtained 10 500 cubic feet of acetylene, which, when a suitable proportion of is added, is equal for illumination to 100. 000 cubic feet of ordinary city gas. The calcium carbide is readily transported, and seems to solve the problem of cheap

A bottle containing hydrofluorsilicic which was recently found after having been put away 12 years, is the interesting object to which Herr G. Cesare Chemical Society. The glass above the liquid is deeply corroded, and from one of the erosions has been taken a white mass having the appearance and composition of the gem opal.

A zoologist has described ten cases of annelids having forked tails, the duplicate appendage seeming to have been produced in the adult as a result of

realized, or that a machine may be made to run itself until worn out is one. the most fascinating and persistant fallacies that has ever gained a hold upon the human mind. Most of the machines of this kind have existed only in the imagination of the inventors, but some of the motors have been actually built, and a few of them have been shown operation. An interesting example recalled the other day by president Henry Morton of the Stevens Institute Technology, is funished by the once who, by the way, is frail of health, being famous Readhefer perpetual motion machine. Large sums of money were sunk in this, as in more recent schemes Manitoba School Case - The Roman like the "Keely moter," and for the purpose of exposing the fraud involved, a small model was constructed about 80 years ago by Mr. Isaiah Sukens, at the suggestion of Mr. Nathan Sellers, this is preserved in the collection of the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia. The model consists of a horizontal circular table on a pivoted vertical shaft, with two inclined planes mounted on wheels on the table and a car containing two removable weights on each inclined plane. Levers attached to the inclined planes and the cars are supposed to transmit to the central shaft the tendencies of the inclined planes to run from under the cars and of the cars to run down the inclined planes, and these tendencies are supposed to rotate the central shaft. The arrangement is admirably simple in more senses than one, but, wonderful to relate, it seems to work. The machine stops when the weights are removed from the cars, but starts when they are replaced and under of improvement in business. Evidently favorable conditions may run indefinite ly. This startling phenomenon tends to

argued the case for the minority and the shake the novice's faith in the conservation of energy. Close investigation, however, reveals the fact that the base of the machine hides a train of clockwork, whose spring can be wound through one of the ornamental knobs of the model's who are clamoring for immediate dissolution. and the tenderest pity the world has ever would speedily cure. glass case. This clockwork drives the plate on which the central vertical shaft is pivoted, and the frictions are so adjusted that when the cars are loaded

friction is insufficient.

hilly forest reduce the intensity of

A rapping and talking table is an The nineteenth century is directly entertaining parlor wonder described by Vienna Journal. Is is an ordinary stand, esponsible for a marked increase in with a hollow leg and foot and a top having a circular hollow covered by a piece of wood an eighth of an inch thick motion, France having just passed through A Leclanche element is hidden in the a bloody revolution, which was soon to be foot. From this battery two wires lead followed by the excitement and exhaustion to an electro-magnet coil and two metal of the stirring scenes of Napoleon's career. | rings in the cavity of the table-top, one Then, after a brief calm, came the era of | ring being attached to the thin cover, and labor-saving inventions. Time and space | so arranged that when a hand is laid with some pressure on the center of the table the electric circuit is closed. The magnet | general election is thus caused to attract an armature hinged to the thin board, producing a loud rap. The two wires are connected to longer wires leading under a rug of carpet to a telephone transmitter i another room. When the transmitter is spoken to, the table acts as a telephone receiver, and reproduces the words, in a manner very mysterious to the uninitiated.

Ordinary celluloid is a very useful material, but its manufacture is attended with considerable risk, and its combustible character even unfits it for use for some purposes. A so-called fireproof celluloid is now being made by a company of Exeter, Eng. It is prepared from the spent fibres of paper mills, which are shore, reduced to a gelatinous state by certain chemicals, given an even substance in a centrifugal pump, colored as desired with aniline dyes, and strained through flannel The product hardens after a time, when it can be cut into slices, or it can be moulded

January and March, 1866, had each two full moons, but February of that year was made memorable by having not one. "Do you realize," asks an astronomical writer concerning the latter fact, "what a rare thing in nature it was? It has not happened before since the beginning o the Christian era, or probably since the creation of the world! It will not occur again, according to the Astronomer Royal for England, for-how long do you think Not until after 2,500,000 years from

Since 1865 the death-rate among British troops in India has diminished from 69 to 15 per 1000. At the date mentioned not a single town had a supply of pure water, but now nearly all the large cities and cantonments have water-

Death of a Famous Man.

Lord Randolph Churchill died on Wednes day of last week. Ever since his return to London from the trip around the world. which it was hoped might restore his strength. It has been clear that he had not long to live. For a considerable time Lord Randolph's health had been very uncertain, and last summer it broke down completely. After a melancholy scene, in the House of Commons, which demonstrated a marked loss of faculty, he started accompanied by his wife, who was a Miss Jerome of New York, on the trip, from which he personally expected great things. When passing through New York en route for India he spoke hopefully of the time when he should return home entirely restored and enter politics once more. That time was never to arrive. The final breakdown came at Bombay, and the patient was brought back to England only to die.

Lord Randolph was educated at Eton and at Oxford, where he took a good degree For half a dozen years he did little in Parliament, but after a general election o 1880 he went rapidly to the front. As leader of the famous "Fourth Party" he soon won a great reputation as an extraordinarily effective debator of the audacious and merciless order, and his platform speeches reinforced the impression made by his oratorical efforts in the House. Though fond of acting as the "candid friend" of the conservative party, he rendered is services which could not be ignored. When Lord Salisbury came into power in 1885, Lord Randolph was made Secretary of second Salisbury adminstration of following year he took office as Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of

A few months later came his resignation, about which all kinds of rumors were affoat, and for the next eight years Lord Randolph was in the background. Owing no doubt, to his shattered health, he never resumed The idea that perpetual motion may be the place in politics to which his talents and past achievements apparently entitled him. He spoke from time to time, and his personality never lost interest for the British public, but he was practically "out of it." so far as concerned practical politics, and the dazzling rise of Mr. Arthur Balfour helped to increase, by contrast, the comparative obscurity into which he had voluntarily retired. Lord Randolph was brother to the late Duke of Marlborough and uncle to the present Duke. He leaves two sens, the elder of whom a boy of ten, is heir presumptive to the Dukedom, his cousin,

Catholics Win.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29. The Minister of Justice has been advised judicial committee has reversed the decision of the Supreme Court in Canada in the Mani-

popular misapprehension that parliament will now have the right to pass remedial legislation.

was allowed, would be to issue a remedial order on the province and only in the event of it being ignored would parliament have jurisdiction to exact remedial legislation to enforce the order of the Governor General Mr. Edward Blake was the counsel who of the tomb

result is a feather in his cap.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29. News of the success of the appeal of Manitoba Roman Catholics against the school statutes and that the Dominion Parliament had power to grant remedial despatched. There are no clouds upon our the turning plate will drive the shaft legislation caused great excitement here but without the weights in the cars the among the politicians.

decision gives great satisfaction It justifies | Royal Arcanum. the claim of the minority that an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council rom any act or decision of the Legislature of the province, or of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education

This upsets the Manitoba government's ontention that Catholics had no legal status in their schools previous to Confederation. The fact that the Privy Council has partly recommended that the Dominion government should give a grant of some kind to support Manitoba Catholic schools is regarded in some circles with great satisfaction. It assures, they claim, the maintenance of these institutions in the Northwest.

Several prominent politicians. Liberal and Conservative, seen to-day are of the opinion that the decision in the Manitoba school question will percipitate a

News and Notes.

The other day as two well known citizens, one a sea captain, were skating down the St. John river when near Spoon Island they saw ahead of them an animal on the ice. On nearer approach it was found to be dog. The animal was howling dismally. An examination of the cause proved that the dog was frozen fast. He was of shaggy hair and had evidently been wet, and on sitting down on the ice for a few minutes was frozen fast. The animal was quite benumbed with the cold. The two gentlemen got out their pocket knives, and picked around the animal until he got free, when they conducted him to a house on

It was stated in an exchange the other day, as a noteworthy fact, that in Scotland was a family in which were living representatives of five generations. This section can show a similar case, as follows :- Mrs Chas. Boyer, East Florenceville, aged 96 : her daughter, Mrs. Geo. S. Hartley, E. Florenceville, 72: her grand child, Mrs. Geo. F. Street, Perth Centre, 56; her great grand child, Mrs. Geo. Dent, Woodstock, 33; her great great grand child. Nellie Dent, Woodstock, 10. All in the enjoyment of good health. [Carleton Sentinel.

Education. Co-Operation and Fra-

THE PERMANENCE OF THE ROYAL ARCANUM.-EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY JOSEPH A. LANGFITT, P. G R., OF PENN-SYLVANIA, AT A MASS MEETING HELD IN WHEELING, W. VA, DEC. 4, 1894.

Three great ideas, three great principle or systems direct the march of the civilization of the present century. These are education, co-operation and fraternity. They are the lamps that guide the feet of progress. With religion they mark out the conduct of life, and maximize our chances of peace, prosperity, content and happiness here and bereafter. Of religion, it is not mine to speak.

education, surely, nothing need be said this presence. The evidence of it alon with its concomitants of culture refinement and beauty, are here before me to a degree most flattering to your city. In all times past men have recognized the strength co-operation-of union -have seen that the weakness of one adds force to the strength of many, and impotent itself, yet helps to strike the blow that is resistless, or to form the bulwark that is invincible.

And we see this idea or principle of c operation being carried out in and dominat ing all the great enterprises of our time. it is the lever by which the world is moved. In war and in peace, in trade, in commerce. in all departments of finance, in all corporations, co-operation is the main spring. the engine, the motive force-a force that may be used for good or ill-to add to the sun of human happiness, or to increase the sum of human misery, The Royal Arcanum in whose interest

we are met is co-operation, pure and simple -co operation for good and not for evil Its matchless power is controlled and guided by the spirit of Fraternity -s fraternity that heals the sick. lifts the low and binds the broken-a fraternity backed by a co-operation that says, "Brother, Comrade, are you sick or in need? W will help you. Are you weak or enfeebled Lean on our strength. Have you grief We offer our sympathy. Are you impoverished? Here is gold. Have you troubles? We will share them with you. Is your family in distress? We will care for them, and more than this, Brother and Comrad when the grave opens and you leave us a last, when the dream of life is dreamt out be comforted with the thought, that int the home made dark and desolate by you transition, will come three thousand dollars, the fruit of co-operation plucked by the hand of Fraternity and left in the lap of th stricken wife or mother, to hold up her hands in the hour of her sorrowing-s rift in the cloud of care-a rainbow on the darkened sky-a very present help in tim of need against poverty and distress. This is the Royal Arcanum. These are its plans, its objects and its purposes. It has no features that will induce monopolists to get control of its affairs. It was not organized to enrich a few at the expense of many. It was started by men of sound discretion and ripe judgement, with a wel formulated plan of business based upon experience and a profound knowledge of the needs of the time. It had for its foundation, principles that never die-that like the flashing diamond shed their refulgent rays in every direction, principles and purposes which, compared with the cold, hard, selfish laws of old time life insurance companies, are as the sun in all its splendor

to some faint and fading star. Councils scattered over all the United and popularity. At roll call 158,000 men.

in the Reyal Arcanum of which any organi-The re-introduction into politics of the zation must of necessity be proud. We Knitting, Netting, Tatting, Etc. Manitoba school question will undoubted!y have paid out in death benefits over

affect the question of dissolution on account \$29,000,000 that have gone directly into of the importance given to it by the Quebec | the laps of the widows and orphans, of ministers, who are afraid of its effect on deceased members, and every day in the year, as here and there a light goes out, To-day's decision of the judicial committee are dropping into darkaned homes, more In spite of this people will kiss, and will allowing the appeal will undoubtedly lend than ten thousand golden dollars along with neglect a cough which a few doses of another argument to those in the cabinet the richest sympathy, the kindliest help Hawker's balsam of tolu and wild cherry

tized, and ably, honestly and promptly organs, hor zon. All possible doubts of our success your vest pocket, it cures cold in the head as an order are now mere memories. Time, in a few hours, There is more interest in many quarters | that tests and tries all things in its crucible, | For toothache, rub the gums with Dr. From the Swiss meteorological records over the government's action as to a general tries them and works them pure, has Manning's german remedy. It will give

school case, but in clerical circles the the permanence and benificence of the The fear of increasing assessments,

> by some to threaten orders like claimed number of assessments, depends, we all know, upon the average age of the members, and experience has shown that in every well and honestly managed association or company, there comes a time when the average age, and consequently the number of assessments, becomes stationary, and remains fixed and determined; that is to say, whenever the total number of years of those who drop out by death or otherwise, equals the total increase in years of those remaining in the association, plus the total number of years of those who come in within any given period, then the number of assessments will not increase thereafter. The statistics of leading life insurance ompanies of this country and Europe show beyond all question that the average death rate in no association on the plane of the Royal Arcanum will ever exceed a fraction over one per cent., and this will always enable our members to keep in good standing at a total expense of less than one half the cost in an ordinary life insurance company, for a policy similar in amount to the Royal Arcanum Benefit Certificate, but otherwise greatly inferior and lacking all the benefits and advantages of mutual sympathy, help and support.

To illustrate, in the former, the policy holders never meet socially or fraternally. In the latter both. In the one, sickness and distress bring to you nothing from the company, in the other a brother sits by your bedside with sympathy and substance to help you. Fail to pay in the one through misfortune or illness and your policy is cancelled forthwith; fail for the same cause in the Royal Arcanum and your brethren pay your assessments and keep you in good standing, and so on down a long list of contrasts that inure always to the dvantage of this Order.

And this I say not in disparagement of nsurauce companies, which I believe to be of immense and growing service to the people, but rather to show by comparison with the best, that for security, cheapness and general advantages this Order stands to-day, optimus maximus, the heat and reatest.

The Royal Arcanum, organized in 1877, s not yet tottering with the weight of years. The wailings of insurance companies foretelling the decay and death of all benevolent associations are on the same plane and equally reliable with the prophesies of Mother Shipton. There are nutual co-operative associations alive and vigorous to-day that are more than eight hundred years old. There are hundreds in their second, third and fourth centuries. and so far as we know among modern orders, as in the case of the Odd Fellows. eighty years old, or the Forresters, sixty years old, and the like, the death rate has never been so high as to endanger their stability, never even reached one per cent. of the membership per annum.

In Masonry, where no medical examinaon is required, the mortality rate for enturies has not materially increased, and so the evidence might be cumulated, if ecessary, until the most skeptical, doubting Thomas must grant to the Royal Arcanum that its days shall be long in the land, and that centuries yet to come shall witness, n a scale unparalleled in this, its noble, nselfish and charitable work.

In olden Greece when a man died his riends, before the burial, would place an bolus, or small coin, uu ler his tongue. This was to pay toll to Charon, the great errymen, who for this penny would carry him over the river Styx to the Elysian fields beyond.

We can smile to-day at this vain and olish superstition of the past. To-day, we are a practical people, enlightened and enevolent. In the Royal Arcanum, when a man dies, his friends and brethren send in each one his obolus, less than two cents per member, and as the tiny rills unite to nake the rushing river, so these little coins rom loving hands foot up the magnificent sum of three thousand dollars, magnificent for the purpose it subserves, to stand between the helplessness of our loved ones and the selfishness of the world.

We, who are in the Royal Arcanum, love t for the good it has done, the principles teaches and the religion of its humanity. In its name we invite you who are eligible: to link yourselves in this grand brothernood. We know of no one who has everregretted his membership. We believe that you would not. The wise man is the one who profits by the experience of others. The Royal Arcanum is past the experinental stage. It has deserved success and won it. Without one backward step or glance it has pushed grandly to the front, and zeasful and faithful in all things and to all it has conquered the admiration and esteem of men until to-day as Aaron said of Tamora, it-

"Climbeth to the Olympus' top, Safe out of Fortnne's shot; and sits aloft, Secure of thunders crack or lighting flish, Advanced above pale Eavy's threatening reach."

The Delineator.

The Delineator for March is the great Spring Number, and in our opinion is the finest issue of this popular magazine that has yet been published. All the Departments are unusually well filled, and the fashions have an increased value through being the first authoritative pronouncement of the Spring modes. The chief feature of the literary matter is a most comprehensive: chapter on cards their uses and etiquette, by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, this being the first of a series entitled the Social Code. There is also a very interesting first articles on the Experiences of Life at a Training School for Nurses, with an introduction by Mrs. Frederic Rhinelander Jones. The Royal Arcanum is young, vigorous as a Musician is the subject of a "Conversaand healthy. The Supreme Council, 20 tion' between Edith M. Thomas and Dr. by the Dominion's legal agent that the Grand Councils, and 1,600 Subordinate S. R. Elliot, to which is appended a delightfal bit of verse by Miss Thomas. Mrs. States and Canada, attest its energy, growth | Carrie M. Dearborn, ex-principal of the Boston Cooking School, writes of the teach-This is equivalent to an order on the the flower of communities, answer to their ing of Cookery as an employment for Governor General in Council to hear the names, making with their families almost Women, and Josephine Adams Rathbone of appeal of the Roman Catholic minority from a million souls directly and personally A Girl's Lite and Workat the University of interested in its welfare and prosperity. Michigan. Mrs. Longstreet has an instruc-These men maintain their membership in tive paper on the Care of the Hands and the order at an average cost of about seven | Feet. Mrs. Maude C. Murray contributes. cents per day, and they pay this simple sum another chapter to her interesting series on first-to provide a fund to succor and the Relations of Mother and Son, and Mrs. The first step, if the appeal to Ottawa protect the families of their deceased Witherspoon continues her entertaining brethren, and second-because they realize gossip in Around the Tea-Table. Pleasur--a pleasing thought-that what they are able and profitable employment is tound in thus doing for the dependants of their dead Burnt Work-H. K. Forbes, Venetian Iron brethren, the members will one day do Work-J. Harry Adams, and Crepe and for their families when they have crossed Tissue Papers-Tillie Roome Littell. The the dark river and solved the royal secret housewife will find much of value in the care of Silver, Cookery for the month and We have secured a class of membership hints on serving Lemons, and the fancy worker will appreciate the new designs in

> "Thou shalt not kiss" is the mandment laid down by the health convention as a means of preventing consumption.

Public speakers and singers cannot afford Our organization is most complete, well to be without Hawker's baisam. It removes officered, the business thoroughly systema- hoarseness and heals the irritated vocal

Carry a box of Hawker's catarrh cure in