

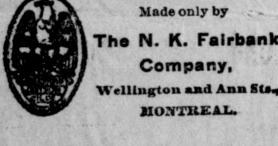
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Know and get the best. Cottolene, the new vegetable shortening, has won a wide and wonderful popularity. At its introduction it was submitted to expert chemists, prominent physicians and famous cooks. All of these pronounced

a natural, healthful and acceptable food-product, better than lard for

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50 YEARS For the Last 50 Years Cough

Medicines have been coming in and dying out, but during all this time..... SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND It may be said that an interterence

Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and most Grocerymen sell it.

ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS. | appeal to Ottawa against a manifest



TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894. The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses alled to Section 19 of the Timber Regulatio which reads as follows ;—
"19 No Spruce or Pire trees shall be cut

by any Licensee 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 future, the provisions of this section will be rigidl

Farm for

The subscriber offers for sale his farm at Napan, well known as the late John Bremner farm, which centains 100 acres more or less of land under cultivation and well watered, besides about 100 acres additional well wooded with pulp wood, cedar and firewood. offers a fine market for its products. dition and the portion under grass will cut about fifty tons of hay this season, besides the usual mixed crops, for which it is well suited. It has a The district school is located on the property, and there is a church and also a blacksmith shop within a mile. There is a cedar bog on the farm

and mussel mud in the river in front of it, which offer an exceptional privilege for obtaining fertilizing matter. Apply to THOMAS TRAER, action

FOR SALE.

Four Plows, one Mowing Machine. Apply at th

or atJ. B. SNOWBALL'S Offi

IMPROVED PREMISES

Just arrived and on Sale at Roger Flanagan's that Mr. Adams was losing his hold

Wall Papers, Window Shades, Dry Goods. Ready Made, Clothing, Genta' Furnishings Hats, Caps

Boots, Shoes &c. &c. Also a choice lot of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS FLANAGAN, ST. JOHN STREET CHATHAM

PROFESSOR LEICESTER. organist of St. Luke's church, professor of the PIANO, ORGAN, VOICE PRODUCTION

and whose pupils have taken the highest honors including the Bronze Medal and Sterndale Bennett Scholarship Royal Academy of music, LONDON, ENGLAND. FOR TERMS, APPLY AT RESIDENCE, QUEEN ST

Shanty, Camp and Boat Stove.

[From Miramichi Advance of Oct 11.] Mr George Marquis of Chatham will be looked upon as a benefactor of smelt fishermen, sportsmen and others who may have the good fortune to pro and others who may have the good fortune to pro-cure stoves of the new pattern designed by him the first sample of which was put together at his well known shop at Chatham on Tuesday afternoon and shipped yesterday to Neguac It is to be used in a voose-shooter's camp at Tabusintac and for that purpose as well as for heating and cooking in smelt-fishermen's shanties it is just the thing It is about 20 inches long, 14 inches from front to back and the same from bottom to top The bottom, top, door and dampers, etc are of cast iron and the sides and ends are composed of a sheet of 16 gauge sheet steel It will hold nearly twice as much wood as a star stove while owing to a new and peculiar form adopted in the bottom, it will burn either a small or large quantity of fuel, as may be desired It may also be fitted to burn coal There is a draft for forcing the fire and a damper for lessening the heat at will The top has two pot-holes and these may, by the removal of the dividing centre-piece, which is of the usual form, be converted into an oblong hole for a big beiler or oblong pan Alto-gether, the new shanty-stove seems to meet a ement that is more than local, and the cost, places it within almost everbody's ability to buy Marquis has just begun to fill orders, and i will te well for those who intend to fish smelts during the coming winter, as well as sportsmen and gunners who want to be comfortable and, at the same time, have a stove on which they can do

FISH!

Never say you can't get fresh fish in town and that they are all exported. We are offering at retail FRESH SALMON, MACKEREL, SMELTS, SHAD, It is not because the employer holds EELS, CODFISH, BASS ETC. Telephone orders will be attended to promptly. W. S. LOGGIE CO, LTD

Miramichi Advance.

which are ordered.

did not know its own mind in the

matter until a very short time-not

more than a week -before the decision

to have another session was announced.

and that the secret, even then, was well

kept. It is equally evident that the

chief reason why a session, instead of

a dissolution has been determined upon,

was the necessity of preventing the

Liberals from reaping the advantage

they were planning to secure in con-

nection with the Manitoba school

question. The anomalous politica

situation which this question has

created arises out of the temporizing

policy pursued by the government

when it was first presented to them in

behalf of the minority in Manitoba.

with provincial autonomy was involved

and that was the reason why the

expedient of reference to the judicial

committee of the Imperial Privy Coun-

cil was resorted to : still the right of

violation of Manitoba's constitution-

so plainly provided in that constitution

-seemed so clear, that true statesman-

which the country would have justified,

el to endorse. The assumption of the

responsibility that was then evaded.

off, found the government in a much

was unavoidable. It was a duty that could

sponsible statesmen, they were forced,

as politicians, to abandon the intended

elections, in order that they might force

their opponents to came into parlia-

ment and take the responsibility of

The government, therefore, has act

ed wisely in deciding to have a session

Hon. Mr. Adams' False Friend

It is said that imitation is the most

VANCE ought to be congratulated on

our local contemporary's surrender in

the matter of Hon. Mr. Adams

political standing in Northumberland.

find language sufficiently strong and

the impression that there was no

foundation for our statements. The

only a few persons, who were elegantly

designated "Northumberland hogs,"

etc. Now, however, the World en-

deavors to come around to the AD-

VANCE'S view of the situation. It said.

Mr. Adams knows, also, that he ha

incurred the opposition of the most in-

fluential men in the County who support

ed him four years ago, large employers of labor, men who carry hundreds of votes

in the hollow of their hands, men who are

in favor of the government and not in

favor of Mr. Mitchell. How he can be

elected in face of this opposition-an op-

position personal to himself-is hard to

know that his candidature will imperil

With a candidate who would be ac-

ceptable to the men who united to send

Mr. Adams to parliament four years ago,

supported cordially by Mr. Adams, the

party would be sure of carrying the

We believe that the World is great-

mistaken in its opinion that any man

or number of men in Northumberland

'carry hundreds of votes in the hollow

"of their hands," It is not, however,

to be wondered at that a paper whose

opinion of the majority of a constitu-

ency's voters is that they are "hogs,"

the independent people of the County to

think and act alike and together. The

representation of the County is a common

interest. It affects the rich and poor,

him, it is natural to assume that the

all, the interests of each are identical.

the vote of the employed "in the

His most sanguine friend

the government's hold on the County.

on Saturday :-

the last election.

rather than a dissolution.

more disadvantageous position

plaining why Mr. Adams' has lost the support of the employers and employed A Parliamentry Session. who elected him in 1891. Well, we don't blame it for not taking every-The uncertainity is over at last, and thing back at once. By and bye, it the Parliament of Canada is summoned will reproduce the ADVANCE's stateto meet on Thursday, 18th April. The ment of reasons for defections in the fact shows that the proverbial uncertainty of all things human applies especial-Adams ranks, just as if they were ly to matters political. The majority original on its part. of the people, doubtless, expected an election rather than a session, and were justified in doing so, particularly by the ago as it is now! Had it then joined

in the same way.

What a pity it is that the World wa not as candid with Mr. Adams months actions of the ministers who encouraged the ADVANCE in pointing out his their followers in many constituencies short-comings instead of defending to hold conventions and nominate them | them and abusing us, he might have and other members of their party, as if heeded the warning and so changed his able to the cause which led the World to the general elections were imminent, course as to have, ere now, recovered publish its long-suspended editorial the Liberals, of course, doing the same his lost ground. For the World, howon their side. We, therefore, have in ever, to defend and encourage him in Canada, at the present time, about a things which have alienated his former undred candidates nominated on both supporters, and now to suddenly turn sides for an election to fill imaginary upon him, can hardly be viewed as the vacancies in a legislative body which is act of a friendly critic. In fact, the already complete with the exception of World suddenly turns traitor and three vacant seats, the elections to fill attacks Mr. Adams, while it has all along been his partner and supporter It is evident that the Government in the sins of omission and commission for which he is condemned.

Escuminae and the Proposed Break-

water. Mr. Lewis' letter in another column ous to Point Escuminac, and the outline he gives of their past history, are very interesting as well as suggestive. the facts stated show the urgent necessity of the breakwater that has been so long proposed and which some of our short-sighted public men ha though it advantageous to discourage. With a shelter harbor at Point Escuminae, which could be provided by \$40,000 or \$50,000 breakwater, the fisheries in that vicinity could be greaty developed and the business of many of our merchants profitably extended. Mr. Lewis' letter throws much needed light on the subject, and shows how untenable is the ground occupied by those who would abandon the break-

Election Promises all off.

Several voters have presented to us th ship ought to have led Sir John question as to whether-having been Thompson to assume a responsibility induced to promise their votes to either of the Dominion candidates who have and parliament would have been obliglate been canvassing the county or to their personal or political friends for them,-they are bound by their premises, in view of the fact that there is not to be and which could now no longer be put an election, as it was understood there would be, but a session of parliament.

We have always counselled voters to dealing with it; because there is no refrain from committing themselves to doubt that they intended to disolve any candidate at any time, save for good parliament. But to have a general reason, and it is fortunate for all the constituencies that there cannot be any election after making a remedial order question but that the fact of a session upon Manitoba, without being in a being held, instead of an election. position to force the Opposition to the effect of disolving all promises that define their attitude on the question, were made with the view that there would would give the latter a great strategic be an election before a session.

advantage. The issuing of the order are cancelled, and it will be the duty be no longer be delayed by the advisers the political organizations, on both sides, of his Excellency. That being done by to make nominations, de nova, when dissolution is pending, or parliament is the ministers in their capacity as re-

In most cases, it may be assumed that the straight party candidates selected during the late fiasco will be again chosen, but every voter will be free to act for himself, and as if he had made no promise either approving or condemning their up to the time when a session was order-

The principle involved is that the professional politicians who are supposed to be candidates, to manage conventions and political associations, enjoy the confidence of political leaders, and, generally, act as Roman directors of party affairs, cannot commit. premises of votes by assuming that an the World were of any value, the ADelection was pending. The election being declared off, promises and nominations for it are also off. The possibilities of the situation are that the pending session may develop entirely new political conditions. A few months ago, when we intimated changing the attitude of constituents toward their representatives or their upon the County, and gave our reasons party. How absurd, therefore, it would be to assume that voters should for so stating, the World could hardly free to cast their ballots in accordance with their views of a condition of politics coarse in which to convey to the public which did not appear when they were made to believe that an election was to be held on the issues existing before the coming sentiments represented by the ADVANCE session was announced were, according to the World, those of

Fiat Justitia A correspondent "Justice," presents the view of many fair-minded persons in Chatham and its vicinity respecting the charges that have been made before Local Government against the Police Magistrate of Chatham. While gentleman is to be congratulated on having so loyal and respectable a defender as the clergyman who made the St. John Sun a court of acquittal in his behalf, it can hardly be expected that the Govern ment will undertake to decide the matter so summarily. Justice to the official charged and also to the gentlemen have taken the responsibility, and apparently incurred the displeasure of a whole prohibition convention because they have made charges, can only be satisfied thorough and impartial enquiry. not a question of the Scott Act at all that County by as large a majority as it did at | is at issue, but the honesty, and judicial integrity of a police magistrate. If facts to sustain the charges can be proved, no clergyman ought to interpose, by intimidation or otherwise, to prevent their disclosure, while everybody will hope that there is a mistake somewhere, and that they are not susceptible of proof. It may, meantime, be assumed that a public enquiry will be ordered, that it will be fairly conducted, and a decision based on should further insult them. The World the facts, as disclosed by proper evidence, ought to understand that it is natural for arrived at. It is hardly right, therefore, for even a clergyman to try the case in the interim. In fact, it does not seem that much has been accomplished for either the accused magistrate or his defenders out of court by interfering with it. If the two Acts of 1890, aforesaid . the employer and employed alike, and their idea was to prejudice the public if "the large employers of labor" find it | mind, they have, perhaps, succeeded, but necessary to oppose a representative or they have done so by perverting the a candidate after they have supported facts. It may be supposed that if anyone. save a clergyman, were to discuss a case employed will do the same thing, for that was sub judice, assailing the motives of the accusers, even by misrepresenting precisely the same reasons-for, after them and their case and practically proclaiming the accused innocent, there would be a great outcry, but the public tion embodied in the two Acts of 1890, has become so accustomed to that kind aforesaid, shall be supplemented by a hollow of his hand," but because there of thing in certain quarters that it comes Provincial Act, or Acts, which will restore

est which influences both in acting it is none the less an outrage notions of right and wrong

The World appears incapable of ex-"Idiocy and Fray The World appeared to have "broken loose" on Saturday. It sailed from the Revising Barrister editorially, saving "he must have been hoodwinked by some public nuisance into making this senseless change," said change involving "idiocy," etc. Then, through a correspondent, it attacked the"new revised lists for Chatham and other parishes," meaning, doubtless. the Dominion electoral lists, as there are no other "new revised lists" in existence. The correspondent says "the present lists are a disgrace," etc. We have not yet seen the lists referred to, but hope they are not so bad as represented. It may be, perhaps, that the whole trouble is trace-

> the County. The Manitoba School Question

against its former friend, the M. P. fer

Ottawa, March 21. - The Cabinet met this afternoon at 3 o'clock, all the Ministers being present, except Sir Frank Smith, Hons. Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Patterson, His Excellency was in attendance, and signed the remedial order on Manitoba. which is as follows :

At the Government House at Ottawa, Thursday, the 21st day of March, 1895 present. His Excellency the Governor-

Whereas, On the 26th day of November 1892 a petition by way of appeal, under on the subject of the fisheries contigu- the provision of Section 22, of chapter 3 of the acts of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the 33rd year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled: "An act to amend and continue the act 32-33 Victoria, Without laying much stress upon it, chapter 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba"-(commonly called the Manitob Act) and continued by "The British North America Act of 1871," was presented Excellency, the Governor-General Canada in Council, by and on behalf the Roman Catholic minority of Majesty's subjects, in the Province Manitoba, which petition, among other things, alleged in effect that by certain Acts of the Legislature of the Province Manitoba, passed after the union and by an Act passed by the said Legislature the forty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, Chapter four, which may be cited as "The Manitoba School Act," and by the Acts amending the same, the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba acquired the rights and privileges in relation to education thereby conferred upon them, including the right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided by said statutes, the right to a proportionate share of any grant made out of the public funds for the purpose education, and the right of exemption of such members of the Roman Catholic Church as contribute to such Roman Catholic schools from all payments contributions to the support of any other

That subsequently in the 53rd year of Her Majesty's reign two statutes were passed by the Legislature of the province of Manitoba relating to education, which statutes same into force on the first day of May. 1890, and are intituled respectively "An Act respecting the Department of education," and "An Act respecting public schools." and that the effect of the two las named statutes was to repeal the previous acts of the Province of Manitoba in relation It follows, also, that nominations made to education and to deprive the Roman Catholic minority of the rights and privileges which it had acquired under such previous statutes :

And by the said petition the said Roman Catholic minority prayed, among other things, that it might be declared that the said last mentioned acts did affect the rights and privileges of the said Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education :

That it might be declared that to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council it seems requisite that the provisions of the Statutes in force in the Province of Manishould be re-enacted in so far at least as may Catholics the rank and file of the electorate under equip, manage, conduct and support their schools in the manner provided for by said statutes; to secure to them their proportionate share of any grant made out of the public funds for the purpose of education, and to relieve such members of the Roman Catholie Church as contribute to such Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools : or that the said Act of 1890 should be so modified or amended as to effect such purposes: and that such further or other declaration or order might be made as to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council should under the circumstances seem proper, and that such directions might be given, provisions made and all things done in the premises for the purpose of affording relief to the said Roman Catholic minority in the said Province as to His Excellency-in-Council might seem meet;

And whereas the 26th day of February, 1895, having been appointed for the hearing of the said appeal, and the same coming on to be heard on that day, and on the 5th, 6th, and 7th days ot March, 1895, in the presence of counsel for the petitioners (the said Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in the Province of Manitoba) and as well for the province of Manitoba. upon reading the said petition and the statutes therein referred to, and upon hearing what was alleged by counsel on both sides. His Excellency the Governor-Generalin Council was pleased to order and adjudge and it is hereby ordered and adjudged that the said appeal be and the same is be reby silowed in so far as it relates to rights acquired by the said Roman Catholic minority under legislation of the Province of Manitoba, passed subsequent to the union of that Province with the Dominion of Canada, and His Excellency the Governor-Generalin Council was pleased to adjudge and declare and it is hereby adjudged and declared that by the two acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba on the first day of May, 1890, intituled respectively "An Act respecting the Department of Education," and "An Act respecting public schools," the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority of the said Province in relation to education prior to the 1st day of May, I890, have been affected by depriving the Roman Catholic

minority of the following rights and privileges which previous to and until the 1st day of May, 1890, such minority had, viz : (a) The right to build maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided for by the said statutes, which were repealed by

any grant made out of the public funds for the purpose of education. (c) The right of exemption of such Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other | the old and the new school system." And His Excellency the Governor General in-Council was further pleased to declare and decide, and it is bereby declared, that

it seems requisite that the system of educa-

rights and privileges of which such minority has been so deprived as aforesaid, and consent to no compromise. which will modify the said acts of 1890 so far, and so far only, as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions restoring the rights and privileges in paragraphs (a), (b)

and (c), hereinbefore mentioned. Whereof the Lieut, Governor of Province of Manitoba for the time being and the Legislature of the said Province and all persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves

> JOHN J. MCGEE, (Signed) Clerk of the Privy Council.

General in Council the committee of the Dominion Privy Council say :-The Committee desires to add that their Lordships of the Judicial Committee state

in their judgment :

"Bearing in mind the circumstances which existed in 1870 it does not appear to their Lordships an extravagant notion that in creating a Legislature for the Province with limited powers it should have been thought expedient in case either Catholics or Protestants became preponderant and rights which had come into existence under different circumstances were interfered with, to give the Dominion Parliament power to legislate upon matters of education so far as was necessary to protect the Protestant or Catholic minority, as the case might be."

In the opinion of the Committee the Manitoba Act, as construed in regard to the present case by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, so clearly points to a duty devolving upon Your-Excellency-in-Council that no course was open consistent with both the letter and the spirit of the constitution other than that recommended. To dismiss this appeal or grant a smaller measure of relief would be not only to deny to the Roman Catholic minority rights substantially guaranteed to them under the constitution of Canada but in truth such a course might involve Excellency in Council that this provision of the constitution for the protection of the rights of certain of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba should not in any case be acted upon, and further the Committee do not perceive on what principle consistent with a declaration that effect is not to be given to this appeal, the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority in Quebec or Ontario could make the corresponding provision of section 93 the B. N. A. Act in case of any provincial act or decision affecting their rights or privileges. If Your Excellency should see fit to approve of the foregoing recommendation the committee desires to state that it follows that refusal or neglect on the part of the Legislature of Manitoba to enact remedial legislation. which to Your Excellency in Council seems requisite, will confer upon Parliament authority to pass such a law. In this connection it was urged by counsel on behalf of the Province that should Parliament legislate under these circumstances its enactment would be absolute and rrevocable so far as both Parliament and the Provincial Legislature are concerned. The committee without necessarily adopting this view, observes that section 22 of the Manitoba Act may admit of that constructtion. The committee, therefore, recommend that the Provincial Legislature be requested to consider whether its action upon the decision of Your Excellency-in-Council

hereinbefore stated, recommend that

Excellency-in-Council do make an order

effect set forth in the draft order hereunto

Winnipeg, March 22.-Everybody

council's decision, becomes vested

supreme authority to deal with the matter.

and the jurisdiction passes from the pro-

case, and nothing else is talked

Your Excellency-in-Council should

in Manitoba

should be permitted to be such as while refusing to redress a grievance which the difficult question." highest court in the Empire has declared to exist may compel Parliament to give the relief of which under the constitution the Provincial Legislature is the proper and primary source, thereby, according to this view, permanently divesting itself in a very large measure of its authority and so establishing

in the province an educational system which no matter what changes may take place in the circumstances of the country or the people cannot be altered or repealed by any Legislative body in Canada. The committee further, and for the reason pleased to approve of this report. Your

annexed and that a copy of the report cerned, but I must confess that it has totally altered my position. When I read telegraphic report of the Judicial Honor the Lieut. Governor of Manitoba for and the provincial Legislature, also that a PREMIER GREENWAY OF MANITOBA TALKS. Winnipeg is now engaged privately and through the newspapers giving their views and opinions on the remedial order in the Premier Greenway was seen by your correspondent to day, but wanted to wait until the order came before he gave an official interview. The premier, in reply to the question, admitted that if the provincial government refuses to do anything and submits that reply to Ottawa, then the dominion parliament, according to the privy

vincial government altogether; but, added Mr. Greenway significantly, "The dominion parliament has not passed an act yet." The correspondent then put this question: "Supposing the dominion parliament passes an act restoring to Catholics their former rights, and that on an appeal to the country, the liberals are elected to power, it would seem that, according to the late decision of the privy council, the dominion parliament would not have power to repeal the act so passed by the Bowell government."

"Yes: they would consider it a part the constitution," said the premier : that has nothing to do with us. Manitoba can repeal her acts if the government Manitoba cousiders it advisable to do so." The correspondent then asked; the government entertain the idea of a

The premier answered there is nothing proposition. The dominion government has "We wish you to do so and so evidently there is no room for a suggestion Acceptance or rejection is all that is necessary." If the Bowell ministry find Manitoba determined not to entertain the terms of the order, they may possibly modify them before going to extremes and passing the act. That is to say, they may send up another order; really one can't say what they will do down there. Per haps they have no idea themselves."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF MANITOBA Attorney General Sifton was asked "What do you think of the remedial

"We expected that if the remedial order was made it would probably be such as to direct the restoration of those privileges that were taken away from the Catholics by the legislation of the local government in 1890. The fact that the order has been made makes it a straight issue now between "Suppose the dominion parliament passes | the hands of the Provincial Assembly."

that order and makes it law.?" "The dominion parliament has no jurisdiction until we make our decision." "When will that decision be given ?" "Can't say, I'm sure." NO COMPROMISE.

WHAT WAS PROMISED BY "YELLOW" MARTIN.

R. P. Roblin, ex-leader of the opposition in the Manitoba legislature, made statement: "I believe the remedial order is right and just, irrespective of its effect on politicial parties. I had to do with many matters and things connected with the Greenway government in their early history. accompanied Joseph Martin and J. W. Dafoo, now editor of the Montreal Herald, to a meeting at St. Francois Xavier, where Mr. Burke was appealing to the electorate for his return. We were authorized by Greenway and the leaders of the liberal In their recommendation, to the Governor party to say to the French and Roman Catholic people of that division that if they would vote for our candidate, Mr. Francis, who was an Englishman and a Pretestant, and against Mr. Burke, who was a Frenchman and a Roman Catholic, that their schools and language would not be interfered with. Mr. Martin made this pledge. The people took his word, elected the Englishman and Protestant and defeated the Frenchman and Catholic. The Harrison government was thereby defeated. Mr. Greenway being called upon to take office. Now with these I think any just man cannot help but think that the people who have been treated so unjustly deserve redress." MR. EWART'S VIEW OF IT.

> John Ewart, Q. C., who appeared for the Catholics before the privy council, in an interview last evening was asked : "Suppose that the Dominion parliament passes a law and Manitoba refused to recognize it ?" "If Manituba refused to recognize the sunshine," responded Mr. Ewart, "it would be nothing but a childish performance. If Manitoba refuses to recognize Dominion legislation upon a subject within the jurisdiction of parliament, it would have no more effect upon the law than upon the sunshine. Sunshine and dominion laws require no recognition from any body or "Do you observe that a Montreal lawyer

is said to have stated that the New Brunswick minority has as strong and probably stronger case than the Manitoba minority "Yes," was the reply, "that is one of the study of teratology. union or after it, and the Dominion government has not therefore, according to the constitution, any jurisdiction with reference to education in that province: no rights were ever interfered with in New Brunswick. It is absurd, therefore, to say that the New Brunswick minority have as strong a case as the Manitoba minority. The New Brunswick minority had no case at all, as was held by the same privy council that declared that | those of mothers over 30. Manitoba had."

The Ottawa Free Press (Liberal) says : "The text of the order passed by the Govrnor-General-in Council with reference the Manitoba School, has been made public by the Governments.

Council to follow in dealing with the case. as has already been pointed out. That has been done with a great deal of ability and skill, the hand of a good lawyer being evident in the document. There is no flaw in it, and no weak point. It has now simply to be seen whether the decision the Governor-General-in-Council will 'duly executed.' Until this is known the subject may well be left in peace without external agitation to further complicate a

Winnipeg, March 24.-In the scores interviews which have appeared, none have the effect or carried weight as that given by Hugh John Mac-Donald, son of the late Conservative chieftain and ex-member for Winnipeg, Mr. MacDonald is so generally respected here that his dispassionate and statesmanlike atterances have done much to promote a

As is well known in and out of Parlianent. Mr. MacDonald strongly favored national schools. Asked if the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had changed his opinions in any espect, Mr. MacDonald replied as follows: "No. not in so far as the religious merits

of national and separate schools are con-

Committee of the Privy Council I considered my position, but when I read the full report the judgment I was compelled most unwillingly to admit that the ground had sunk from under me, leaving me no foothold. Winnipeg, as representing the Roman It is only fair to myself to say that when I Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects | was in the House of Commons, and in fact | is in service, connection to the wheels up to the time that I read the verbatim account of what took place before the Privy Council I was under the impression that the bill passed on Mr. Blake's resolution giving the Government of the day power to refer educational questions to the courts for decision referred only to questions of law, and I thought that no matter what the judgment of the Privy Council might be on the question of law the Governor in-Council had to determine the question of fact. On reading the judgment of the Committee, however, and referring to the Hausard I found that the act went much further than I believed and gave the Government power to refer nestions, not only of law but also of fact, to the courts; that in pursuance of this ower they had actually referred the whole natter to the courts for decision and that the Judicial committee in their judgment had found not only that the Roman Catholic minority had a right under the terms of the British North America Act to apply to the Governor-General-in-Council for remedial hemorrhage during the cold stage of a plation. legislation but also that they, the Roman paroxysm. Catholic minority, had sustained a serious injury by the passage of the Manitoba School Act of 1890. Such being the case I do not see what course was open to the Government of Canada, composed as it is of honorable men, than to carry out the judgment of the court unless, indeed, they were willing to violate the constitution and to take the position of saying to the Roman Catholics; 'It is very true that the highest court of appeal to which a British Colonist can go has decided that you have sustained an injury of a grave nature and that you have a right to redress, but not withstanding this, we intend to go on the principle that

might is right and to refuse to make any move in the matter at all.' As I have stated before I have arrived at this conclusion most unwillingly and with great hesitation, but as a loyal British subject I see no course and to take my medicine like a man, no electrolysis. The prepared wire matter how unpalatable it may be. When the earlier decision, I mean that in Barrett vs. the City of Winnipeg, was given, I took the ground that our Roman Catholic citizens were bound to abide faithfully by it. and now that the boot is on the other leg and that they have come out victorious am certainly not going to whine about it or refuse to recognize the force of a judgment which I would have insisted to the utmost my power on their recognizing, had it been in favor of the views which I have "What course do you think will be

adopted by the Provincial Government?" "I really am not in confidence with Mr. Greenway or his colleagues, but I trust that in this matter they will be actuated by the spirit of patriotism and will go as far as they conscientiously can to meet the judgment of the Judicial Committee, nave no doubt that they may score a party triumph by appealing to the religious bigotry and to the very strong feeling in National schools which undoubtedly prevails in this Province, but knowing several of them intimately as I do, I am by no means without hope that they will on this occasion rise superior to the temptation to adopt this course and will take steps which will not render it necessary for the Parliament of this metal takes fire on contact with Lodge of Pennsylvania was known far Canada to enact remedial legislation, and water its presence in places where gas and wide for the excellencies of and by so doing take the control of educational matters, to a certain extent at least, out of

Winnipeg, March 25 :- Greenway and all his ministers delcare they will resist to the bitter end the restoration of separate schools. Excitement is intense.

their flocks to never give up the fight. Orangemen are taking a hand. Major Stewart Mulvrey, grand master of the orangemen, said in an interview : "It cost Canada eight million dollars to subdue the parts of copper to 6 parts of antimony, half-breeds on the banks of the Saskatchewan in 1885. How many millions will it take to make slaves of the people of Maniteba

subjecting them to the Catholic A few who foresee consequences are irging moderation, but the spirit of faction so herce that their counsels are unheeded. The Manitoba Legislature is awaiting the receipt of the order, which is expected to arrive from Ottawa to-day. Without doubt the Legislature will refuse to obey it by an

overwhelming majority. Then will come

pen conflict between the Provincial and

Dominion governments. Montreal, March 25 :- In his sermon resterday Rev. J. Edgar Hill, of Calvary Congregational church, said in regard to the Manitoba school question. "If the minority have a grievance and the majority refuses to redress that grievance ultimately it will be worse for the majority."

If you suffer with neuralgia, bathe the parts freely with hot water and then apply Dr. Manning's german remedy, which is an infallible cure for this complaint. Only a cold in the head, neglected, pro-

duces catarrh. Only twenty-five cents invested in Hawker's catarrh cure will some loss. effect a speedy cure. Try it. A dull sick headache in the morning

with a feeling of nausea will be promptly relieved by a dose of Hawker's liver pills.

Scientific Miscellany.

AN INCUBATOR FOR HATCHING MONSTROSI TIES-AN EFFECT OF EARLY MARRIAGE -DUAL EXISTENCE-EYE MALARIA-ELECTRIC PIPE THAWING-REGELATION OF ICE AND WELDING OF IRON THE SAME PHENOMENON.

An incubator for hatching hen's eggs under reduced atmospheric pressure has girls, the mistress of the house and her been devised by Prof. C. Giacomini, an four children were killed. All but four Italian embryologist, who expects the apparatus to prove a valuable aid in the many instances of lack of knowledge of the | in the early days of development incites situation. New Brunswick never had a various monstrosities, besides retarding separate school system either before the growth, but in later stages embryos are by fire Friday, from a defective flue. The killed unless oxygen is added to counteract the effects of the rarefied air.

In a comparison of several thousand cases, Dr. Korosi, of Buda Pesth, finds the propertion of deaths from weakly constitutions, or maladies traceable to the mother, to be twice as great among children of mothers under 20 as among

A case of double brain action of much apparent significance has been recorded by Mr. L. C. Bruce in Brain. In one condition the patient spoke in English, in prisonment. On April 20, 1894, Mr. the other his language was Welsh. "There was but one course for the his English period he was the subject of Hovas government of the whole of the chronic mania. He was right-handed, Southern part of the island of Madagascar showed fair intelligence, and remembered clearly the events of previous English of the repeated protests of the French periods, but had no recollection of the President and the French colony generaloccurrences of the Welsh portion of his ly. existence. He wrote by preference with his right hand, in the usual way : but on request would write with his left hand, in that case producing mirror writing-that is, traversing the paper from right to left. When in his Welsh stage, however, he was left-handed and the subject of dementia. His speech was almost unintelligible, but was all in Welsh so far as could be understood, and he had no idea of English. His mental and physical conditions altogether were the reverse of what they were in the English stage. These observations convince Mr. Bruce that the right and left hemispheres of the cerebrum are capable of independent action, each controlling the person's thought and existence during its active period, and alone receiving the mental

impressions of that period. Since last August gas engines have been used at Desden to drive street cars on a line about 3 miles long. The engine, which is placed under one of the seats, is of 9 horse power, and has two cylinders, the ignition being effected by electricity. The gas is stored under a pressure of 120 pounds per square inch in three cylinders. each having a capacity of 33} cubic feet. The engine is not stopped while the car being made through movable clutches, which can be manipul ted to stop or reverse the car. A speed of 9 miles an The efforts of the soldiers will no longer hour can be attained with a car carrying be confined to the degraded and poor, 36 passengers, the cost per car mile being about 15 cents, with gas at \$1.00 per 1000

It is now a well recognized fact, states a medical journal, that the structures of the eye, especially the cornea and conjunctiva, are subject to malarial affections. periodical in character, differing from the usual affections of these parts, but involving actual tissue change, and amenable te quinine or other antimalarial treatment. Some ulceration or abrasion of the corneal epithelium may occur, or intra-ocular

Electricity steadily brings the millenium nearer, the thawing of frozen water-pipes being among the latest of domestic applications. The originator of the idea uses a special wire, in which the current is conducted through a highly-resistant metal, insulated with a fire-proof and nonconducting medium, the whole enclosed in a metal tube, which is drawn down to make a compact wire or tube that is externally a conductor of heat but not of electricity. The internal resisting metal becomes strongly heated, while the insulation prevents loss of current and placed in a waste pipe in which a mass of ice 12 inches long and 11 inches thick had formed, and with a current of 4 amperes at a pressure of 50 volts, complete thawing was effected in 4 minutes.

Mr. T. Wrightson, M. P., has found that solidifying iron, like freezing water, expands during a few degrees of temperature while passing from the liquid to the plastic state, and then contracts to the solid state. The well-known and useful property of welding in iron appears to depend, like the regelation of ice, upon this critical condition, which exists over a limited range of temperature between the molten and the plastic state.

A curious origin of recent explosions in London is suspected. In the street boxes used for electrical supply a considerfrom leaky mains is likely to accumulate scholarship in his reports. is a new and serious danger.

At the beginning of the year, France--

would not accept the order and would Canada last week, and Catholic appealing to horse power, by town gas; and 5, of 220 power, by producer gas.

A new substitute for gold consists of 94 with the addition of a little magnesium and carbonate of lime to increase the density. It can be drawn, wrought and soldered like gold, and preserves its color even when exposed to ammoniacal salts

News and Notes.

Parliament will meet on April 18.

Mr. Gladstone presided over a meeting of Grand Trunk shareholder in London, which passed resolutions condemning Sir Henry Tyler's management.

Sir Charles H. Tupper has tendered his resignation as Minister of Justice. He may withdraw it, we suppose, if he is made leader of the House of Commons.

JAPANESE REPULSE.

A despatch received on 23rd at Shanghai from Formosa says that the Japanese attempted to make a landing at the Pescadore islands but were repulsed with

METHUSELAH II. Gen'l Neal Dow, the great temperance advocate, expresses the hope that he may

Piles are speedily cured by Hawker's live long enough to see all the Maine grog pile cure, a mild and always certain remedy. shops wiped out. Evidently Mr. Dow dosen't know Maine or else he expects to live much longer than the ordinary man. FATAL LANDSLIDE,

A landsude buried an inn on the banks of the river Theiss at Tittel, Austria, Friday. Twelve bodies have been recovered. A variety show was in progress when the inn was buried. Six dancing

or five of the audience escaped. The beautiful farm residence at Midland, near Elgin, Albert county, owned by Mr. J. B. Babkirk, was totally destroyed house was worth \$2,500. Only a part of the furniture was saved. Mr. James Steeves, the occupant, was knocked unconscious and severely injured on the

head and back by falling bricks. A PLOTTING YANKEE. Mr. John L. Waller, formerly U. S. ounsul at Tamatave, island of Madagascar, has been before a court martial by

the French military authorities, at Manritius, and been found guilty of having been in correspondence with the Hovas. and has been sentenced to 20 years im-In | Waller secured a concession from the and this concession was obtained in spite

ASTONISHING THE ARMY.

Thursday evening the Salvation Army was carrying on its accustomed open air There was quite a crowd gathered round A well dressed man surprised them by walking into the centre of the ring and asking if he could sing to the people. The captain replied that he could if he had been converted. The stranger sang a hymn in a good voice and at its close presented the Captain with a dollar and went on his way followed by the "God Bless Yous, 'and hallelujahs of the astonished army. [St. John Gazette.

A GREAT GALE. A severe gale swept the south of England Saturday afternoon and evening. Many houses were unroofed. In London three persons were killed and three inured severely by falling walls. A race boat on the Thames was upset and two occupants drowned. Many isolated cases of death in the storm are reported from the provinces. Several ancient and historic trees at Rugby and Oxford were uprooted, three between twenty seven and thirty feet each in circumference.

THE RICH TO BE GATHERED IN. mander Ballington Booth will inaugurate a new campaign for the Salvation army. but meetings are to be held for the rich and educated classes. The picked men of the army the scholarly and refined ones. have been selected for this work. The first meeting will be held Sunday in Calvary Methodist Church, corner of Seventh avenue and one hundred and twenty ninth street every afternoon until Thursday. This will be but the beginning of the movement among the rich. Many prominent ministers have become interested

A SEVERE FIGHT.

and a widespread campaign is in contem-

Mr. Samuel Francis an Indian, writes the Yarmouth Herald from Pubnico. under date of March 16th, as follows :-"Three men Samuel Glode, Samuel Francis and John Labrador, went into the woods on Wednesday last. Just as we got en the edge of Spare Ridge we came to the carcass of a dead creature. which was being devoured by 17 wild cats and 10 foxes. When the animals saw us they turned on us. We had no guns not axes and we had to take clubs to them. John Labrader had all his clothes torn off. We killed five foxes and seven wild cats. We had to fight for our lives. When we reached our camp John Labrador was suffering much pain, and he could not rest at night. This is as true

THE MAN WHO DANCED WITH THE QUEEN. Richard Vaux, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, died March 22 from an attack of grip. In 1837, when he was twenty years old, Mr. Vaux was secretary of the United States legation in England, and was a remarkably hardsome youth. Queen Victoria selected him as one of her partners in a quadrille. In 1890 Vaux was a candidate for Congress, and this was used as a canvass against him among the Irish voters in the district, but they took the other view of it, and Vaux was elected. All his life he has been a steady Democrat, and a prominent man. He was an active member of the Masonic able deposit of the metal so lium has been fraternity, and as chairman of the Fereign discovered on some of the insulators. As | Correspondence Committee of the Grand

TREMENDOUS DYNAMITE EXPLOSION. A Cologne despatch of 23rd says :- A outside of Paris-had 328 electric lighting | terrible explosion of dynamite took place stations in operation. Of these, 151 Tuesday evening at Salmorth, in the dis-In the churches yesterday preachers having a capacity of 9,650 horse power, trict of Dusseldorf. The cargo of the confined their remarks to the impending were driven by water; 119, of 22 000 ship Elizabeth, consisting of 20,000 kilos Hon. R. Watson and J. D. Cameron Protestants to stand firm against the remedial horse power, by steam; 39, of 6,000 horse of dynamite, was being unloaded when

is a mutual and friendly inter- and goes as a matter of course, although to the Roman Catholic minority the said comphatically declared that their government order issued by the Governor General of power, by water and eam ; 14. of 1550 the explosion occurred, killing a number