

General Business.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., MARCH 28, 1895.

A Parliamentary Session.

The uncertainty is over at last, and the Parliament of Canada is summoned to meet on Thursday, 18th April. The fact shows that the proverbial uncertainty of all things human applies especially to matters political.

It is evident that the Government 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.

Mr. Lewis' letter in another column, on the subject of the fisheries contiguous to Point Escomine, and the outline he gives of his past history, are very interesting as well as suggestive.

Several voters have presented to us the question as to whether—having been induced to promise their votes to either of the Dominion candidates who have of late been canvassing the county or to their personal or political friends for them,—they are bound by their promises.

It follows, also, that nominations made are cancelled, and it will be the duty of the political organizations, on both sides, to make nominations, de novo, when dissolution is pending, or parliament is dissolved.

The principle involved is that the professional politicians who are supposed to be candidates, to manage conventions and political associations, enjoy the confidence of party leaders, and, generally, act as directors of party affairs, cannot commit the rank and file of the electorate under false pretences.

It is said that limitation is the most sincere flattery, and if the flattery of the World were of any value, the ADVANCE ought to be congratulated on our local contemporary's surrender in the matter of Hon. Mr. Adams' political standing in Northumberland.

Mr. Adams knows, also, that he has incurred the opposition of the most influential men in the County who supported 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 can he be elected in face of this opposition—an opposition personal to himself—is hard to see.

With a candidate who would be acceptable to the mass of the voters, Mr. Adams to parliament four years ago supported cordially by Mr. Adams, the party would be sure of carrying the County by as large a majority as it did at the last election.

We believe that the World is greatly 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 constituency's voters is that they are "hogs," should further insult them. The World ought to understand that it is natural for the independent people of the County to think and act alike and together.

which influences both in acting in the same way.

The World appears incapable of explaining why Mr. Adams' has lost the support of the employers and employed who elected him in 1891. Well, we don't blame it for not taking everything back at once. By and bye, it will reproduce the ADVANCE's statement of reasons for defections in the Adams ranks, just as if they were original on its part.

What a pity it is that the World was not as candid with Mr. Adams months ago as it is now! Had it then joined the ADVANCE in pointing out his shortcomings instead of defending them and abusing us, he might have heeded the warning and so changed his course as to have, ere now, recovered his lost ground. For the World, however, to defend and encourage him in things which have alienated his former supporters, and now to suddenly turn upon him, can hardly be viewed as the act of a friendly critic.

The World suddenly turns traitor and attacks Mr. Adams, while it has all along been his partner and supporter in the sins of omission and commission for which he is condemned.

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

On the 26th day of November, 1892 a petition by way of appeal, under 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 intitled: "An act to amend and continue the act 32-33 Victoria, chapter 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba" (commonly called the Manitoba Act) and continued by "The British North America Act of 1871," was presented to His Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada in Council, by and on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects, in the Province of Manitoba, which petition, among other things, alleged in effect that by certain Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, passed after the union and by an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, in the 1st 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 of a proportionate share of any grant made out of the public funds for the purpose of education, and the right of exemption of such members of the Roman Catholic Church as contribute to such Roman Catholic schools from all payments or contributions to the support of any other schools;

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, the first of which was entitled "An Act respecting the Department of Education," and the second of which was entitled "An Act respecting public schools," and that the effect of the two last named statutes was to repeal the previous acts of the Province of Manitoba in relation to education and to deprive the Roman Catholic minority of the rights and privileges which it had acquired under such previous statutes;

That 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 Manitoba prior to the passage of the said acts should be re-enacted in so far as at least as respects the Roman Catholic minority of the Province of Manitoba, and that the said Province be empowered 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 Catholic Church as contribute to such Roman Catholic schools from all payments or contributions to the support of any other schools; 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 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 of 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 provinces of Manitoba, upon reading the said petition and the Statutes in relation to education, and upon hearing what was alleged by counsel on both sides, His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council was pleased to order and adjudge that the said appeal be and the same is hereby allowed 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-General-in-Council was pleased to adjudge and declare that 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, intitled 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, 1890, have been affected by depriving the Roman Catholic minority of the following rights and privileges which previous to and until the last 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 Statutes in force in the Province of Manitoba prior to the 1st day of May, 1890, and to be relieved of the contribution to the support of any other schools;

And His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council was further pleased to declare and adjudge that it is hereby declared, that it seems requisite that the system of education embodied in the two Acts of 1890, aforesaid, shall be supplemented by a Provincial Act, or Acts, which will restore to the Roman Catholic minority of the said Province the rights and privileges of which such minority has been so deprived as aforesaid, and 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 to the said minority the rights and privileges hereinbefore mentioned.

rights and privileges of which such minority has been so deprived as aforesaid, and 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 to the said minority the rights and privileges hereinbefore mentioned.

Whereof the Lieut. Governor of the 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 accordingly.

In their recommendation, to the Governor-General in Council the committee of the Dominion Privy Council say:—The Committee desires to add that their Lordships of the Judicial Committee are in their judgment:—"Having 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 Protestants or Catholics 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 assume that the effect of the said Act is not to be given to the said appeal, the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority in Quebec or Ontario could not be the corresponding provision of section 93 of 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 irrevocable so far as both Parliament and the Provincial Legislature are concerned.

The committee would not necessarily adopting the view, observed that section 22 of the Manitoba Act may admit of that construction. The committee, therefore, recommended that the Provincial Legislature be requested to consider whether its action upon the decision of Your Excellency-in-Council should be permitted to be such as while refusing to redress a grievance which to the 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 agent, thereby, according to this view, permanently diverting 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 hereinbefore stated, recommended that Your Excellency-in-Council should be pleased to approve of this report, Your Excellency-in-Council do make an order in the premises in the form and to the effect set forth in the draft order herewith annexed and that a copy of the report and of the said order be transmitted to His Honor the Lieut. Governor of Manitoba for his information and that of his Government and the provincial Legislature, also that a copy of this report and of the said order be transmitted to J. S. Ewart, Q. C., of Winnipeg, respecting the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba.

Premier Greenway of Manitoba talks. Winnipeg, March 22.—Everybody in Winnipeg is now engaged privately and through the newspapers giving their views and opinions on the remedial order in the school case, and nothing else is talked of. 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, "Do you generally approve of the government's refusal to do anything and submit that reply to Ottawa, then the dominion parliament, according to the late decision of the privy council, the dominion parliament would not have power to repeal the act so passed by the Buelwell government?"

"Yes," they would consider it a part of the constitution," said the premier; "but that is not the matter at all. The Manitoba Act is a statute which the government of Manitoba considers it advisable to do so." The correspondent then asked: "Will the government entertain the idea of a compromise?" The premier answered there is nothing to do but to accept or reject a certain proposition. The dominion government has said: "We wish you to do so and so; evidently there is no room for a suggestion in respect to approval or rejection in that necessary." If the Buelwell ministry had Manitoba determined not to entertain the terms of the order, they may possibly modify them before going to Ottawa, they may send up another order; really one can say what they will do down there. Perhaps they have no idea themselves.

The Attorney General of Manitoba. Attorney General Sifton was asked: "What do you think of the remedial order?" "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 the old and the new school system." "Suppose the dominion parliament passes 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. Hon. R. Watson and J. D. Cameron emphatically declared that their government would not accept the order and would consent to no compromise.

WHAT WAS PROMISED BY "YELLOW MARTIN." R. P. Davidson, leader of the opposition in the Manitoba legislature, made this statement: "I believe the remedial order is right and just, irrespective of its effect on political parties. I had to do with many matters and things connected with the Greenway government in their early history. I accompanied Joseph Martin and J. W. Dufon, now editor of the Montreal Herald, to a meeting at St. Francois Xavier, where Mr. Burke was appealing to the electors for his return. We were authorized by Greenway and the leaders of the Liberal 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 Protestant, 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 of that division 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 this I think any just man cannot help but think that the people who have been treated so unjustly deserve redress."

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 Manitoba refused to recognize the statute," responded Mr. Ewart, "it would be nothing but a childish performance. If Manitoba refused 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 recognition from any body or any legislature." "Do you observe that a Montreal lawyer is said to have stated that the New Brunswick minority has as strong and probably a stronger case than the Manitoba minority?" "Yes," was the reply, "that is one of the many instances of lack of knowledge of the situation. New Brunswick never had a separate school system either before the 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 has 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 Manitoba had."

The Ottawa Free Press (Liberal) says: "The text of the order passed by the Governor-General-in-Council with reference to the Manitoba School, has been made public by the Governments. "There was but one course for the Council to follow in dealing with the case, as has 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 so few flaws in it, and no weak point. It has now simply to be seen whether the decision of the Governor-General-in-Council will be "duly executed." Until this is known the subject may well be left in peace without external agitation to further complicate a difficult question."

Canada last week, and Catholic appealing to their flock to vote against the right. Orangemen are taking a hand. Major Stewart Mulvey, grand master of the Orange, made an interview: "It cost Canada eight million dollars to build the half-breds on the banks of the Saskatchewan in 1855. How many millions will it take to make slaves of the people of Manitoba by subjecting them to the Catholic hierarchy?" A few who foresee consequences are urging moderation, but the great majority is so fierce 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 the Legislature will refuse to obey it by an overwhelming majority. Then will come the conflict between the Provincial and Dominion governments.

Montreal, March 25.—In his sermon yesterday 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 refuse to redress that grievance, without the Legislature will refuse to obey it by an overwhelming majority. Then will come the conflict between the Provincial and Dominion governments."

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, produces catarrh. Only twenty-five cents invested in Hawker's catarrh cure will 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. Pills are speedily cured by Hawker's liver cure, a mild and always certain remedy.

AN INCUBATOR FOR HATCHING MONSTROSITIES.—DUAL EFFECT OF EARLY MARRIAGE.—DUAL EFFECT OF EARLY MARRIAGE.—ELECTRIC PIPE THAWING.—REGULATION OF ICE AND MELTING OF IRON THE SAME PHENOMENON. An incubator for hatching hen's eggs under reduced atmospheric pressure has been devised by Prof. C. Giacomini, an Italian embryologist, who expects the apparatus to prove a valuable aid in the study of teratology. Reduced pressure in the early days of development incites various monstrosities, besides retarding growth, but in later stages embryos are 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 proportion of deaths from weakly constitutions, or maladies traceable to the mother, to be twice as great among children of mothers under 20 as among those of mothers over 30.

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 the other his language was Welsh. In his English period he was the subject of chronic mania. He was right-handed, showed far intelligence, and remembered clearly the events of previous English periods, but had no recollection of the occurrences of the Welsh portion of his 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 D. esden 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 is in service, connection to the wheels being made through movable clutches, which can be manipulated to stop or reverse the car. A speed of 9 miles an hour can be attained with a car carrying 36 passengers, the cost per car mile being about 15 cents, with gas at \$1.00 per 1000 cubic feet.

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, periodic in their character, and involving actual tissue changes, and amenable to quinine or other antimalarial treatment. Some ulceration or abrasion of the cornea epithelium may occur, or intra-ocular hemorrhage during the cold stage of a procyon.

Electricity steadily brings the millennium 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 non-conducting 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 electric shock. The preparer wire was placed in a waste pipe in which a mass of ice 12 inches long and 1 1/2 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 solid state. The well-known and useful property of welding in iron appears to depend, like the regulation 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 considerable deposit of the metal sodium has been discovered on some of the insulators. As this metal takes fire on contact with water, its presence in places where gas from leaky mains is likely to accumulate is a new and serious danger.

At the beginning of the year, France—outside of Paris—had 328 electric lighting stations in operation. Of these, 151 having a capacity of 9,550 horse power, were driven by water; 119, of 22,000 horse power, by steam; 39, of 6,000 horse power, by water and steam; 14, of 1500

People Who Weigh and Compare

Know and get the best. Cottlene, 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

Cottlene

a natural, healthful and acceptable food-product, better than lard for every cooking purpose.

The success of Cottlene is now a matter of history. Will you share in the better food and better health for which it stands, by using it in your home?

Cottlene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails by all grocers.

Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

50 YEARS

For the last 50 years Cough Medicine has been coming in and going out, but during all this time...

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and most Grocers sell it. 25 Cents a Bottle.

ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LANDS OFFICE, 12 JUNE, 1894. The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations, which reads as follows:—

"19 No license under a tree shall be cut by any licensee under a license, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches in diameter, and if any such shall be cut, the licensee shall be liable to a double stampage and the license be forfeited."

The district office is located on the property, and there is a church and also a blacksmith shop within a mile. There is a coal hole on the farm, and a saw-mill in the river in front of it, which offer an exceptional privilege for obtaining fire-wood. Apply to THOMAS THAYER, Napan.

Splendid Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm at Napan, well known as the late John Bremner farm, which contains 100 acres more or less of land under cultivation and well watered, besides about 100 additional wooded acres with apple wood, cedar and firewood.

The farm contains seven miles from Chatham which offers a fine market for its products. The land under cultivation is in splendid condition and the portion under grass will about fifty tons of hay this season, besides the usual mixed crops, for which it is well adapted. It has a fine new two-story dwelling, commodious barn and other outbuildings.

The district office is located on the property, and there is a church and also a blacksmith shop within a mile. There is a coal hole on the farm, and a saw-mill in the river in front of it, which offer an exceptional privilege for obtaining fire-wood. Apply to THOMAS THAYER, Napan.

FOR SALE.

Four Plows, one Mowing Machine. Apply at the above Farm to WM. DIXON or J. B. SNOWBALL'S Office.

IMPROVED PREMISES

Just arrived and on Sale at Roger Flanagan's Wall Papers, Window Shades, Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Caps Boots, Shoes &c. &c. Also a choice lot of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS. R. 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 Stierlins Diploma. Scholarship Royal Academy of music, LONDON, ENGLAND. FOR TERMS, APPLY AT RESIDENCE, QUEEN ST.

Shanty, Camp and Boat Stove.

Mr. George Miramichi of Chatham will be looked upon as a benefactor of small fishermen, sportsmen and others who may have the good fortune to buy one of these stoves. The new pattern designed by him is the first of its kind, and is so constructed that it will burn any kind of fuel, and is so arranged that it will burn for a long time, and is so arranged that it will burn for a long time, and is so arranged that it will burn for a long time.

FISH!

Never say you can't get fresh fish in town and that they are all spoiled. We are offering FRESH SALMON, MACKEREL, SMELTS, SHAD, EELS, CODFISH, BASS ETC. Telephone orders will be attended to promptly. J. S. LOGGIE CO., LTD. Jan. 5, 1895.

News and Notes.

Parliament will meet on April 18. Mr. Gladstone presided over a meeting of Grand Trunk shareholders 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.

A dispatch received on 23-d at Shanghai from Formosa says that the Japanese attempted to make a landing at the Pescadore islands but were repulsed with some loss.

A landside 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 girls, the mistress of the house and her four children were killed. All but four or five of the audience escaped.

The beautiful farm residence at Midland, near Elgin, Alberta county, owned by Mr. J. B. Babkirk, was totally destroyed by fire Friday, from a defective fire. The 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.

Mr. John L. Waller, formerly U. S. consul at Tamatave, island of Madagascar, has been found guilty of having been in correspondence with the Hovas, and has been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. On April 20, 1894, Mr. Waller secured a concession from the Hovas government of the whole of the Southern part of the island of Madagascar and this concession was obtained in spite of the repeated protests of the French President and the French colony general.

Thursday evening the Salvation Army was carrying on its accustomed open air meetings at one of the street corners. 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 You's" and halloahs of the astonished army. [St. John Gazette.]

A severe gale swept the south of England Saturday afternoon and evening. Many houses were unroofed. In London three persons were killed and three injured 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 in circumference.

The New York World says: "Commander Billington Booth will inaugurate a new campaign for the Salvation Army. The efforts of the soldiers will no longer be confined to the degraded and poor, 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 and continued every afternoon until Thursday. This will be but the beginning of the movement among the rich. Many prominent ministers have become interested and a widespread campaign is in contemplation.

Mr. Samuel Francis an Indian, writes the Yarmouth Herald from Chatham, 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 came to the carcass of a dead creature, which was being devoured by 17 wild cats and 10 foxes. When the animals saw they turned on us. We had no guns nor axes and we had to take clubs to them. John Labrador 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 as a star."

Richard Vaux, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, died March 22 from an attack of grip. In 1857, when he was twenty years old, Mr. Vaux was secretary of the United States legation in England, and was a remarkably handsome youth. Queen Victoria selected him as one of her partners in a quadrille. In 1890 Vaux was a candidate for Congress, and this was a candidate for Congress, and this was a candidate for Congress, and this was a candidate for Congress.

A terrible explosion of dynamite took place Tuesday evening at Salomorth, in the district of Dusseldorf. The cargo of the ship Elizabeth, consisting of 20,000 kilos of dynamite, was being unloaded when the explosion occurred, killing a number

of the crew. A dispatch of 23rd says:—A terrible explosion of dynamite took place Tuesday evening at Salomorth, in the district of Dusseldorf. The cargo of the ship Elizabeth, consisting of 20,000 kilos of dynamite, was being unloaded when the explosion occurred, killing a number