

General Business.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOTTLE, SHARP'S BALSAM OF GOREBOOND FOR CROUP, COUGHS & COLDS. 50 - YEARS - IN - USE. PRICE 25 CENTS. ARMSTRONG & CO. PROPRIETORS. ST. JOHN, N. B.

FIRST OPENING DISPLAY! Of the Latest Styles in AMERICAN ENGLISH & CANADIAN

SOFT AND STIFF FUR AND FELT Hats

The Best Assorted Stock in Northern New Brunswick to choose from. See our Display in Window!

R. A. MURDOCH. PIERCE BLOCK, CHATHAM, N. B.

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AT MERSEREAU'S PHOTO ROOMS. Call and see our REVISED Price List.

J. Y. MERSEREAU. Millinery Opening

THE BOUQUET. Grand display of Easter Millinery at the Bouquet on Thursday and Friday.

APRIL 9TH AND 10TH! The undersigned cordially invites her patrons and the public generally to the Bouquet, on the above days to inspect the latest novelties in trimmed millinery, consisting of pattern hats and bonnets selected from the celebrated Paris, English and American Milliners, as well as a dazzling display of the latest fashions in Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons and Millinery novelties.

A SURPRISE TO ALL will be the moderate prices at which the most stylish, the richest, the rarest, the most exclusive trimmed and ornamental millinery ever shown in Chatham can be obtained at the Bouquet.

JOSIE NOONAN. NOONAN BLOCK.

FLOUR AND FEED DEPOT. SHORTS, BRAN, CORNMEAL, CRACKED FEED, HAY AND OATS, Water St., Chatham.

E. A. STRANG. NOTHING TOO GOOD FOR CHRISTMAS. C. WARMUNDE IS OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Silverware & Novelties, during the holidays. All new goods. Give him a call. We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all.

W. WAREHOUSE, CHATHAM. Assessor's Notice. The preliminary lists are now on view at the office of G. Stohart on Thursday afternoon, April 2nd, 9th and 16th, to hear objections to said valuation.

GEORGE STOHART SAMUEL WADLETON, Assessor, W. M. DAMELY, Chatham, March 25th 1896.

MACKENZIE'S QUININE WINE AND IRON, THE BEST TONIC AND BLOOD MAKER 50c BOTTLES WE GUARANTEE IT AT Mackenzie's Medical Hall, CHATHAM, N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., APRIL 9, 1896.

Ottawa. Very little progress is being made with public business at Ottawa, on account of the deliberately obstructive tactics of Messrs. Laurier and Dalton McCarthy, who appear to have combined for the purpose of preventing the Remedial Bill from passing. Their course is not creditable to their leadership of their respective parties, and we are glad to see that a reaction is taking place as shown by the votes that have been reached, in which the Government is being sustained by increasing majorities.

The Manitoba Conference.

We devote a good deal of space in this number of the ADVANCE to the official papers which passed between the Dominion and Manitoba Commissioners respectively at Winnipeg last week. It will be observed that the Manitoba commissioners discussed the subject of their present system of schools in contrast with separate schools, as if it were open to the Commission to sanction whichever of the two systems might, in itself, appear to be the most efficient and acceptable, entirely ignoring the fact that the minority must, under the constitution, be given separate schools. It is, therefore, evident that it was a deliberate purpose of those gentlemen not to deal with the Dominion Commissioners in a fair and candid manner, but to beg the question and waste time by discussing issues other than those to be settled, in order that the public mind might be more perplexed than ever over the matter. After reading the specious reply of Messrs. Sifton and Cameron to the plain and, withal, moderate and practical propositions of the Ottawa Government delegates, the conviction that there is no disposition on the part of the Greenway Government to comply with the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is abundantly manifest. It may, therefore, be taken as granted that the compact between Messrs. Laurier and Greenway to keep the question alive for use in the coming Dominion elections will be faithfully carried out. It will be interesting to know whether the people of the country will sanction the plot, which is being worked out under Mr. Laurier through the present obstructive tactics by which the dignity and prestige of the House of Commons are being lowered.

Imputing Unworthy Motives.

The St. John Globe says:— "There are men awaiting the dissolution of Parliament who are to be senators, judges, collectors, canal superintendents, deputy ministers, and we don't know what else, men to whom office or position of some kind is a necessity. Naturally enough these men at once respond to every call of the government, and unhesitatingly vote so that their own future may be fully protected. The next Parliament of Canada should be distinguished by the absence of men of this kind, an observation which applies to both parties. New, when the Globe was enumerating the offices for which the party hangers-on are hungry, why did it omit to mention postmasterships? The reason is obvious. A little more than twenty years ago a certain St. John editor was one of the faithful tories of dominant Dominion party and his hopes were not disappointed, for he was rewarded by being made a postmaster. When the party now dominant at Ottawa came into power, he was relieved of the office. He is to be a candidate for parliament in the next election and hopes to be successful. He remembers his weakness for office and looks forward with the eye of faith to being restored to his former situation. Were the Globe to mention postmasterships in its enumeration of the 'hungry horde' it would be too suggestive. That is why so many other classes of officials are named and would-be postmasters omitted from the list of office-seekers whom the editor of the Globe would like to have absent from the next parliament. What an old fox the ex-postmaster is, although he don't seem to realise where he is, himself, when he engages in the business of imputing unworthy motives to other public men.

THE BATHURST SCHOOLS: The St. John Sun, which did more, perhaps, than any other paper in the Province to promote the Bathurst School agitation, now very innocently says:—"Mr. Pitts, as editor of the Reporter, is authority for the statement that no appeal will be taken by the Grand Lodge against the decision of Judge Barker. The judgment is not quite satisfactory to the order, but it is the tangible result of a large cash investment in litigation."

THE TRANSCRIPT is still braying at the ADVANCE. We are glad to observe, however, that it now admits that the government is providing for the building of the new railway station at Moncton—a fact which it formerly denied.

Chatham Post Office. Now that Chatham is about to become an incorporated town, and its post office management has, for the past two or three weeks, been much improved so far as the absence of idlers of the hoodlum class around the vicinity of the boxes and heaters goes, we venture to express the hope that provision will be made for a constant service of the public at the delivery window during business hours. While there is an improvement in that regard of late—the department having evidently become ashamed of past neglect and shown a slight disposition towards reform—it is, nevertheless, a fact that no town in Canada of Chatham's population is so

measly served in this regard. If one goes to Fredericton, which has not many more people in it than Chatham, or to Moncton or St. Stephen he will always find someone at the delivery window, but it is not so in Chatham. People stand at the window for one, two, three—sometimes five—minutes before they can see anyone to answer their enquiries for letters, for which they bring with a stamp or a post office order. Why should this be? As we have already intimated, there is a decided reform of late in this regard, but the inadequacy of the service should be reformed altogether. We do not propose to discuss the whys and wherefores of the matter. We simply state what the people of Chatham know to be true, and in this day of general progress, and with regard for its time-saving necessities, it is not right that the post office authorities should fail to have, in a town of 5,000 people, a person during business hours always at the post office delivery window to serve the public.

Ex-Minister Phelps on "Cheap Politicians." Under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Edward J. Phelps, ex-United States Minister to England, and now professor of international law at Yale College, delivered an address last Wednesday evening at the address of the American view of that doctrine. He commenced by saying that the Monroe doctrine had been brought strikingly before the people during the past few months, and its latest application had brought them to the verge of war with Great Britain, and perhaps still more recently to that of war with Spain, at the same time paralyzing the business interests of the country. The controversial speaker said, were between the United States and countries with which we had no quarrel.

Mr. Phelps read the main portions of President Monroe's celebrated message, and also extracts from the speeches of Daniel Webster in Congress, showing that the Monroe doctrine was not put forth as applicable to Venezuela. The speaker asked, "How can we have any conceivable interest in the question. No country, except for humanity's sake, has any real right to interfere at all with the affairs of another country with which it is at peace. As to the dispute between England and Venezuela over the boundary line, I believe it will eventually be discovered that there is no real boundary line, and never was. This troublesome line is no line at all."

Mr. Phelps characterized recent "jingo utterances" as useless, senseless and absurd. They were only made by cheap politicians and their arguments he designated as being those of the bully. ST. JOHN LETTER. PAINTINGS BY THE LATE MR. WARD—THE MARKETS—THE NEWS AND GOSPEL OF THE WEEK.

The late Charles Ward, whose death occurred at Rothsay a few weeks ago, was among the best known of Canadian artists, and a melancholy interest attaches to his latest pictures, which were painted while he was suffering from an incurable disease, yet are characterized by the same fidelity to nature, delicacy of touch and mastery of color, which attracted attention to his earlier work. These pictures, twenty-four in number, are on exhibition in the gallery of Messrs. C. Flood & Sons, where they are viewed by hundreds of the friends of the dead painter and by lovers of art generally who are residents or visitors in the city. The pictures have a special interest for the people of this province because it was New Brunswick land and water scenes chiefly that the artist loved to reproduce, and in these we have a good deal of pride, believing them to be unsurpassed in beauty elsewhere in the world. The largest of Mr. Ward's oil paintings shown by the Messrs. Flood is "The Cliffclimbers, on Grand Manan," a characteristic bit of scenery from that paradise of cliffs, and "The Watering Place," "Duck Shooting" and "In the shadow of the Forest" are specimens of Mr. Ward's best and happiest work. In water colors, "All on a Summer Day," and "Standing with reluctant feet" are fine examples of Mr. Ward's skill in reproducing figures and water and landscape. "The Snowshoe Maker," and "The Interval of St. George" bear close inspection and are unsurpassed by any of the artist's other work. In the inspection of these pictures an hour or two may be agreeably and profitably spent.

April came in with a cloudless sky, a warm sun and the last vestiges of snow fast disappearing. The hunter for the first may-flower has already opened the campaign and every day we expect to see it adorning the buttonhole. The first butterfly and the first robin arrived several weeks ago but it is rumored that they did not survive the last wild days of March as of late they are no where visible. Patients are being received at the Father Murphy Gold Cure Institute here in larger numbers than ever from all parts of the province. The cures that are effected of alcoholism and the morphia habit are speedy and permanent and the treatment is by no means expensive. Superintendent Hayden and his assistants make the stay of patients in the pleasant home as comfortable as agreeable as possible and at the end of three weeks they generally go out into the world wholly cured of their infirmities. Steamer Lake Winnipeg sailed for Liverpool on Thursday with about 400 head of cattle, 40 horses, 125 sheep, 16,000 bushels of grain, 300 tons of flour and a large quantity of lumber and other merchandise. The presence of a large number of traps on the west side of the harbor indicates what may be expected as the season advances. They will become as great a nuisance here as in Maine unless prompt measures are taken for their suppression.

Last season's lumber cut on the St. John is estimated at 110,000,000 feet of spruce, 14,000,000 pine and 5,000,000 cedar. On the Miramichi the cut is estimated at 100,000,000. George S. DeForest & Sons report the sugar market very firm and an active demand. There has been an advance of an eighth of a cent per pound in refined in New York this week; so far there has been no change in the price of raw. Owing to competition from the States there has been a slight decline in prices of tubs and pails. Cornmeal is five cents higher and there is a large demand. Butter is active at 18 cents a pound for choice, while the market is much overstocked with inferior which is almost unsaleable. Beans are probably lower than ever before, choice at \$1 per bushel, inferior at \$1.05 and \$1.10 per bushel. Navigation is opening up and business has

been very brisk this week; a great many schooners are loading and fitting out. Parties from Bath, Maine, are negotiating for the purchase of the timber lands and lumber mills of W. H. Rourke at St. Martins. Simeon Jones, the brewer, is threatened with an action for selling ale to an unlicensed vendor. The new law under which the action is to be brought is unworkable. On Thursday Thomas Windel, a laborer, fell into the hold of steamer St. John City, a distance of 40 feet, breaking his back and three ribs. His recovery is not expected. Thirty laborers employed by the C. P. R. on the west side at 23 cents an hour, went on strike for \$2.50 per day. Other laborers will be employed. EDWARD EDWARDS, St. John, April 4.

The Manitoba Conference.

Following is the official report of the conference between the Dominion and Manitoba Government Commissioners on the School question:—"Suggestions for settlement of Manitoba School question from Dominion commissioners for Manitoba Government." "Legislation shall be passed at the present session of the Manitoba Legislature to provide that in towns and villages where there are resident, say, twenty-five Roman Catholic children of school age, and in cities where there are, say, fifty of such children, the Board of Trustees shall arrange that such children shall have a school house or school room for their own use, where they may be taught by a Roman Catholic teacher, and Roman Catholic parents or guardians, say, ten in number, may appeal to the Department of Education from any decision or neglect of the board in respect of its duty under this clause, and the board shall observe and carry out all decisions and directions of the department on any such appeal. "Provisions shall be made by this legislation that schools wherein the majority of children are Catholics should be exempted from the requirements of the regulations as to religious exercises. "That text books be permitted in Catholic schools such as will not offend the religious views of the minority and which from an educational standpoint shall be satisfactory to the advisory board. "Catholics to have representation on the board of examiners appointed to examine teachers for certificates. "It is also claimed that Catholics should have assistance in the maintenance of a normal school for the education of their teachers, the existing system of permits to non-qualified teachers in Catholic schools to be continued for, say, two years, to enable them to qualify, and then to be entirely discontinued. "In all other respects the schools at which Catholics attend to be the same as the public schools and subject to every provision of the education acts for the time being in force in Manitoba. "A written agreement having been arrived at, and the necessary legislation passed, the Remedial Bill now before Parliament is to be withdrawn, and any rights and privileges which may be claimed by the minority in view of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council shall, during the due observance of such agreement, remain in abeyance and be no further insisted upon. (Signed) "DONALD A. SMITH "A. DESJARDINS, "A. R. DICKEY. "March 28th, 1896."

MANITOBA'S REJECTION. "Hon. Arthur R. Dickey, Hon. A. Desjardins, Sir Donald A. Smith, K. C. M. G. "Gentlemen,—We have had under consideration the memorandum handed to us on the 28th inst., containing your suggestions for settlement of the Manitoba school question, and have the honor to submit herewith our reply thereto. "We desire, first, to refer to the understanding upon which the conference was proceeded with. You will remember that we thought it necessary before proceeding with the discussion of the question involved to stipulate: "1st.—That while the conference was proceeding the Remedial Bill now before Parliament should be held in abeyance, and no proceedings taken thereon in the meantime, provided that the conference did not extend beyond Tuesday next. "2nd.—That in the event of an agreement being reached for settlement of the Remedial Bill should be at once withdrawn, and the execution of the terms of the agreement left to the parties. These stipulations were agreed to by ourselves without hesitation, but notwithstanding such agreement, and in violation of its terms, the Remedial Bill was advanced a stage in the House of Commons on Saturday morning. While not desirous of taking any advantage of this departure from the conditions upon which the negotiations were opened, we deem it due to ourselves to protest against the course thus pursued by the Government by which you were commissioned. "We regret that we are unable to accede to the terms of the proposition submitted to us. A study of its details reveals the fact that it involves much more than would appear at first sight. The objections are both general, that is to say, as to principles involved, and special, that is to say, as to practical operation. "An amendment to the School Act embodying the terms of the memorandum would divide the population for educational purposes into two classes, Roman Catholic and Protestant, giving to the Roman Catholic population distinct and special privileges as against the remaining portion of the people. It would establish a system of state supported separate schools for the Roman Catholic people, and would compel their support by the school taxes and legislative grants. "Not only so, but the whole school organization—text book regulations, construction of advisory board, boards of examiners and normal school—would be modified to bring it into accord with the separation principle to an extent not usual even in places where regularly constituted separate schools systems obtain. "In the Order-in-Council of the twentieth December, 1895, transmitted to the Federal Government as embodying the views of the Manitoba Government upon the question, it is stated that the proposal to establish a system of state aided separate schools in any form cannot be agreed to. That Order-in-Council was taken on the basis of the policy of the Government upon the question in the late general provincial election, and upon the Government was sustained. It is

clear therefore that we are precluded from accepting the proposition which has been made. Such acceptance would, in our opinion, be a direct breach of faith with the people of our province. "Apart from the fundamental objection above stated, we think it due to you to state somewhat in detail a few of the practical objections to your proposals. "As to the first clause: 1. Separates schools under this clause would result in a teacher having under his charge a comparatively small number of pupils of various ages and degrees of proficiency. The school could not, therefore, be properly graded and could not attain the degree of efficiency reached by public schools in cities, towns and villages. Grading of classes and mutual competition would be destroyed. The separate schools would, therefore, of necessity be inferior. Experience elsewhere will prove the truth of this contention. "2. The organization of the separate schools would be compulsory. Neither the Roman Catholic parents nor the school trustees would have any option. The voluntary idea upon which, almost universally, school organization depends, and which rules, even in Ontario, where there is a fully developed separate school system, is entirely eliminated. Given the requisite number of Roman Catholic children of school age, and the law would compel the separation, without regard to the wishes of the parents or the trustees, and equally without regard to the ability and teaching inquiries have to be made, conflicting opinions have to be weighed, and in the end it is doubtful what course would be followed. Moreover the withholding of a grant from a separate Catholic school, established in pursuance of a treaty of settlement, would almost inevitably be charged to be a violation of the spirit of the treaty. Another feature of this clause is the effect on non-Catholic children. What would become of them while the religious education of the majority was proceeding? "Under our present conscience clause there is no possibility of trouble to any class. In the memorandum there is no safeguard. We know by experience that in schools where there was a Protestant minority under the old system, most bitter complaints were made of the inability of the non-Catholic children to properly progress with their studies owing to the time of the school being taken up with religious instruction. The same result would inevitably follow in an aggravated degree if we were unable to control the holding of religious exercises in every case where the Roman Catholic children were in the majority. It is our belief that in such case the schools would be of little benefit to the non-Catholic minority. In view of the above remarks it will be unnecessary to deal at length with the other proposals contained in the memorandum, and our remarks thereon will therefore be confined to a brief space. "As to text books: It will be impracticable to provide by statute that the text books should be satisfactory to the Roman Catholic minority, but we have no doubt that if other points could be agreed upon an arrangement could be arrived at which would be mutually satisfactory. We regard this part of the difficulty as comparatively easy of adjustment. "We would have no objection to the Catholic people being represented upon the advisory board and the board of examiners. In point of fact His Grace the late Archbishop was offered a seat on the advisory board, but we see no practical way of emulating such a provision in the statutes. The effect of such a statutory provision would be that the boards would not be legally constituted without Catholic members, and the legal constitution of the board might be disturbed by the resignation of the Catholic members or the refusal of Catholic nominees to accept office. It would also be impossible to give a statutory privilege of representation to one religious denomination without according the same privilege to others. "The proposal to adequately assist a separate normal school we could not consider. It would be absolutely unjustifiable. The normal school is a technical training school for teachers. We endeavor to give it to the highest possible standard by devoting to it as much of the school funds as can be spared. There can be no argument advanced in favor of dividing the funds, or of separating Roman Catholic teachers in process of training from the others. The Roman Catholic teachers would not be prevented from acquiring religious instruction elsewhere, but it is clear that their own educational interests and that of the schools to be placed under their charge would be best served by their attendance at the Provincial Normal School. As to the question of permits, the proposition in the memorandum might be agreed to by the Government to be carried out as a matter of administration. "The last clause of the memorandum referring to the terms upon which the Remedial Bill would be withdrawn is not, it is submitted, in accordance with the understanding arrived at upon the opening of the conference. The understanding was that in the event of a settlement being made the Remedial Bill should be immediately withdrawn, and to enact in substance the following: "No religious exercises or teaching to take place in any public school, except as provided in the Act. Such exercises or teaching, when held, to be between half-past three and four o'clock in the afternoon. "If authorized by resolution of the trustees, such resolution to be assented to by a majority, religious exercises and

depedned upon to have a good school. The school taxes are now a heavy burden, and one of the ever present questions in municipal finance is to decide how much the people can afford to pay for their schools. Subtract a substantial sum, such as would be necessary to maintain the separate schools, and nothing can be more certain than that a general lowering of the standard of efficiency of the public schools would result. "As to clause two:—The effects of this clause would be to absolutely divert the Legislature and Government of control of the schools, so far as religious exercises and teaching are concerned. Where a majority of the pupils are Roman Catholics, doctrinal religious teaching without restriction or control might go on at any hour, or at all hours. The schools might be in effect so far as religious teaching is concerned church schools. It might be said that if religious teaching were carried on to the detriment of secular education, the department might withhold the grant. Even if this were done the school trustees would be compelled to carry on the school and the penalty would be suffered by the rate-payers. Apart from that, however, the remedy is apparent rather than real. In actual administration we know from experience that it is most difficult to decide on the withholding of a grant on account of inefficiency. Repeated and troublesome inquiries have to be made, conflicting opinions have to be weighed, and in the end it is doubtful what course would be followed. Moreover the withholding of a grant from a separate Catholic school, established in pursuance of a treaty of settlement, would almost inevitably be charged to be a violation of the spirit of the treaty. Another feature of this clause is the effect on non-Catholic children. What would become of them while the religious education of the majority was proceeding? "Under our present conscience clause there is no possibility of trouble to any class. In the memorandum there is no safeguard. 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It would also be impossible to give a statutory privilege of representation to one religious denomination without according the same privilege to others. "The proposal to adequately assist a separate normal school we could not consider. It would be absolutely unjustifiable. The normal school is a technical training school for teachers. We endeavor to give it to the highest possible standard by devoting to it as much of the school funds as can be spared. There can be no argument advanced in favor of dividing the funds, or of separating Roman Catholic teachers in process of training from the others. The Roman Catholic teachers would not be prevented from acquiring religious instruction elsewhere, but it is clear that their own educational interests and that of the schools to be placed under their charge would be best served by their attendance at the Provincial Normal School. 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Make a Pie. Shorten it with Cottolene instead of lard and see what a crisp crust it will have; how delicious and wholesome it will be. Pie made with Cottolene will do a dyspeptic good. Do everything good because it is good. There is only one secret in cooking with Cottolene—use but two-thirds as much as you would naturally use of lard. Follow this rule and Cottolene will do the rest. THE N. E. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

DEADLY SPRING! IF YOU SUFFER FROM Spring Complaints, use SCOTT'S SARSAPARILLA. It is the best spring medicine to be had anywhere. Scott's is pleasant to take, mild and gentle in its action, and an absolute cure for Sciatica, Gout, Constipation, Scrofula, La Grippe, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Female Troubles, Nervousness, Chronic Headache, Catarrh of the Head, Throat and Stomach; Syphilis, Skin Diseases arising from impure blood or a disorganized system, and

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Scott's Sarsaparilla. All dealers, \$1.00 per large bottle. USE SCOTT'S SKIN SOAP FOR THE COMPLEXION!

drawing of the bill. Apart from the understanding which was had, it would be impossible to accede to the terms of the last clause. The Legislature cannot meet until the sixteenth of April, and under the ordinary procedure the Government could not undertake to have a bill passed before the twenty-fifth of April, the day upon which the Dominion Parliament expires by effluxion of time. "It will be seen from the above remarks that the plan proposed involves the establishment of a state aided denominational system of separate schools, which in practical effect, would carry with it the evils of the system which prevailed prior to 1890, and would also involve grave additional evils and difficulties of which we have not hitherto had experience. "The objections may be summarized as being: "1st. The statutory division of the people into separate denominational classes. "2nd. The necessary inferiority of the separate schools. "3rd. Impairment of the efficiency of the public schools through division of school revenues. "4th. The burdening of non-Catholic rate-payers by compelling them to maintain separate schools. "5th. The according of special privileges to one denomination which could not on principle be denied to all the others, but which in practice could not be granted to such others without entire destruction of the school system. It will not, therefore, be a matter of surprise to you that we are unable to accede to the proposition, or any proposition based upon similar principles. "We are prepared, however, to make good the promise to remedy any well-founded grievance, if such exist, and we therefore submit a plan of suggested modifications, which we believe to be free from objections upon principle, and which in our opinion, will remove any such grievances, and at the same time, in no way affect the efficiency of the public school system, or deprive the Roman Catholic children of the privilege of participating in the same educational advantages enjoyed by the rest of the people. "Our proposition is in the form of an alternative: "First—Should it be accepted as a satisfactory measure of relief to the minority, and as removing their grievances, we hereby offer to completely secularize the public schools system, eliminating religious exercises, and teaching of every kind, during school hours. We desire it to be understood in connection with this proposition, that it is made as a compromise offer, and not as embodying the policy which the Government and Legislature of the Province are themselves desirous of pursuing. We are willing, however, to adopt such a measure in order to attain a settlement of the dispute. "Second—In the alternative, we offer to repeal the present provisions of the School Act relating to religious exercises, and to enact in substance the following: "No religious exercises or teaching to take place in any public school, except as provided in the Act. Such exercises or teaching, when held, to be between half-past three and four o'clock in the afternoon. "If authorized by resolution of the trustees, such resolution to be assented to by a majority, religious exercises and

teaching to be held in any public school between 3:30 and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon. Such religious exercises and teaching to be conducted by any Christian clergyman, whose charge includes any portion of the school district, or by any person satisfactory to a majority of the trustees, who may be authorized by said clergyman to act in his stead; the trustees to allot the period fixed for religious exercises or teaching for the different days of the week, to the representatives of the different religious denominations to which the pupils may belong, in such a way as to proportion the time allotted, such a way as possible, to the number of pupils, in the school of the respective denominations. Two or more denominations to have the privilege of uniting for the purpose of such religious exercises. If no duly authorized representative of any of the denominations attend, the regular school work to be carried on until four o'clock. "No pupil to be permitted to be present at such religious exercises or teaching if the parents shall object. In such case the pupil to be dismissed at 3:30. "Where the schoolroom accommodation at the disposal of the trustees permits, instead of allotting different days of the week to different denominations, the trustees to direct that the pupils shall be separated, and placed in different rooms, for the purpose of religious exercises as may be convenient."

"We believe that the foregoing proposal will remove any well-founded grievance. "If the objection of the minority be that the schools are Protestant, as alleged in some of their petitions, then the objection can be fully and finally disposed of by complete secularization. "If the real objection be the desire to have, along with efficient secular education, proper religious training, then the second plan proposed offers an effective method of attaining the object desired. In fact, it is difficult to conceive what better plan could be proposed even were we dealing with a system of schools entirely Catholic. It would be, in any event, necessary to have some general provision as to the time allotted for religious exercises and teaching. The individual school could not be permitted to act without restraint. The time suggested seems to be a reasonable and sufficient proportion of the school hours, and the hour in the day is undoubtedly the most convenient for the operation of the conscience clause. "At the same time, no distinction of any kind between denominations would be made. Absolutely equal rights would prevail. Non-Catholics desiring a greater amount of religious instruction than is given at present might carry out their views. While this desirable end would be accomplished, the uniformity and efficiency of the schools to which the children of all denominations would go, would remain absolutely unimpaired and unaffected. Signed, "CLIFFORD SIFTON, "D. CAMERON," THE DOMINION REFORMER, "Manitoba Hotel, Winnipeg, Mar. 31st 1896. "Honorable Clifford Sifton, Honorable J. D. Cameron."

"Gentlemen,—We beg leave to acknowledge your communication dated yesterday, and in reply to offer our suggestions for settlement of the Manitoba school question. We regret to find that there has been some

Many Dangers and Perils! THE VARIABLE SPRING WEATHER A HARVEST TIME FOR THE GRIM REAPER. Paine's Celery Compound the Great Health-maker, Makes People Well at this Time. It Gives Clear, Fresh Blood, New Strength and Vitality and an Increase in Flesh and Muscle. Doctors Prescribe it Every Day, and Their Efforts are Crowned with Success. See that Your Dealer Gives You Paine's Celery Compound—Do not Allow Him to Offer You a Worthless Substitute.

The season of dangers and perils is now with us. Are we fully prepared for it? It is not our wish to pose as alarmists—to create fear and trembling in the ranks of the timid and feeble. At this season, however, strong and reasonable statements are imperative, so that the thousands of half-dead people in our midst may be made to realize that they are standing on dangerous ground, and that the iron hand of the grim reaper—death—may soon end their existence on earth. The early spring days with rapid changes from warmth to frost, from clear, dry weather to chilly rains and piercing dampness, is the time when the weak, the shattered and broken-down, the sleepless, the nervous, the rheumatic, the neuragic suffer most—the time when all blood diseases are rampant, and most effectually do their deadly work. Thank Heaven for the provision made to stay the cruel hand of disease! Paine's Celery Compound, discovered by earth's ablest physician, Prof. Edward E. Paine, M. D., L. S. D., is the protector and life-giver for all who suffer at this critical time. The marvellous medicine when used at this treacherous season makes the weak strong, gives energy and spirit to the despondent and morose, repairs every department of the nervous system, gives blood as fresh and pure as an infant's, and clears and purifies the skin now so sallow and dark. In the past Paine's Celery Compound has proved a blessing to the wearied and sleepless business man. It invigorates his whole system and calms his disquieted nerves. Young women and girls in stores, and those attending school who have been made pale and listless, and who feel used-up, are soon made bright, happy, vivacious and good looking after using a bottle or two of nature's life renewer. The worried and over-worked wife and mother, burdened with the never-ending cares of home life, can be made strong, healthy and joyous by the use of Paine's Celery Compound. Delays are often fatal. If you would derive the advantages guaranteed through the virtues of Paine's Celery Compound, use it now while dangers threaten your life and health. It is an infallible cure—one that has blessed humanity above all other agencies. The best physicians of the land speak of Paine's Celery Compound every day, and of never hesitating to recommend it as the best of all spring medicines. Just a closing word to every reader who determines to use Paine's Celery Compound. There are many dealers and merchants who, for the sake of gain and extra profit, will offer you, or recommend you to take what they term something just as good. Their object is money—pure and simple. They care not for your great anxiety about your condition of health; it matters little to them what becomes of you after they have taken your money. Their motives are purely selfish; they care not what happens to you after they have taken your money. Paine's Celery Compound, the medicine that has made so many wonderful cures in Canada, and which the newspapers have reported so fully,