

# WARMUNDE IS OFFERING

SPECIAL BARGAINS

JEWELLRY, WTCHES. CLOCKS, Silverware & Novelties,

during the Holidays. All new goods. Give EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER Pallen Corner, Chatham, N. B.

with Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrohea Complaints Summer

When you can stop it quick by using PENDLETON'S

Halifax N. S. Aug. 1895. I wish to give you a few words in praise of your Panacea. I was a rictim of Cholera for some two or three weeks, during which time I consulted different doctors, and tried different patents, but seemed to get no relief, until I commenced using Pendleton's panacea, which very shortly cured my complaint Trusting this will be a service to you.

Yours sincerely

W. E. ROOD

Ask for Pendleton's. Take no PRICE 25CTS.

## MURDOCH'S NEW AND

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT. impression, and it is said that Gen. Weyler

The Best in 5 frame Brussels Carpet at 85c to \$1.75c
The finest Tapestry at 30c to 65c
The Heavest Wools at 65c to 1.10c
The Best Made Unions at 30c to 75c The newest in Dutch Carpet
"Hemp Carpet
Floor Oil Cloth in Handsome at 12c to 8-4 8-4 and 16-4 at 28c to 45c per sq. yd. Lace Curtains at 25c to \$5.00 per pair.
F'cy Fish Net Curtains (the latest) \$1.75 to \$10.00

per pair.
Fancy Muslin Curtains.
Curtain Lace, 15c per yd. and upwards. Paper
Blinds, Curtain Poles, Counterpanes, Table Covers
and a complete line of New House Furnishings, PIERCE BLOCK, CHATHAM, N. B.

# GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC.

VIA THE Eastern Canada Railway and Fredericton,

Loggieville 6.00 a.m. | convict for whose entire support in idle Chatham Chatham Jc. 6.45 a.m. | the municipality of Weymouth, Mass., Doaktown 8.50 a.m. the same date, decided that in future a Boiestown 9.35 a.m. able bodied men and women seeking she Cross Creek 10.47 a.m. ter in the almshouse of that town must Fredericton 12.15 p.m. furnish an equivalent in labor or g Leave 4.20 p.m. | shelterless. Accordingly, the board pro Arrive Bangor Portland

11.10 p.m. | cured 600 cords of hardwood on the first 3.50 a.m. of January and since that date every ap 7.25 a.m. plicant for accommodations, unless physi Boston Pullman Sleeper runs through cally disqualified, has been compelled to Juncton to saw and split a certain quantity of wood from Fredericton Boston.

# MILLINERY OPENING! rights of man," but it is not likely that their resentment will be much regarded



Fall and Winter Millinery -AT-

BOUOUET The ladies and public generally are most cordially invited to the Bouquet on Tuesday and Wednesday Oct., 18th and 14th, to inspect the newest designs in Trimined and Untrimmed Hats, Toques and

There will also be exhibited a dazzling display of the latest freaks of fashion in Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons etc., as well as the most unique and superb Millinery Noverties. JOSIE NOONAN. Noonan Block, Chatham,

# RAILWAY



On and after Monday the 7th September, the trains of this railway will run daily Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE CHATHAM JUNCTION

Through express for St. John, Halifax and Pictou, (Monday excepted)
Through express for Quebec and Montreal,
Accumulation for Moncton

wreck or cargo. Accommodation for Campbellton ALL TRAINS ARE RUN BY EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

"drunk" who was arrested last week two D. POTTINGER.

bottles of whiskey, two razors, one knife, one buttle of medicine and one clothes Railway Offic , Moncton N. B. 3rd September, 1896 | brush.



OHATHAM. N. B., - - JANUARY 14, 1897

That Mysterious Cuban War.

We have another illustration of the difficulty of understanding the situation in Cuba in a Boston despatch from Havana, which seems to contradict the boast of General Wevler that he had cleared the rebels out of the region of Havana altogether. While Weyler has been assuring the Madrid authorities of unbroken successes of late, and conveying the impression to the out side world that the insurgents were everywhere fleeing before him, the latter appear to have been concentrating their forces almost within sight of his capital, and have succeeded in striking a blow that cannot fail to send the captain general's prestige down to zero, and the stock of the insurgents upwards. The despatch referred to says :-

"The sensation of the day is that the

town of Arroyo Narranjo, which is seven

miles from Havana, has been taken by the

insurgents. The garrison and the authori-

ties made no resistence. The insurgents,

numbering about 2,000 men, under Col.

Arango, and obeying orders from Gen.

Aguirre, approached Arroyo Naranjo on

Friday night and sent word to the Spanish

commander to give up the place if he desired

to avoid unnecessary bloodshed. After a

short conference the authorities surrendered

the town and the insurgents entered in

triumph. A few minutes later, when the

Cubans were marching to the City Hal', a

group of Spanish volunteers undertook to

attack the invaders, fortifying themselves

reinforcements from Havana. As soon as

they began to carry out their plan the order

of attack was given by the Cuban leader,

After a short engagement, in which the

Spanish were put to flight, the women and

children were sent away and the town was

burned by the insurgents after they had

ransacked the stores and provided them-

selves with all the clothes and provisions

they contained. The rifles and ammunition

of the volunteers were secured. In less

than two hours the whole of Arroyo

Narranjo was in flames. A column was

sent from the capital to save the town, but

when it arrived there were cay ashes where

had stood the beautiful summer resort in

which so many wealthy Cuban families

have been accustomed to spend some months

of every year in time of peace. In Havana

the Spaniards are greatly excited and

indignant. They say that the destruction

of Arroyo Naranjo was an act of barbarity.

No mention is made by the newspapers of

who surrendered to be tried by court-

A SILLY RUMOR: One, of the mo

Laurier, that we have seen for a good

suspend the issue of a mandament con-

demning the Lurier-Greenway school

rick's plea in its favor has been heard.'

and that a favorable answer has been re-

"Advance's" St. John Letter.

ABOUT PRISON LABOR-GENERAL NE

While the State of New York, yieldin

to the clamor of the labor unions, on th

first of January abolished prison labo

and made a sort of great mogul of th

ners honest men are hereafter to be taxed

before he could obtain shelter or food.

It may be that the labor unions will resen

this regulation as an infringement of "th

in Weymouth. The rights of honest men

are as sacred as those of hobos and con-

victs, and as honest men have to exer

themselves for their maintenance, th

idle and dissolute should not be allowe

to subsist on their industry. Hundred

of men in every country, by the commis

sion of some petty crime in late autumn

get committed to jail for three or four

months, so as to pass the winter in com-

fort at the expense of honest people. In

the spring they are discharged and resume

their life of vagabondage. Every able

their "Kumfort remedies," are warring

against physical discomfort wherever it

exists. They have a cure for every com-

mon ailment, each of which is sold for ten

cents. It is universally agreed that

There are now in port uncleared one

up. Nothing more will be saved of the

Kumfort remedies are rightly named.

brigantines and 77 schooners.

contained a silk hat band.

pay in labor for his food and shelter.

in the land.

ceived "suspending everything."

ITEMS-THE MARKETS, ETC.

while is that he cabled to Rome "beg

in the church with the hope of receiving

pickling and preserving factory in this | the nation. city is proposed.

The employes of Dowling Brothers. the popular King street dry goods merchants, were entertained at the residence of Mr. B. J. Dowling last Thursday even-

slip on the west side of the harbor, are to be blown to pieces with dynamite.

city last week. Sr. John, Jany 11.

## Terms Which Cannot Be Accepted.

A special from Washington says General Maximo Gomez, commander-in chief of the Cuban army, has sen through an intermediary to Senor Sagasta Liberal leader in Spain, the conditions o which the Cuban Insurgents are ready to reat with Spain for peace. These con

Second-Restriction of the present alnost autocratic power of the Governor

Third, election of all mayors an municipal officers on the island by the Fourth, a new postal system.

Fifth, a new system of internal Sixth, an increase in the Cuban repre

entation in the Spanish Cortes. Seventh, an embodiment of these con essions in the form of a treaty with the United States government as a guarantee that they will be carried out after the Insurgents lay down their arms.

## Australian Timber.

the attack of the insurgents. In official circles the matter has produced a deep will order the military and civil authorities improbable "rumors" relating to Premier ging the Vatican to direct the bishops to colony has about 8,000,000 acres.

settlement till Solicitor-General Fitzpat-One of the greatest sufferers from in ported pests during the last quarter of century has been Jamaics. To rid th island of the black and brown rats that were destroying the sugar-cane and other crops, the mongoose was brought from India in 1872. The result was disastrous. The mongoose multiplied with frightful rapidity, destroying the rats, then preving upon poultry and even pizs, lambs and puppies, and apparently exterminating the birds, with the harmless lizards and snakes that had kept down the ticks and other troublesome insects. It devoured the crops of fruit and vegetables and even rivalled the former ravages of the rat in its destruction of sugar-cane. strange battle for supremacy. A new we completed our negotiations in numbers, and those caught have been ticks. Species of birds and reptiles supdynasty of the mongoose is waning, the cause however, being unknown.

# Hon. Mr. Laurier is Banqueted and

bodied criminal should be compelled to A man, supposed to be the night prowler who has been terrorizing women during the past month, was arrested last week and "discharged for want of evi- neat Liberals took part. President Cote, There is an unusual number of coasters | seated at the table of honor were Mr in port loading and discharging for this Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Messrs. season of the year. The bay is quite free Fielding, Mulock, Borden, Davies, Scott, Mr. Hannay's Life of Sir Leonard frion, of the dominion cabinet, Hon. H Tilley, which has just made its appear- R. Emmerson of New Brunswick, and ance, is an accurate and carefully written many other leading men of the Liberal history of the province from 1818 to the party. The most prominent members of present t m , as well as a faithful biography | the party occupied seats at the tables, and of one of New Brunswick's most distin- the galleries were crowded with ladies. guished sons. It should have a place in Hon. Tho nes Greenway, premier of every public school and private library Manitoba, was an honored guest, and was but through the sophistry of which the loudly cheered. Lewis Bently & Co., of this city, with

It was nearly 9 o'clock when the dinner started, and it was near eleven when Mr. Laurier rose to reply to the toast of his health, which was enthusiastically honored. Mr. Laurier spoke for nearly an hour, and his speech was one of the

greatest efforts of his life. Mr. Laurier, who spoke in French, said: steamer, one ship, four barques, two Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen,-Despite the much too flattering language The steamer Warwick is fast breaking in which you, Mr. President, have spoken of me, it is not out of place that I should say that this banquet in many ways ex-There were found on the person of a cels the ordinary demonstration of this kind. In our political life and customs a banquet is a thing of frequent occurrence, but if we consider the solemn circumstances in which we are placed to-day | The compromise they offered gave the Seven hundred and thirty-seven deaths | we may be permitted to indulge in the occurred in the city last year; January is | belief that the echoes of this banquet will | us by the concessions to which the Manitodebited with the largest number-77; penetrate through the years to come, and July with the smallest-48. Consump- that it will be remembered long after

THE SUPREME TRIBUNAL An unstamped letter, addressed "For before which we can always rely on be-Fred, Wishing him a happy Christmas," ing dealt outs the highest justice and to-day -- all in a childish hand-found its way | equ.ty. In looking over these tables I into the post office on Christmas eve. It | see present representatives of all classes of

report limited deliveries of wheat, Ontario of powerful corporations of railways and and Manitoba farmers anticipating an navigation; of great manufacturing inadvance in price to \$1 per bushel. Corn- dustries: of general commerce; of the libmeal has declined 10 cents per barrel and | eral professions; of the agricultural and the beans 5 cents per bushel. Molasses is working classes, and last, though not least, unchanged. Dried fish is dull. Pollock of the youth of our country-that youth is quoted at \$1.10 @ \$1.15 per 100 | which always turns naturally to generpounds; medium cod \$2.90 @ \$3: large ous thoughts and noble actions. If we \$3.40 @ \$3.50: Shelburne herring, No. 1, | see representatives here, in the solemn \$3 per barrel: \$1.75 per half barrel. circumstances in which we find ourselves. Sugars are unchanged: standard granu- of all the classes of society, there must lated, 4 cents : bright extra C 31. Teas | be a reason for such a representative are probably lower than ever before and gathering; and if I am not mistakenthe time is very advantageous for buyers. | and I do not think I am-the reason is It seems almost certain that the govern- that all classes of society are at this moment will lay a duty on this article, and | ment anxiously expecting to enter on the in consequence buying has not been so era of prosperity which has been too brisk as at present for years. George S. long delayed by struggles, necessary, no DeForest & Sons during the last fortnight | doubt, but of which we now see the end, have filled larger orders and more of and are satisfied that the government of them than ever before in the same time this day—the Liberal Government-has already, in its short career, given satis The establishment of a new vinegar, faction to the aspirations and desires of

'When we went before the electorate we had inscribed on our programme REFORM AND CONCILIATION.

We have been six months in power, and I think we have decisively shown that Liberalism does not mean revolution Some of the bowlders in Protection that reform does not mean disquiet and perturbation, and that conciliation is as far from weakness as from violence There were two leading questions with which we had to dea'.

THE REFORM OF THE TARIFF AND THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS. As to the reform of the tariff, my colleagues, the Ministers of Finance (Mr.

Fielding) and Trade and Commerce (Si Richard Cart righ ) and the Comptroller of Customs (Mr. Paterson) have undertaken that task, and when the time comes for them to accomplish it. I hope that the Liberal Government will be able to show that it is possible to lighten the burdens of the people, and at the same time give the desired measures of reform WITHOUT ANY EMBARRASSMENT TO EXIST-

hope we shall be able to do so, no only without embarrassing existing interests but that we shall be able to giv them a development which they have not been able to obtain up to the present. As to the other question of the Mani-

toba schools, that is the question which, as you know, at present intensely interests the minds and hearts of the people of this province in particular. We had to settle it, and had failed to accomplish during the six vears they had it in their hands. The first step we took was TO ADDRESS OURSELVES TO THE GOVERN-

MENT OF MANITOBA, and now, whatever may be the judg ment which may be passed on the con duct of my government, at least it is not without one recommendation. I am glad that I can say that we have obtained from the Government of Manitoba concessions which will enable the Catholic minority in that province to enjoy in their schools not only the teaching of mother tongue. But I am told that

their religion, but the teaching of their these concessions are not sufficient; that they are not such as we could have hoped for. Let me say to all those who take an interest in the future of their country. in whose breast there beats a patriotic heart, that, at least, we have obtained something. And what did those who were in power before us obtain? I am told that these concessions are not sufficient. Let me be permitted at least to explain them and give the reasons for

them. To those who say that these CONCESSIONS ARE NOT SUFFICIENT I can reply that perhaps they are reason able from many points of view, and if ap plied with liberality, if administered with generosity by the Provincial government of Manitoba, as I know they will be, we will at least have found a remedy much more efficacious than could have been With the disappearance of the rept les, any law of coercion passed by the Federthe ticks increased alarmingly, not only al government at Ottawa. Gentlemen, swarming on cattle but becoming a plague | this is the first occasion given me of adto the human race, and these with the dressing my compatitiots and fellow citimongoose have long held the field in the | zens of the Province of Quebec since phase in the struggle is now reported by the Manitoba government, and I do Prof. J. E. Due rdon, Curator of the not think I am asking to much when ask the attention of our fellow citizens the mongoose has been noticeably fewer British origin, while I briefly state the reasons which have led us to believe that found to be suffering from attacks of the one ounce of conciliation by the government of Manitoba is worth more than a posed to have been exterminated have reap. ton of coercion by the government at Otpeared. The most striking change seems tawa. I cannot conceal from myself the to be the abundance of the ground liz- difficulty and I am not the man to conard, recently supposed extinct, but snakes | ceal from myself any difficulty which are more numerous, game is increasing, may lie before me; I would not be worthy poultry and domestic animals are molest- of the position I occupy. I would not de ed less often, rats are increasing in the serve the confidence of my compatriota, if cane, and ticks are diminishing. The I were to close my eyes to the dangers and the difficulties in the position which

we now occupy in the country. I am compelled to acknowledge tha the concessions we have obtained from the government of Manitoba

DO NOT APPEAR SUFFICIENT MONTREAL, Dec. 31.—The banquet to the authorities of the highest importance authorities which we Catholics are accustomed to revere and which I revere, even when I do not see things in politics exactly as they do. I am compelled to admit these concessions do not appear sufficient to them. and what is the reason they give? It is this, that according to the judgment of the Sapreme Council of the Empire, the Cathelies of Manitoba had the right, not simply t such concessions, but to the complete restoration of separate schools as these schools existed before 1890. That is the language which is used to-day by the leaders of the Conservative party, that is the language which we heard from them at Cornwall and presented to the electorate of that county. people penetrated. If it be true that the highest tribunal of the Empire, by its judgment, prescribed as a MO RAL DUTY OF THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

its duty to re-astablish separate schools. why, in the name of common sense, did the late government, in the month of March last offer a compromise to the Manitoba Goverament on this very question? In March last, as we know, the government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell sent Sir Donald Smith. Mr. Dickey and Mr. Desjardins as commissioners to Manitoba to do what? To put their hands on the shoulders of Manitoba and force the government of that province to restore separate schools as they existed before 1890? Not at all, but simply to offer

# BUT THAT IS NOT ALL.

Catholics much less than has been granted same press which to-day attacks us, which if possible, to practise conciliation. DENOUNCES US AS HERETICS

to accept was much less advantageous than ready to grant them. There are honest terances of the 'Minerve,' and of other Conthe concessions which have been made by differences of opinion. Let us endeavor to the government of Manitoba. And that understand each other, and let us endeavor.

claim it as even more satisfactory than the much vaunted Remedial Order. The facts WHAT WAS SAID BY THE PRESS WHICH IS TO-Let me begin by the 'Minerve,' which to- the Privy Council. He went on to show, day is throwing out fire and flame and appealing to all prejudices and passions. because we accepted the concessious acceded to by the Manitoba government. That paper, speaking of the compromise offered by the commissioners of the late govern- from the Judicial Committee of the Privy ment of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and which Council, as might be seen from the plea of have obtained, used this language in March | before that connoil. 'Mr. Ewart,' con-

posals was the division of the people into denominational classes. Well, the people are divided into denominational classes, and any law or regulations enacted by the Government of Manitoba, or any other government, for the common education of children, is not likely to restore Christian unity

"The proposals made by the Dominion" Commissioners were extremely moderate, cepted by the Manitoba minority. It was proposed that in towns and villages wherein there are twoaty-five, and in cities where there are fifty Catholic children, there should be a school-house, or at least a room for their use, and that a Catholic teacher should be employed for them."

these propositions and those made by the one consented to by the Government of Manitoba? Yet to-day we are denounced for accepting propositions which then were undertook a task which our predecessors deemed highly commendable. The 'True Witness,' in its issue of April 8 last, thus spoke of the Winnipeg conference:-

"In view of the stand taken by the Dominion Government on remedial legislato avoid conflict; they are anxious for

What was the difference? Here is the proposi-Dominion Government :-

"In towns and villages where there are twenty-five Catholic children in a school

school commissioners will be obliged to furnish a separate school or a separate apartment and a Cathol c teacher." 'Now here is the proposition offered by Mr. Greenway. Wherever there are ter Catholic children, it will be permitted priests to enter the school at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon and give religious teaching. In every municipality where there are twenty five children belonging to the Catholic Church, and in every town municipality where there are fifty children belonging to that church, the commissioners will be obliged, on the petition of the parents, to provide a Catholic teacher, not only to teach religion but secular matters. such as arithmetic and grammar as Now, that is not all. Wherever there are ten children of French origin, these children will be educated in French. But it may le said that there are in the proposition of the Commissioners, conditions which are not found in the arrangement now proposed The Commissioners asked for a normal school : they asked also for Catholic representation on the board of education, and it is true they asked for the appointment of a Catholic instructor. But the commissioners did not insist upon these terms and were prepared to rely on the good faith, justice and generosity of the Provincial Government in these matters. Well, what do we find in the 'Minerve' and the other organs of the Conservative press to-lay We find accusations made against us of all kinds because we did not insist on the establishment of normal schools Catholic representation on the Board Education. No, we did not, because I know | ascendency which a minority can always from the best source that the Provincal Government is disposed to make a dead letter of these difficulties, and

TO GIVE EQUAL JUSTICE TO THE CATHOLIC equal representation on the Board of edu cation, and representation likewise among the school inspectors. Yet, after we have accepted from the Provincial Government of Manitoba much more than the Commissioners of the late government asked last spring, we are none the less denounced, in the name of religion, as traitors to our race and creed. Gentlemen, religion is as unchangeable as its founder. Its truths are eternal, and what religion

DID NOT FORBID IN MARCH LAST cannot be a crime in this month of December. That is not all. Let us discuss this question calmly. Let us remember that in this question as in many others-perhaps more than in others-there are divers kinds of opinions, all highly respectable. There are people who do not think as we do, and whose sentiments are deeply wounded because they have not obtained all they think they are entitled to in justice. I respect these opinions, I am not now addressing myself to the Conservative press. but another and different press. We Liberals. I am a Liberal of the English your conviction be always c.lm, serene, and school, as I have often stated. I am not only a Liberal of that school but I was born in the Catholic religion, and brought up in it, and I believe in liberty as Montalembert and Lacordaire believed in it.

THE BISHOPS AND THE PRIESTS all men in a constitutional country like ours promise which the commissioners of the right to their opinions as we have to ours applauded, the audience oftentimes rising Goods, ask for Fast Diamond Dyes for Cotlate government offered and were prepared and what we ask for ourselves I am always to their feet to cheer. Mention of the ut-

offered by the late government and to pro- of the clergy. He did not doubt the sincerity of the 'Semaine Religieuse' when it protested against the settlement of the school question on the ground that it was a violation of the rights granted to the minority by the judgment of the Judicial Committee of however, that their assertion was in correct, citing as proof the text of the judgment. What the 'Semaine Religieuse' demanded fifteen days ago was not what the Catholics of Manitoba asked Mr. Ewart, the advocate of the minority tipued the Premier, 'did not ask for the reestablishment of the schools as they existeystem, but simply that the Privy Council should declare that the Governor-General had the right to hear the complaint of the Catholic minority and render justice according as it would appear to him just'ce was due. I know well that the government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, when it had first to

deal with that judgment. GAVE IT A DIFFERENT INTERPRETATION. and passed an order, called the remedia order, commauding Manitoba to re-establish the separate schools as they existed before 1890. It is, however, easy to be brave when we are far from danger, and we know well that when the Bowell Government was confronted with its own interpretation did not dare to give effect to that interpretation and accomplish itself what it had ordered Manitoba to do. When Mr Greenway refused to submit, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, instead of presenting himself a bill containing what he declared was absolutely essential for the minority-instead of granting exemption from taxation and distinct organization and a share in the public grant -he granted only the two former and

DID NOT DARE TO GIVE THE MINORITY a share in the public grant. That was the bill presented last year, which was called equal justice. I call it simply capitulation. I know that some of my friends believed they should vote for that law, because contained, as they said, the principle eparate schools, but if it proclaimed that principle-which I do not deny-it did not contain the sanction of the principals, and when we present a law which proclaims our principle, but does not give that painciple the sanction of the law, it is worse than useless. What was the situation when we arrived in power? We had to take up that question. For my part I have always been of the opinion that not only the minor ity, but the fathers of families in any

THE RIGHT TO DEMAND THAT RELIGION BE TAUGHT IN THE SCHOOLS

just as well as secular matters. I at least now can have some satisfaction. People may say that we might have gone much tion, many were at a loss to conceive what further, but I can recall the time not disproposition could be made that would be tant-only some months ago-when it was satisfactory to the minority embracing less | shouted on all the hustings in this province : than the scope of the measure now before | 'Have no confidence in the Liberals, because the House of Commons. A moderation of at heart they are opposed to religious teaching in the schools. What they want is the lies in the subjoined proposals will be a sur- neutral school, the atheistic school They want to banish God from the schools. exacting have been put forward. That Well, at least they cannot make that reproach to-day. Because, if the arrangement to accept such a settlement only proves that | becomes law, not only will the name of God be pronounced in the schools of Manitoba, but the duty of a Christian towards his Creator and his neighbor will be taught there as it is in the schools of this province. CONCILIATION BETTER

We could have used the extreme power

of the constitution and endeavored to reestablish by force the system of religious teaching in the schools of Manitoba; but we thought it better to try means of con ciliation. I addressed myself to Mr. Greenway and his government. I said to him 'The system of schools which you have es tablished is no doubt satisfactory to the maj rity; but be not only just-be generoue, and make concessions to those who think differently from you and believe that religion should be taught in the schools. Put saide your own convictions and pre ferences, and give to my co-rel gionists and compatriots not only the right to have their religion taught in the schools, but to have their mother tongue taught there.' Supposing we had insisted in using the power in our hands and imposing on Manitoba our owa way of thinking, what would have happened? We would have had a con tinuance of that state of things which has existed in Manit ba during the past six years. In that province, out of a population of two hundred thousand, there are twenty thousand Catholics. In 1890 the Catholics represented in the government Manitoba by my brave and excellent friend, Mr. James Prenderga t. He resigned in 1890 because he disapproved Mr. Greenway's legislation, and to day he has the signal honor of being the target for the insults of the Conservative press, When a man has made sacrifices for his convictions as Mr. Prendergast has done, such insults pass over his head without touching him. The minority have since been ostracized in that province, having no representative in the Cabinet, and any laws passed were passed without their concurrence. By our acceptance of the concessions that peri od of ostracism has ceased, the policy of conciliation has trium, hed, and the

CATHOLIC MINORITY HAS REGAINED its place in the councils of Manitoba. mediately the door was opened for concisia of tion, immediately the minority gained the exercise among a majority; and we will see in Manitoba the triumph of the Liberal ideas which have triumphed in Canada to-day, which have triumphed in this pro vince, and the province of Oatario. I have devoted my carser to the realiza

tion of an idea. I have taken the work

Confederation where I found it when I entered political life and determined to give it my life, and nothing will deter me from continuing to the ead in my task to PRESERVE AT ALL PRICE OUR CIVIL LIBERTY. I may fail as a result of my efforts, but that be the case, it will be without a mar mus or recrimination or complaint, certain that from my tomb will rise the im norta! idea for which I have always fought. Geatle nen, for the settlement of this question. as for the settlement of all other questions that may rise in this country, I do not aldress one race or class or religion. I address myself to all classes, to races, to all religions, but if there is class among them all to which I address myself in particular, it is to you, the young members of the Club Nationale. It is to you. my young friends to whom I particularly address myself. During your career, you will have to suffer many things which will appear to you as supreme injustice. superior to the inevitable trials of life, and show to the world that Cath disism is con-

patible with the exercise of liberty in its

Catholics of this country will render to

God what is God's to Caesar what is

Mr. Laurier's utt erances were repeatedly

this Sift 1 quart flour, 1 saltspoonful salt, 1 saltspoonful ground nutmeg or cianamon, 2 rounding tea-spoonfuls baking powder, together. Beat 2 eggs; dd 1 cup sugar, 1 cup milk, 2 teaspoonfuls meited Cottolene. Stir these into the flour, roil and cut into shape. Have kettle 34 full of Cettolene-at just the right heat-and try the douganuts in it for For frying, Cottolene must be hot, but don't let it

get hot enough to smoke or it will burn. To find if

it is hot enough, throw into it a single drop of water.

When at just the right heat, the water will pop.

Genuine has trade marks-"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath-on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

Acclimatization by Inoculation.

A curious subject for investigation is

proposed in "Nature" by T. L. Patterson. who contends that persons migrating from temperate lands to hot, or even from hot to temperate, may become wickly and safely acclimatized by inoculation with the blood of healthy natives. the theory being that such inoculations set up in the blood of the foreigner the changes necessary to render him immune to diseases due to the climate. Bloodbrotherhood, as practiced in Central Af rica, consists of drawing blood from an ncision in the right wrist, and smearing a little of it over a similar cut in each of the other participants. Europeans generally have evaded blood-brotherhood, so that little concerning its physiological ef fects is to be learned from past experience; but Stanley is said to have undergone the operation fifty times, causing Trumbull to declare that the blood of fair proportion of all the first families in Equatorial Africa now courses in Stanley's veins, and it is inferred that his enbe attributed to this exchange of blood with the natives. Britain has in this the means of working out new conquests in Africa. But to Gen. Weyler is given the grandest opportunity, for he may satisfy the demands of humanity by sparing Cuban captives as subjects of bloodbrotherhood with Spanish soldiers, and at the same time serve his followers and the

cause of science by establishing the true

way to outwit malaria and fever!

Thousands Prove the Statement That Paine's Celery Compound makes People Feel

Young Again. A Cured Man Nays: "I Feel Just as Bright as a Boy

Ailing Man and Woman. All the combined powers of earth canno stem the tide of truth that sweeps over this Canada of ours in regard to the curing and life-giving virtues of Paine's Celery Compound. Thousands of the best people back up the sensible, plain and unvarnished statements about Paine's Celery Compound published from time to time. The cured thousands send such convincing letters of testimony that the most hardened skeptics

are forced to admit that they are founded on the rock of truth and honesty. The following letter from Mr. A. R. Mc Gruer, Dixon's Corners, Out., assures you, though your case may be desperate and death very nigh, and though doctors fail and other medicines prove unavailing for your relief, that Paine's Celery Compound will do more for you than you can just ly realize or hope for. Mr. McGruer savs : "Some time ago my condition of health

was alarming and I suffered very much. was laid up three days out of every week and I often said to my friends that it would be better, if it was the Lord's will, that I should be called away. Three of the best doctors attended me, but could not relieve me in any way. It was then I was advised to use Paine's Celery Compound, which brought relief at once. After using this great remedy I find myself a new man, and feel just as bright as a boy of eighteen years. I think it is the greatest medicine n the world, and would strongly recomm and it to all who suffer.

### May Clear up a Mystery. A Halifax despatch says: The schooner

Sarah L. Oxner, Capt. Edward Hays, Herring Cove, was fishing off Chebacto head. twenty miles from Halifax, yester lay, when the trawls fouled a sunken wreck in forty fathoms of water. In hauling the trawls a backstay with deadeye attached was brought to the surface. It is believed to be the brigantine Braz I that was coming here from the West Indies some years ago. She took a pilot off the harbour, was blown of and never heard from. She belonged to R. I. Hart, and it was one of the most remarkable marine mysteries ever heard of here, in sight of her wharf and never seen more and no trace of her pilot or crew ever fo und.

# WORK SPOILED.

Did Not Get the Right Kind. Why labor in vain? Why do you try to

dye cotton or mixed goods with common dyes that the makers prepared for all wool Well, you are not altogether to blame ; the dealer who sold you the dye, and who told you it was good for either cotton or

wool, is the one who is directly responsible for your loss and failue. He sold you worthless dyes because they gave him a large return of profit. If you had bought the Diamond Dyes

made epecially for Cotton and Mixed Goods your work would have been well and truly done. These special cotton colors of the Diamond Dyes are the latest discoveries of the best chemists of the world, and are far superior to all other dyes for the coloring of cotton goods.

highest acceptation. Ever how that the Fast Diamond Dyes for Cotton are quite fast to light, and if you use them your carpets and rugs will be as bright after years of wear as the most expensive carpets you can buy. For dyeing Cotton or Mixed ton; take no others.

# Chatham Y. M. C. A.

The Chatham Y. M. C. A. rooms are open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. on every day except Sunday. Strangers and visitors are Guaranteed to Give the best Satisfaction. found for young men making application.
Rooms in Hocken-Mackenzie Block on Water Street.

## -TO-Swine-Breeders and Raisers.

To the Farmers of Northumberland County and Breed. The Subscriber has ready for SERVICE the folowing Pure Bred Boars;—
"GLENBURN PRINCE"—a pure bred BERK-SHIRE, imported from one of the largert breeders of Berkshires in Outario. Took first prize at last ALSO "OAK CHAMPION" a Pure Bred York-AND FOR SALE a Pure Bred BERKSHIRE BOAR

one year old—a fine growthy pig and first class stock getter; also two Pure Bred Registered HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES, three months old, Sired by Government Imported Stock, "LORD BARRINGTON" and Dam the celebrated "MESCEDES STRAIN" GEO. E. FISHER, Woodburn Farm

To be sold at Public Avetion, in front of the Re

gistry Office, in Newcastle, on Friday, the 19th day of February next, between the hours of 12 noon and five o'clock p.m.:—
All the right, title and interest of Robert C. Boyes and to all that piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being on the Northerly side of the Southwest Branch of the Miramichi River, in the Parish of Blackville, and County of Northumberland, bounded and described as follows; Commencing at the Northwesterly corner of lands formerly owned by the late Scott Fairley, being the junction of the Queen's Highway, leading from Newcastle to Fredericton, and the road leading therefrom to Blackville Railway Station known as late Scott Fairley to the easterly corner thereof, thence northerly along the easterly side of the said ands formerly owned by the said Scott Fairley, to Highway, thence westerly along the southern side of said Highway to the said "Station" ro.d, being the place of beginning, containing seven acres more or less, and being the land and premises at present occupie i by the said Robert C. Boyes and conveyed to him by Justus W. Fairley, by deed dated September 19th A. D. 1895 as by reference to Vol. 71, pages 522,523 and 524 of the Northumberland County Records will more fully appear;
The same having been seized by me under an by virtue of several executions issued out of the Supreme Court and County Courts of New Brauswick against the said Robert C. Boyes. JOHN SHIRREFF

Sheriff's Office Newcastle, this 3rd day of November, A.D. 1896.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the 10th day of April next, in front of the Post Office in Chatham, between the hour of 12 noon and five All the right, title and interest of James Oates of, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Nelson, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows to wit:—Beginning at a Maple tree standing at the Southeasterly angle of lot number seven, granted to John Kent, junior, at the head of Naman River theres. The Right Medicine For Every

s lot number fifty nine at the head of Navan River and was granted to Thomas Oates now deceased, by etters patent dated 25th February A D: 1876, and Also, all that other tract of land situate Parisnes of Nelson and Chatham, in the county aforesaid granted to Richard Hutchison, and known and distinguished as lot number 60 at the nead o he Napan River aforesaid, and containing 100 acres nore or less, as by reference to said grant will more fully and at large appear,
Also, all other the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises of the said James Oates what soever or wheresoever situate in the said County of Northumberland. The same naving been seize by me, under and by virtue of executions issued out of the Northumberland County Court by James Clowry and by Leonard W. Johnston, against the

JOHN SHIRREFF. Sheriff of Northumberland County Sheriff's Office Newcastle, this 18th

day of April, next, in front of the Post Office Chathani, between the hours of 12 noon, and fiv James Hannay by Alexander Ferguson, by deed bearing date the 29th day of September, A. D. 1871, and being the same land and premises on

virtue of an execution issued out of the Northum-berland County Court by William T. Harris against Sheriff of Northumberland County Sheriff's Office Newcastle, this 19th

which the said James Hannay at present resides. The same having been seized by me under and by

# NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of estate are required to make immediate payment to MRS. WM, COPPING. Chatham Sept. 1, 1896.



# IF YOU ARE HUNTING

display of watches, clocks and silverware, you can find it in our stock. Here is a tantalizing beautiful array of sparklers flashing rays, that when seen raise a desire to possess them. The trade clock indicates that the buyer's hour has come, and our a golden shower of temptations including 15 year filled Waltham Watch for \$15.00 etc. You'l always be right on time with one of our 8 day clocks or \$3 Waltham watches that are marvels of accurate timekeeping. We have, a full line of latest jewelry. Call and see for yourselves.

### OUR WATCH-REPAIRING DPARTMENT

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

repaired at short notice, and

W. R. GOULD.

Chatham Oct., 3.

THE ONTARIO WIRE FENCING CO., LTD.

Miramichi Advance.

in fifty years.

The inquiry into the Warwick disaster has elicited nothing new. Fourteen deaths were reported in the

First, the recall of General Weyler.

A report of the Forest Conservator of West Australia shows that timber is abundant. Nearly all Australian woods, however, are more remarkable for durability than ease of working, the kauri pine of New Zealand being the only wood of Australasia comparable with the pine and fir timbers of Europe and North America. The principal South Australian timber is the jurrah, of which the

An Imported Pest.

Makes a Great Speech. tendered by the Club Nationale at the Windsor hotel in honor of Premier Laurier was a great success. Over 500 promiof the Club Nationale, presided, and Sir Henry Joly, Mr. Tarte and Mr. Geof-

tion had 113 victims, diphtheria and croup | many of us here present will have been 49. Fifty-nine deaths are attributed to called to render our final account to

society. I see here te resentatives of "la cause we have accepted these concessions, because convinced that it reflected the the French race and Roman Catholic persua-The flour market is unchanged. Millers I haute fiancee" and banking institutions; was prepared to accept that compromise opinion and sentiment of a considerable part | sion almost the whole time at his disposal.

was much less satisfactory than the one we "The proposition of the Federal Gov-

are there to prove what I say.

DAY ATTACKING US ?

ernment was as fair as it was possible to ed before 1890, or for the Ontario or Quebec make, without sacrificing the essential rights of the Catholic minority confirmed by the judgment of the Privy Council." Another journal, which gives itself out to-day as the organ of the Cathelics of Ontario, but which is rather the organ of the Conservative party of Ontario, 'Catholic Register,' which is now attacking us in every issue, thus spoke of the com-

promise offered by the Commissioners of the Government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell "To all intents and purposes the Dominion Commissioners might have submitted the Remedial bill and asked that it be rassed as a provincial statute, for the rights stated in the foregoing quotation from the Commissioners' report, include all the rights that remedial legislation is tended to secure or can secure. The main objection stated by Mr. Sifton to those

or remove Christianity from the path of politicians." The 'Catholic Record' contains the fol-

"Is there a great difference between

the demands made on behalf of the Cathoprise to most people. Could anything less the minority should have been willing there exists in their hearts a strong desire

These extracts show what the opinion then was of those organs which today make war against us. But it may be said that perhaps there was a difference between the propositions submitted by the commissioners of the government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the concessions made by Mr. Greenway. tion made by the Commisioners of the

and in cities where there are fifty, the

servative organs, not religious, evoked frequent cries of 'shame.' Mr. Laurier afterwards made a short address in English, ask-Mr. Laurier went on to deal with the ing indulgence for having been obliged to attitude of an organ which he said he could give to the discussion of important quesand traitors to our race and religion be- not fail to respect and to take into account tions among his own fellow-countrymen of