

Board Works Office

THE REVIEW

VOL. 7.

RICHIBUCTO NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY MAY 21 1896.

NO. 39

We Are
With You
UNION
BLEND
TEA,
is for sale at
**HENRY O'LEARY'S
AND
W. W. SHORT'S.**
RICHIBUCTO.

Try It.

THE GREAT NORTH SHORE
ROUTE!

The Best, Surest, Safest,
Quickest Route by which
to reach purchasers in the
North Shore Counties of
New Brunswick, is via

THE REVIEW.

The regular news express
to the homes of all the
people, and most direct
line to the pocketbooks of
buyers everywhere.

See that your Advertisement
ticketed via THE REVIEW.

A Fisherman's Song.

We drop our lines and gather
Old Ocean's treasures in,
Where'er the mottled mackerel
Turns up a steel dark fin.
The sea's our field of harvest,
It's scaly tribes our grain;
We'll reap the teeming waters
As at home they reap the plain!

Our wet hands spread the carpet,
And light the hearth of home;
For our fish, as in the old time,
The silver coin shall come.
As the demon fled the chamber
Where the fish of Tobit lay,
So ours from all our dwellings
Shall frighten Want away.

Though the mist upon our jackets
In the bitter air congeals,
And our lines wind stiff and slowly
From off the frozen reels;
Though the fog be dark around us,
And the storm blow high and loud,
We will whistle down the wild wind,
And laugh beneath the cloud!

In the darkness as in daylight,
On the water as on land,
God's eye is looking on us,
And beneath us is his hand!
Death will find us soon or later,
On the deck or in the cot;
And we cannot meet him better
Than in working out our lot.

Hurrah! hurrah! the west wind
Comes freshening down the bay.
The rising sails are filling;
Give way, my lads, give way!
Leave the timid landsman clinging
To the dull earth, like a weed;
The stars of heaven shall guide us,
The breath of heaven shall speed.

(Whittier.)

KIDNEY TROUBLE.

The Cause of Millions of Lives Can be Cured

The diseases that we so dread do not come upon us at one step. They are a matter of growth. The sad news is only too common of friends who have died of Bright's disease of the kidneys, diabetes and kindred complaints. It is known that in the system of thousands exist the seed that in a short time will develop into these dread maladies. Disease of the kidneys in its mildest form never stand still. The warning is worth heeding that efforts should be promptly taken to eradicate the slightest symptoms of kidney disease, and in South American Kidney Cure is found a sure and safe remedy for every form of kidney trouble. Whether chronic incipient or in some of the distressing phases so well known, it proves an effective, and what is pleasing to know, a ready and quick cure. Sold by W. W. Short.

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

An Important Statement From Sir Leonard Tilley on the Manitoba School Case

Any fair discussion of the Manitoba school question leads back to the time that Rupert's Land became a province of Canada. The claim of the minority depends upon the compact of union, and the controversy involves historical questions as much as educational policy.

Manitoba became a province of Canada in July, 1870, as a result of legislative action by the Canadian parliament in the preceding winter session. Though the act of union is an imperial statute, the terms were adopted by the Canadian parliament on the recommendation of the government of the day.

Not one member of the ministry as constituted in the winter of 1870 is in the present government. Only one member of the council which was responsible for the Manitoba act is in the present House. Only four of the twelve are now living.

Sir Hector Langevin, in his brief speech on the Remedial Bill, stated that the compact with Manitoba contained a distinct pledge that the rights of the Roman Catholics as to separate schools should be preserved to them. Mr. Mitchell, in one of his addresses in Northumberland a few weeks ago, gave still more emphatic testimony to the same effect. Mr. Aiken has not, so far as we know, made any statement. The other one of the four is Sir Leonard Tilley, who was in the winter of 1870 one of the three most influential members of Sir John A. McDonald's government. With the view of obtaining from him a statement of his view as to the original compact with Manitoba, a representative of the Press called upon Sir Leonard recently at his residence.

"Would you consent to make a statement based on your own recollection of the compact with Manitoba as it bears on the school question?" Sir Leonard was asked.

"I have no objection to that," he replied; "though as I have not qualified myself for discussing the measure now before parliament, I would prefer to leave to others the discussion of the details of the Remedial Bill."

"In my opinion," Sir Leonard added, "we must, in order to consider the question fairly, go back to the time of the union of the other provinces in 1867. The subject of the privileges of the minorities in respect to schools was first dealt with by the Quebec and London conferences, and the arrangement with Manitoba was clearly understood to be on the same lines."

"Well, as you were a member of the Quebec and London conferences, suppose we begin with them."

"At Quebec, when we were deciding which subjects should be assigned to the local legislatures and which should be left with the general parliament, it was proposed that education be given to the provinces. Then the question arose at once about protection to the religious minorities in upper and lower Canada.

"In the old province of Canada, which included Ontario and Quebec, protection was afforded by the fact that the minority in one part was the majority in the other, and any disposition to do injustice in one section was thus held in check. But it was felt that if each province were given absolute power in this matter, the minorities might suffer.

"I may say that the question was discussed as one affecting the upper provinces only, and that it was brought up by Mr. (afterwards Sir Alexander) Galt in the interest of the Protestant minority in Lower Canada. He was a member for one of the eastern townships, and was regarded as the spokesman of the Quebec minority. In the convention he was very outspoken and emphatic, pointing out that the Protestants would object to an arrangement which would leave their schools entirely under the control of the majority in lower Canada. After some discussion Mr. Galt proposed that the clause assigning education to the provinces should be made to read as follows:

Education; saving the rights and privileges which the Protestant or Catholic minority in both Canadas may possess as to their denominational schools at the time when the union goes into operation.

"This was adopted by general consent."

"But in London you renewed the discussion, of course?"

"Yes. When we met there Mr. Galt said that he was not yet satisfied that the minority, which he represented, was fully protected. There was no way provided for enforcing the provision agreed on at Quebec. He wanted a clause put in to provide a remedy in case the privileges were withdrawn. So when we reached the education clause in the Quebec draft

as he had amended it, he proposed these additional words:

And in any province where a system of separate or dissentient schools by law obtains, or where the local legislature may hereafter adopt a system of separate or dissentient schools, an appeal shall lie to the governor-in-council of the general government from the acts and decisions of the local authorities which may affect the rights and privileges of the Protestant or Catholic minority in the matter of education. And the general parliament shall have power in the last resort to legislate on the subject.

In Mr. Pope's Confederation Documents you will find this clause reproduced in Mr. Galt's handwriting just as he submitted it. Underneath is given in the original writing Sir John McDonald's memorandum of the vote taken on it."

Nova Scotia. Yes.
New Brunswick. Yes.
Canada. Yes.

This is part of the 4th sub-section of 43 clause.

"At later meetings the provision for the protection of minorities was further strengthened and expanded, and finally appeared as you find it now in the British North America Act.

"From first to last the principle of interference was pressed by this Protestant delegate in the interest of Protestants. But all, both Catholic and Protestant, felt that what Mr. Galt was asking was just, and that it was the only way in which the minorities for which he spoke would feel that they might safely go into the union.

"This I suppose, brings us to the Manitoba negotiations," suggested the Reporter.

"Yes; I said that the terms of union as to schools were in my mind closely connected with the condition of the original union. The reason is that the delegates from Manitoba, as I distinctly remember, claimed that the minority there should be placed in as good a position as the minority of Ontario and Quebec.

"This was agreed on. We went further. Because it was doubtful whether the schools of Manitoba could be said to 'exist by law,' in Manitoba the clause was made to read 'by law or practice,' in order that the minority might be absolutely sure of protection. We were members of the government at that time could see no reasonable objection to granting the same privileges in Manitoba that were given in Ontario and Quebec.

"You feel quite certain that the intention and agreement was that separate schools should be granted to the minority if they desired them?"

"Unquestionably I do. There is no doubt about it. I believe that when the measure was before parliament a proposition was made to strike the clause out. It was then held by the government that the terms of the bill were an agreement between the Manitoba delegates and the government, which would not be binding on Manitoba unless ratified without change. The proposed amendment did not receive strong support, and the terms were adopted as prepared. Sir Donald Smith went out to Fort Garry as a commissioner of our government, and had a great deal to do with the arrangements for the conference between the Manitoba delegates and the government. You will see by the statement made by him the other day in parliament that he strongly supports what I have said as to the solemn contract we made at that time.

"As to the present issue on the school question would you be willing to make a statement of your views?"

Sir Leonard observed that he had not taken part in political discussion for eleven years and had no particular ambition to do so now, but he had clear views as to the duty of the country in the matter and saw no reason for concealing them.

"It appears to me," he said, "that there can be no question as to the rights secured to the minority of Manitoba by the constitution, and since the highest court in the empire has declared that there is a grievance, I cannot see why redress should be refused. I look at it as a solemn compact between the parliament of Canada and the people of Manitoba, and I think it would be a great misfortune if it should hereafter be shown that any of the constitutional engagements or compacts should be violated by the neglect or refusal of the Dominion to carry out its undertakings."

Sir Leonard went on: "It seems to me very important that the history of the case should be understood, because my observation has been that many of both parties who oppose Remedial Legislation do so because they are opposed to separate schools. I cannot help thinking that when the people come to see that it is not a question of policy at all but a question of preserving the constitution and maintaining a solemn compact, they will not condemn the principle of Remedial

Legislation, whatever view they may take of other matters of government policy. I know that many men who are condemning Remedial Legislation would honestly and faithfully carry out their personal compacts even to their own hurt and I do not see why they should support the violation of a compact by a public body.

"It seems to me that sympathy ought to go out to the aggrieved rather than to the aggressor in Manitoba. If the case had been otherwise, and Quebec province had repealed the provisions allowing Protestants their separate schools, we would have protested and demanded protection and would be justified in doing so.

"As to the Remedial Bill, I do not flatter myself that I am as competent as some others to discuss its details, but it certainly seemed to me that the offer made to Mr. Greenway's Government by Sir Donald Smith and his fellow commissioners was not unreasonable."

In closing the interview Sir Leonard said: "Personally, I have not taken an active part in politics since I left the ministry in 1885. It is true that my recollections and views have to do with practical politics, but I do not see why I should refrain from expressing them on that account. Whatever the effect might be in the impending contest, I would be only too glad if what I have said should lead any supporters of either party to look more closely into the history of the Manitoba question. Those who do so will, I think, come to regard the matter no longer as a question of separate schools against non-sectarian schools, but will see that the real question is whether as a nation we intend to keep faith or break it."

TORTURES OF RHEUMATISM.

The pains of Rheumatism are removed and the disease driven from the system by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the conqueror of thousands of the severest cases.

Mrs J. M. Monkman, of Arkwright, Ont., says:—I took inflammatory rheumatism in February, 1894, and doctored for it some weeks, but found I was getting worse. All my joints were swollen very much and I was not able to leave my bed, and could neither sleep nor rest. Hearing from a neighbor that she got your Burdock Blood Bitters for her daughter, who had the same disease and it cured her, I purchased a bottle, and after taking about the half found myself recovering, and after continuing it for some time I recovered, but when the cold weather set in this winter I found it returning again. So I commenced to take the B. B. B. again, when I found, after taking it about a week that all pain and swelling of the joints had disappeared, and I consider myself entirely cured.

The Uthland Reformers.

LONDON, May 14.—It is reported from Pretoria upon good authority that the Johannesburg Reform Committee prisoners, who are now held in custody in Pretoria pending the decision of the authorities as to their punishment, will, with the exception of the leaders, be fined and released next week.

LONDON, May 14.—The 'Standard' says to-day that Sir Graham John Bower, the Imperial Secretary at Capetown, will go to Pretoria and remain there until a successor to Sir Jacobus De Wet, the British Agent at that place, shall have been appointed.

PRETORIA, May 13.—General P. J. Joubert, Commander-in-Chief of the Transvaal forces and a member of the Executive Council, has been elected vice-president of the Transvaal Republic.

BERLIN, May 14.—A private telegram received in this city says that the sentence of Colonel Francis Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, ex-Premier of the Cape Colony; John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer; Lionel Phillips and George Farrar, who were condemned to death by the High Court at Pretoria upon charges of treason in being active members of the Johannesburg Reform Union, which was held to have instigated Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal, have been commuted to imprisonment for a term of five years. The sentences of the other members of the Reform Committee, who were found guilty in connection with the conspiracy and raid, and were condemned to imprisonment and banishment and to pay a fine of one thousand dollars each, have been reduced to one year's imprisonment. The telegram is as yet unconfirmed.

LONDON, May 14.—In an address at Tredgar, County of Monmouth, last evening, Sir William Harcourt, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, attacked the government for allowing the retention of his membership in the Privy

Council by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, whose conduct in connection with the present conspiracy in the Transvaal, the speaker declared, had thrown the whole of South Africa into a state of confusion and danger. Sir William also denounced the British South Africa Company for retaining an agent who had been shown to be guilty of gross fraud.

LONDON, May 14.—Mr Joseph Chamberlain has not received any news tending to confirm the reports circulated in Berlin and in this city that the sentences of the members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee have been commuted.

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD.

Mrs. Margaret Bowen, aged 121 years, was lying at the point of death in her home at Chicopee Falls, Mass., on the 7th inst. She was born in the parish of Kon Lane, County Clare, Ireland, in 1775, and came to America in 1865. She and her husband, who is 75 years old, have since lived at Chicopee Falls.

The body of Sperry Shea, drowned some six weeks ago, has been found at St. David's near Edmunston. The body of the girl who was drowned with him was recovered a day or two ago.

At Chicago, May 15, for the first time since the execution of the Haymarket Anarchists a double hanging was on the schedule in the Cook county jail. The condemned men were Alfred C. Field, a negro, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Randolph, and Joseph Windroth, a German, convicted of the murder of Carey B. Birch. It was to have been a triple hanging but Governor Altgeld yesterday gave a respite to Nic Marsden, convicted of the murder of Fritz Nolzhuetter, a butcher.

At London, May 15, replying to a question on the subject in the House of Commons this afternoon, parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. George N. Curzon, said that the British vice-consul at Bona had been instructed to lodge an appeal against the acquittal of Captain Lohaire, the Belgian officer who was recently tried for hanging Stokes the English trader of the Congo Free State.

At Huntington, W. Va., May 15, a crowd of armed men assembled at a watering tank near Nolan, on the Norfolk and Western road last night to rob north bound express train. The train hands were notified by wire and passed the tank at a high rate of speed. The robbers attempted to stop the train with a red light.

A special despatch from Marseilles says that several deaths from cholera have occurred there. On Friday last it appears there were three cases, of which two resulted fatally. On Monday last it is also said, there were five fresh cases of cholera, and three deaths from that disease.

A cave-in occurred at the Opal mines near Queretoro, Mexico, Wednesday, and ten men were buried. Word was brought here from the scene of the accident that four of the miners were killed and several others injured.

Rev. Rhodes, living 12 miles east of Gimpson, Texas, while ploughing his fields unearthed 50,000 Mexican dollars. It seems that the money was buried in a leather satchel.

An unknown American gold hunter who located near Durango, Mexico, twenty years ago and lived the life of a recluse in the Sierra Madre mountains has been found dead in his cabin by prospectors. In the building was found gold dust aggregating \$75,000 in value.

The experiments that have been going on at the State University electrical laboratory, testing the effect of the Roentgen rays upon diphtheria bacilla. All confirm the theory that the germs may be destroyed by the rays. The last experiment was made with live guinea pigs, probably the first experiment of the kind upon a living animal ever made in this country. Two guinea pigs were inoculated with a culture of diphtheria. One of the pigs was exposed to the Roentgen rays for four hours. After seventy-two hours this pig showed no signs of diphtheria and was just as lively as before but the pig which was not exposed to the rays died within twenty-eight hours after the injection.

William T. Reid, 18 years old and William N. Dale, two years his senior, both residents in Cambridge who last week acknowledged to Fire Commissioner Whitcomb that they were the perpetrators of many incendiary fires which have recently occurred in Waltham, Newton, Cambridge, Somerville and other places were arraigned in the district court here this forenoon. The charges of incendiarism against the boys referred to the destruction of property valued at more than \$1,500,000, besides many other small fires which were extinguished before serious damage was done.

Hull, May 15.—[Special]—A caisson of the new extension of St. Andrews fish dock, Hull, England, broke suddenly one day last week and the rush of water swept every vessel in the dock from their moorings and jammed them into a hopeless mass of wreckage. The damage is estimated to amount to £100,000 pounds and it is feared there has been serious loss of life.

Later in the day it was ascertained that no loss of life resulted from the breaking of the caisson.

The drought which threatened to ruin the crops in the Northern part of the State of New York is broken by a northeast rain storm which is now in progress.

While the Liberals were in power they increased the debt by \$8,102,821 in one year, or about \$1,000 an hour. And then they had Mr. Mackenzie to keep the McShanes and Tartes under the appearance of control.

The Anglo-Canadian trade continues to make gigantic strides. The aggregate business of the four months has increased thirty-six per cent. Imports from Canada increased seventy per cent., while the British imports from all other countries increased only nine per cent.

War is Growing Safer.

It is usual to compare the battles of the last century with the battles of to-day and dilate upon the greater deadliness of the modern weapons and the modern results. But the facts are all the other way. At Fontenoy, for instance, one volley of the Coldstreams struck down 450 Frenchmen of the Regiment du Roi. Again, at the same battle the Gardes du Corps had not much short of five hundred saddles emptied by a single volley, while the French Guards were scattered by a point blank volley from a British regiment at twenty paces that brought down 450 men. Here we have at Klagenfurt thousands of Boers in cover shooting for hours on two days at six hundred Englishmen in the open and killing very few.—Saturday Review.

AN ALARMING INCREASE.

The Prevalence of Female Complaints found to Result Largely from the Kidneys.

SAGINAW, Mich., May 18.—Doctors are beginning to turn their attention more exclusively to the causes for the great increase of what are known as female complaints during the past ten years, and to the remedies for the same. Many cases have been investigated, and among others that of Mrs. Reany, of Ashland, Wis., who was cured of this form of trouble by the use of a kidney medicine known as Dodd's Kidney Pills, which originated in Canada but has now become widely known and used throughout the Western States. This and other similar cases go to show that these troubles are largely due to the kidneys and that the above mentioned remedy is likely to have a great effect in lessening the number of victims to this form of complaint.

A \$17,000 Watch.

"While in Geneva some months ago," said Col. J. B. Reynolds, "I visited the principal watch works there, and as a matter of curiosity asked the manager what was the highest priced watch that was made in Geneva. He said that the most expensive watch turned out in Switzerland was worth \$700. This watch had a split second hand and struck the hours if needed. It also had in it a tiny musical box, which played three distinct tunes. This watch he said, was the finest that could be made but that ornaments, diamonds, etc., could be worked in to the cases which would run the price up into as many thousands as the purchaser desired. He said there had been one watch made in his establishment, the cases of which had been studded with diamonds, and which had cost \$17,000, but as far as the watch itself was concerned it was a \$700 watch."—Washington Star.

15 years of Itching.

Wm. Golding, commercial traveller, 131 Esher st. Toronto, says: For 15 years I suffered untold misery from itching piles' sometimes called pin worms. Many and many weeks have I had to lay off the road from this trouble. I tried eight other pile ointments and so called remedies with no permanent relief to the intense itching and stinging, which irritated by scratching would bleed and ulcerate. One half a box of Chase's Ointment cured me completely.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.