DOUGALL SINCLAIR,
General Blacksmith and Carriage Manufacturer,
The Market, Lindsay.
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.
Jobbing promptly attended to.
Give me a call.

The Victoria Warder.

DOUGALL SINCLAIR
Is prepared to furnish at reasonable prices:
WAGONS, SLEIGHS, BUGGIES, and CUTTERS,
as good as any he has done in the past. Call and see him. The Market, Lindsay.

$1 Per Annum in Advance. 5c. a Copy. LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1893. Vol. XXXVII.—Whole No. 1883

NEW CASH STORE

KERR & CO.

Our New Spring Stock,
is complete in all lines.

SPECIALTIES.

Black Dress, Colored Dress Goods, Silks, Henriettas, Cashmeres, Linings, Trimmings, and Buttons, Hose, KID GLOVES, Silk Gloves, Silk Mitts, Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Laces,

500 PARASOLS, NO TWO HANDLES ALIKE.
Prices to suit everybody.

STAPLES.

Crum & Co's new Prints, French Muslins, Art Muslins, White Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Embroideries, New Draperies for Curtains, Lace Curtains, special value, new designs in Table Covers, Table Linens, Shirtings, Sheetings, Cottonades, Cottons, Circulars, Pillow Cottons, etc.

Gents' - Furnishings

Complete in all lines. New Collars, Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Braces, Socks, Waterproof Coats—Special Value—Everything new and the latest styles. Everything as represented. Prices right. Soliciting a share of your patronage, we are, yours respectfully,

KERR & CO'Y

33 Kent-St., Lindsay. - - One door east of Simpson House.

Auditors' Abstract Statement

of Receipts and Expenditures of the

TOWNSHIP - OF - CARDEN,

for the year ending 31st December, 1892.

RECEIPTS.

To balance on hand from last audit	$ 92 37
From J. J. Irwin, on Roll of 1891	521 17
" Richard Trinter, taxes of 1891 on w hf lot 25, con. 6	74
" J. J. Irwin on Roll of 1891	73 53
" Crown Land Department	13 53
" Gilbert Orser, taxes of 1891, w hf lot 24 con. 1	9 50
" Edward Neill, J. P., fines Quigley and LaRoche	1 00
" Co. treasurer, non-residents taxes, cash	156 49
" Co. Treasurer, percentages	18 58
" Land Improvement Fund	9 22
" J. J. Irwin, on roll of 1892	1698 26
" Co. Treasurer, Co. school rate of 1891	150 00
" " Legislative gaant of 1892	90 00
" " Poor school grant of 1892	365 00
Total received from all sources	$3199 39

EXPENDITURES.

By paid on Roads and Bridges	$ 353 36
" Schools	1781 33
" Salaries and commissions	258 33
" Printing and Stationery	33 00
" Charity	11 20
" Sundries	576 49
Total	3013 70
Balance on hand	185 69

Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

ASSETS.

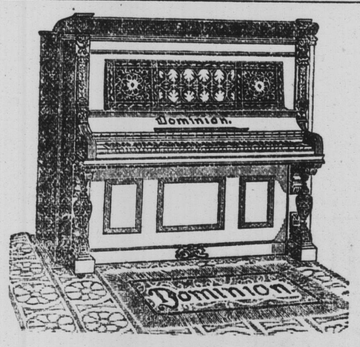
Cash in Treasurer's hand	$ 185 69
Uncollected taxes on resident roll of 1892	457 19
Amount of non resident roll of 1892	151 91
Other arrears estimated	200 00
Loan to trustees of S. S. No. 6	25 00
Total Assets	1019 79

LIABILITIES.

Due to schools	$ 51 07
Co. School Rate of 1892	150 00
Co. Rate of 1892	198 00
Due on Printing	25 00
Total liabilities	424 07

Audited by us this 4th day of March and found correct.

JAMES McKEY,
JAMES GRAHAM, } Auditors.



Organs, Pianos and Sewing Machines

of any make, either Canadian or American, for sale 10 to 15 per cent. less, according to quality, than any other agent or dealer in Lindsay or County of Victoria. All goods guaranteed or no sale.

W. W. LOGAN,
General Agent, Lindsay, Ont.

Remember the best is the cheapest. Poor Goods are dear at any price.

Quite Satisfied.

We are through with stock taking, and are quite satisfied with the result of our year's labor. Our Repair Trade has been very good. We are sorting up as usual for the season's business, and are showing some special bargains.

Solid silver Thimbles and Spoons for Birthday and Wedding presents. New Silverware, The greatest bargains in Brooches we have ever shown. Remember we carry all grades of American Watches in Gold, Silver and Filled Cases. See our $1.25 Nickel Alarm Clocks.

S. J. PETTY,
"The Jeweler," 86 Kent Street, Next the Daley House.

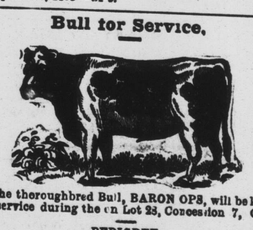
Teacher Wanted.

For school section No. 17, Mariposa. Duties to commence at once. Apply to

A. H. WEBSTER,
Secretary, Glandine.

April 6th, 1893.—81-3.

Bull for Service.



The thoroughbred Bull, BARON OPS, will be kept for service during the ca Lot 28, Concession 7, Ops.

PEDIGREE.

BARON OPS, No. 15769, Red and White, calved Dec. 12, 1891, bred by John Cullis, Fenelon Falls, got by Baron Fenelon 13,599, dam Victoria Maid by Sir John A., 3901; Victoria, by Young Statesman 1305. Rosedale 10,612 by Prince Charley 3692; Nelly 4135 by Scottish Chief 1051; Annie Lisle 2332 by Duke of Cornwall 1641 Battie 3151 by Sir Charles 2427 Adeline 3rd 2305 by Tecumseh 1105 (13,826); Adeline imp 4 by George (12939), Lilly by Pyramus (4853), Trusty by Magnum Bonum 2243; Twin Cow by Young Rockingham 2347, by Ron Roy 557, by Denton 198 by Ladrome 353, by Henry 301, by Danby 199.

Terms $1.00 at time of service, otherwise $1.50 will be charged.

JAMES H. MOORE.

Ops, April 8th, 1893. -82 tf.

G. A. METHERELL

Book and Stationery Store.

WALL PAPER

New patterns arriving daily from English, Canadian and American markets.

All the latest designs in Halls, Dining-rooms, Drawingrooms and Bedrooms.

Ceiling papers, Corners and Decorations.

Prices and styles to suit customers. From 5c a roll up. No trouble to show goods. Remember the place,

G. A. METHERELL.
Kent St., opposite Post Office, Lindsay

Lindsay, April 5th, 1893.

RADAM'S
MICROBE - KILLER

Cures all Lung Troubles.

Radam's Microbe Killer

Cures Diphtheria and Croup.

Radam's Microbe Killer

Guaranteed for Dyspepsia.

Radam's Microbe Killer

Is a Perfect Blood Purifier.

Radam's Microbe Killer

Has no equal as a Tonic.

Radam's Microbe Killer

Is the Ladies' Best Medicine.

Radam's Microbe Killer

Absolutely Cures Rheumatism.

Radam's Microbe Killer

Beats Quinine for use in Fevers.

Radam's Microbe Killer

Will be an Ideal Cholera Remedy.

For sale only at
A. HIGINBOTHAM'S
Prices, $1.00 and $3.00 according to size of jars.

Try it and be convinced.
—81-1y.

Music Lessons.

MISS FLORENCE MACDONELL, late pupil of the Toronto College of Music is prepared to receive pupils at her residence, 56 Lindsay Street Classes begin after 1st September. Terms on application.

Lindsay Aug. 25th 1892.—49 4-tf

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the Estate of RONALD McDONALD, late of the Township of Mariposa, in the County of Victoria, Merchant, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 110, Sec. 36, that all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said Ronald McDonald, deceased, are required to send by post prepaid, or to deliver to Alexander McDonald of the Township of Mariposa, Sonya Post Office, the Administrator of the real and personal estate and effects of the said deceased, on or before the 25TH DAY OF APRIL, 1893, their Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their accounts, claims or demands, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given that after the said 25th day of April, 1893, the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he then shall have had notice, and that he will not be responsible for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

ALEXANDER McDONALD,
Administrator.
D. ROBERTSON,
Solicitor for Administrator.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1893. 80 4.

LINDSAY
Planing - Mill.

TO BUILDERS

Having gone to the expense of putting up a patent

Hot Dry Blast Drying Kiln

at a cost of $1000, I am prepared to give my customers the benefit of good dry material. Call and examine my goods and get estimates. All kinds of Mouldings, Sash, Doors, Newels, Balusters, Handrails, etc., in stock.

GEO. INGLE.

1878-1y.

UNDERTAKING and FURNITURE

LITTLE BRITAIN.

Having bought out the undertaking stock of the late Mr. John Stalles. I will be prepared to carry on the Undertaking as has been done by him heretofore Also having a large stock of furniture I will be prepared to offer some good bargains; bedroom setts from $12 up, and other furniture at corresponding low prices. Call and inspect before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARD SMITH.
Little Britain, Feb. 14th, 1893.—74-3.

HATS

Fairweather & Co.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,

and Leading Hatters of Lindsay and Peterborough.

No. 96 Kent St,

Fourth Door West of Daly House, make a Specialty of Hats, Caps, Furs and Gentlemen's Furnishings.

HATS & CAPS

We make the largest and most complete display of Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's Hats ever shown in Lindsay. It is an advantage to have a large range of styles to select from, because this assures a becoming choice. All the newest spring shapes made by Dunlap, Heath, Christie, Miller, Youmans, Woodrow; Lincoln, Bennett & Co., the world's leading hat fashioners, are included in the fashionable assortment of Hat Styles at our store, No. 96, Kent street, Lindsay. That is why it is so easy to find a Hat that is perfectly becoming to your head and face at Fairweather & Co's Call and look through our Stock Prices to suit all conditions of People.

Gents' - Furnishings,

Consisting of Dress Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Scarfs, Hosiery, Underclothing—Wool and Balbriggan—large sizes, Silk Handkerchiefs, Gentlemen's Kid Gloves—black, white and colored, Bow Ties, etc. Ask to see our negligee Shirts, Starched Collar and Cuffs.

Now is the time to have your Furs repaired and remodelled for next season. Ready money for Raw Furs.

T. Armstrong,
Managing Partner.

April 5, 1893.—69-1y

EASY TO TAKE—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Smallest, easiest, cheapest, best. They're tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules, a compound of refined and concentrated vegetable extracts. Without disturbance or trouble, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured. *Permanently* cured, too. By their mild and natural action, these little Pellets lead the system into natural ways again. Their influence *lasts*.

And they're the *cheapest* pills you can buy, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction in every case, or your money is promptly returned.

You pay only for the *good* you get.

Everything catarrhal in its nature, Catarrh itself, and all the troubles that come from Catarrh, are perfectly and permanently cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. No matter how bad your case or of how long standing, you can be cured.

Girls Wanted.

Two servant girls wanted at once, at the McArthur House, Fenelon Falls one for the Dining Room, the other for chambermaid. Good wages will be paid to good girls. Apply to

JOHN ALDOUS,
Proprietor.

Fenelon Falls, April 11th, 1893.—82-3.

Hotel for Sale or to Rent.

That well known hotel in the village of Victoria Road, good frame building, with suitable outbuildings. A good established business. Will be sold or rented. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

W. H. JOHNSTON.

Victoria Road. March 29th, 1893.—80 tf.

Complete Manhood
AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

A Medical Work that Tells the Causes, Describes the Effects, Points the Remedy.

Scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful medical book ever published; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Subjects treated:—

Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc.

Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. Address the publishers,

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

HUGHAN & CO
FOR
WATCHES

We have just received some beautiful

Baby - Carriages

from the Featherston Carriage Co., of Chicago, who make the finest carriages in the U.S We will be pleased to show you them. The prices are dead right, and the finish and general get up, extra.

TOY - WAGONS,

Wheelbarrows, Rubber Balls, Base Balls, Lacrosse, etc., are beginning to come in. Next week we expect a lot of Dolls' Cabs, Croquet Setts, Hammocks, etc.

HUGHAN & CO

Watchmakers and Jewellers, Dealers in Fancy Goods and Toys, 45 Kent St., Lindsay.

The Weather:

Report for the week ending Saturday night, April 15, 1893, from Lindsay observatory:—

TEMPERATURE.

Highest	63°.9	Thursday
Lowest	25°.2	Tuesday
Warmest day mean of	49°.2	Thursday
Coldest " "	32°.0	Saturday
The week "	38°.4	

PRECIPITATION, IN INCHES.

Greatest fall of rain in 1 day 0.07. Wednesday Rain fell on 2 days.

Greatest fall of snow in 1 day 5°6. Saturday Snow fell on 2 days.

Total rain and melted snow.....0.64

THOS. BEALL

It would be worth while for the ladies to bear in mind that if they take a gentle course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the spring, they will have no trouble with "prickly heat," "hives," "ties," "boils," or "black heads," when summer comes. Prevention is better than cure.—83-1.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

The Tarte—McCarthy Censure of the Government for not Interfering with Manitoba School Law.

The following from the Hansard is our address at daylight, on the debate:—

Mr. HUGHES. In rising at this early hour, 5 o'clock in the morning to say a few words, I may state that I have waited, like the Minister of the Interior, for some days to get an opportunity of being heard on this question. I have listened with a good deal of interest to the discussion and have tried to see wherein the argument advanced by one side or the other rested on the amendment moved by the hon. member for L'Islet (Mr. Tarte). We have heard a great deal of Star Chambers and Privy Councillors, and other straw men that were put up to be knocked down for certain purposes, possibly, as the leader of the Opposition has stated, for the purpose of exciting passions and appealing to the country for a certain effect. It is not my intention to stir up passions; it is my intention to arrive, if possible, at a line of action which, while it will justify me in opposing the amendment of the member for L'Islet, will at the same time, harmonise with my views on the question of education. In the amendment proposed by the hon. member for L'Islet I see nothing which commends itself to me. The hon. leader of the Opposition has counselled us to keep our passions quiet; he has advised the Government to come out and state plainly, one way or the other, their line of action. I have a distinct recollection of an issue which was before the country some years since—I refer to the execution of Louis Reil in the North-west. On that occasion we found the leader of the Opposition, and those who are in alliance with him, counselling the Government of the day to pursue a certain line of action, demanding, in short, that a certain action should be pursued by the Government; and then, on the Government acquiescing in in their demand, immediately turning round and censuring the Government in most unmeasured terms. That agitation was carried on to such an extent as almost to bring this country to the verge of civil war. How do we know to day that if the Government were to acquiesce in the recommendation of the leader of the Opposition, immediately the leader of the Opposition and his friends would not turn round again and condemn them? [Mr. Laurier denies that he changed. It was the Ontario reformer he says. We thought he changed too on the script question. ED. WARDER.] I think the Government is pursuing a proper course in keeping this matter away from the arena of popular agitation in the political field, and endeavoring to have it settled by a constitutional authority, without the exercise of that power which is placed in the Cabinet—call it what you like, call it the Cabinet, call it the Privy Council, call it the Governor-General in Council—without the exercise, I say, of the powers placed at their disposal under the constitution. The hon. member for North Simcoe, in his address the other day, stated, if I understood him aright, that this appeal was unique in the history of Canadian politics. I hold in my hand an extract from a report of the present Premier, who was then Minister of Justice, which has reference to an appeal in connection with the Jesuits Estates legislation of the province of Quebec, which was before this House a few years ago. At that time, it will be remembered, the hon. member for North Simcoe and the hon. member for Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien) took a different action from that which they are taking on the present occasion. On that occasion they were very much annoyed, their passions found vent, because the Government would not step in and disallow an Act of the province of Quebec. To day I presume they are pleased because the Government has not disallowed an Act of the province of Manitoba; but they seem displeased that the Government have heard the appeal of the minority in that province. These hon. members, both outside and inside the House, sought to create dissension throughout the Dominion over the action of the Government in refusing to disallow an Act of a province, in other words, in refusing to exercise a certain judicial function which they had under the constitution. We find that they were not content with bringing up a motion in the House, and having it voted down, but they made a pilgrimage to the city of Quebec to lay their grievance at the foot of the Throne, and to petition the Governor-General to exercise prerogative of demanding the disallowance of the Act of the province of Quebec. On that occasion it was pointed out how this matter could be approached under section 93 of the British North American Act. After this had been repeatedly pointed out to the Protestants of Quebec, they were at last induced to take action, and they presented their petition to the Privy Council. That petition was heard, and I will read you an extract from the report of the Minister of Justice on the subject:

Inasmuch, however, as the petition now being reported on, expresses a desire that the petitioners be heard, and as they may be able to show, if so heard, that there is ground for taking action on the part of Your Excellency, under the 93rd section of the British North America Act, irrespective of disallowance, the undersigned had the honor to recommend, soon after the receipt of the petition of July last, that a day be fixed for the purpose of such hearing as early as a full attendance of the members of the committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada could be had and that on such day the petition be heard by the usual Committee of Council.

The undersigned has the honor now to recommend that should Your Excellency see fit to name a day for the purpose of hearing the appeal in question by the Committee of Council aforesaid, the petitioners be so informed. Respectfully submitted. (Signed)

JNO. S. D. THOMPSON,
Minister of Justice.

Accordingly the Government accepted the recommendation of Sir John Thompson and advised that Tuesday, the 15th day of October, be named as a day for hearing the said appeal, and the Secretary of State informed the petitioners accordingly.

On 1st October, 1889, J. K. Dougall, on behalf of the Protestants of Quebec, notified the Dominion Government that the petitioners would appear by counsel chosen on the day named, and asked at what hour and at what place the Governor in Council would be pleased to receive and hear their council.

On 8th October, 1889, Mr. Dougall was notified that such hearing would take place in the Privy Council Chamber at half-past ten on the morning of the 15th October.

THE PROTESTANTS WITHDRAW.

On the 12th October, 1889, Mr. Davidson, counsel for Mr. Dougall and other protestants, telegraphed the Dominion Government as follows from Montreal:—"In view of the public declaration from Mr. Mercier, addressed to the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction and affecting the grounds of the petition in appeal, would His Excellency in Council postpone the hearing of the petitioners, J. K. Dougall and others till later day. Please reply."

L. H. DAVIDSON,
of Counsel for Petitioners.

REPLY.

To L. H. Davidson, Montreal.

I am authorized by the Privy Council to inform you that the postponement has been granted. (Signed) P. PELLETIER,
Acting Under Sec. State.

Accordingly, the request of the Protestants was granted, and that was the last ever heard of the petition. The protestants for dollars and cents, for the consideration of the interest on $60,000 for a number of months, withdrew their petition under sec. 93 of the British North American Act. Thus far at all events we have on record the action of the Government along the lines that have been pursued in regard to the appeal of the roman catholic church—I will not say of the roman catholic people, for the people do not seem to have taken any part in the matter—in Manitoba. It strikes me that the roman catholic church of the Dominion generally must feel highly complimented at the subdued and respectful manner, and it may be rightly so, in which their representations are received by this House, I have read in history starting away back to the Quebec Act of 1774, on down to the Constitutional Act of 1791, following down through the stormy times of 1837-38 on to the present time, and in all those agitations the people of the Dominion seem to be lost sight of. The citizens seem not to be considered but as church members of this country; in other words, the people are treated, not as citizens of a free country, but as members of certain churches that happen to exist within its bounds. That I look upon as contrary to the true spirit of responsible government. Another mistake committed in the history of this country is in regard to the province of Quebec. We find the people of Ontario treating Quebec as French and roman catholic, and we find Quebec coming to this House and making appeals as French and roman catholic. I need not tell hon. members that these two do not go hand in hand. The French as a race has ever been distinguished as lovers of liberty. They have led in the history of Europe in all struggles for liberty, whereas roman catholicism has ever been distinguished for its intolerence and its claim to divine right of control. I will not at the present time enter into details to bear out these statements, as the hour is late. In regard to the question of education, we have been told that it is a matter of conscience in regard to roman catholic separate schools or of protestant separate schools. For a moment let us examine the question of education. I have had the privilege of being a school teacher in my day. I do not know whether I was imbued with the necessary divine spirit to qualify as a teacher or not, but I have yet to see the reason where, in education, the question of religion should come in. As I understand it, religion is a man's duty towards God, and I will endeavor briefly to examine wherein there is any possible room for the interference of churches, be they protestant or roman catholic, in the education of the youth of the country. It is frankly admitted that it is the state's right to educate the youth of the land. The youth should be educated physically, and the necessity for this is shown in our sanitary laws and regulations. It is right for the state to educate the youth intellectually, in writing, arithmetic and necessary subjects to enable the citizen intelligently to vote, and also to provide him with sufficient education to assist him in earning a livelihood. It is the state's duty to educate the child morally. Here is where the question will formulate debateable grounds; but if you will examine the question you will find there is not one single moral quality inherent as such that can in any way be connected with or shown to be dependent upon any religion. The moral qualities and virtues are known to have existed in the human race long anterior to either of the religions the people of this country profess. The moral or ethical qualities, and the distinction between right and wrong are as easily determined as the proper kinds of food, as to materials that are poisonous and not poisonous and clothing that is proper or improper. These are facts admitted on all hands; I could quote authorities at length, but I will not detain the House. These are all the subjects that the state should insist on teaching—the development of the physical, intellectual and moral qualities of manhood. Religion being man's duty to his God, I fail to see where the House of Commons has any jurisdiction in the kingdom of Heaven. I fail to see wherein the people of the Dominion or this Parliament have anything to do with the matters that pertain between a man's conscience and his God. Morality is man's duty towards man. The state does legislate for the violation of moral duties, and therefore the state has the right to teach those moral qualities. I throw out these few ideas in regard to this subject, and I will not detain the House further than by reviewing in brief the question now before us, the reference to the Supreme Court, the answer of the Privy Council and the appeal of the roman catholics in Manitoba. The appeal has been presented. The Government either could have heard that appeal and allowed or disallowed it, or it could have refused to hear the appeal, or it could have received it and referred it to the courts, as it is now doing. The latter course was the one which would create the least friction, and the one that I am satisfied will recommend itself to the judgment of every intelligent man who does not wish to arouse passions, or to carry out an ulterior object of his own. If the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decides that the Government should interfere and grant remedial legislation, then the matter will be before the country in the identical position it would have been had the Government taken action in the first place. Then we will find our friends on one side or the other, the one advocating remedial legislation, and the other opposing it. The world has advanced to such an extent during the last 50 years, and such is the spirit of the age, that I am satisfied it would seal the fate of any Government in the Dominion of Canada—even though the matter were left to be decided by the province of Quebec—for the light of liberty is growing in the province of Quebec as in every province of this Dominion—it would seal the fate of any Government who would attempt to grant remedial legislation to any church minority in the matter of schools. Not only would the older provinces not tolerate it, but I am satisfied that before Manitoba would endure any such interference, she would withdraw from the Union and disrupt Confederation. However, I feel satisfied that in the reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, there is no fear of an adverse decision to those who are anxious to abolish separate schools. I do not wish to be understood for a moment as seeking to force any roman catholic to attend a protestant school. I agree with the leader of the Opposition that that would be an entirely wrong course to pursue. But, sir, I have read the Manitoba school law, and I see from that, that there is no attempt there at all to coerce the minority of that province to take part in any religious exercise that might be repugnant to them. In other words, the present educational system of Manitoba is entirely non-sectarian.

A Splendid Average.

Deloraine Times: "M. B. Wilson & Son raised from 460 acres of land 14,470 bushels of No. 1 wheat, and from 75 acres of land 4,620 bushels of oats, and off 12 acres of land 483 bushels of barley, making in all 19,573 bushels of grain from 547 acres of land this year. Mitchell Bros. threshed for Mr. N. Haggert, and turned out an average of 38 bushels an acre on 90 acres of wheat, 50 acres of which was threshed from the stock.—83-1.