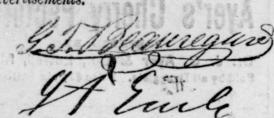
General Business

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868 for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place on each of the other ten months in the year, and are all drawn in public at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with fac similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.



Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY. Pres. Louisiana National Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, A. BALDWIN.

Pres New Orleans National Bank. CARL KOHN. Pres. Union National Bank. Grand Monthly Drawing

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, November 13, 1888. CapitalPrize,\$300,000 each Halves \$10; Quarters Tenths \$2 Twentieths \$1.

			LIST OF PRIZES	
1	PRIZE		00,000 is	\$300
1	PRIZE	OF 1	00,000 is	100
1	PRIZE	OF	50,000 is	50
.1	PRIZE	OF	25,000 is	25
2	PRIZES	OF	10,000 are	20
5	PRIZES	OF	5,000 are	25.
25	PRIZES	OF	1,000 are	
100	PRIZES	OF	500 are	50
200	PRIZES	OF	300 are	60.
500	PRIZES	OF	200 are	100
			OXIMATION PRIZES.	
100	Prizes o	f \$500	are	50.
100	do	300	are	30
100	do		are	20,
			RMINAL PRIZES.	to 1F4
999	do		are	99
999	do		are	99
-				-
3,13	4 Prizes	amour	ating to\$	1,054
			drawing Canital Prizes	

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned. clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail elivery will be assured by your enclosing an

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money ter, Currency by express (at our expense) ad-M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.,

Washington, D. C Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN.

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are a! equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR first law, there should be some meth Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

SHERIFF'S SALE

To be sold at Public Auction on Friday the 28th day of September next, in front of the Registry Office in Newcastle, between the hours of twelve noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

ALL the right, title and interest of Andrew Gray in and to all that piece, lot or tract land situate, lying and being on the Northerly side of the South West branch of the Miramich River, in the Parish of Derby, and known as part of Lot Number Twenty-one, and on which the said Andrew Gray at present resides; bounded and described as follows. "Commencing at the "Westerly boundary of the said Lot Number .21 and at the bank or shore of the River aforesaid being the front of said Lot, thence Easterly along the said shore or river Twentyfour rods, thence Northerly along the side l of said lot a sufficient distance to include three 'acres-which distance will be about 20 roo 'from the said shore:"—being part of the lot of and conveyed to John Russell by David Cook and Mary Ann his wife, by Deed dated the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1869, and subsequently leased by said John Russell to the late John Cook and Jane Cook, as by reference to the said Deed and Lease recorded in Vol. 52, pages 57, 58 and 59 of

County Court of Saint John by George Robertson and Samuel A. Corbett-against the said Andrew JOHN SHIRREFF.

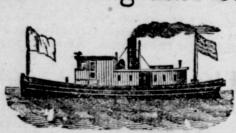
The same having been seized by me under and

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 16th day of June The above Sale is postponed to Friday, the 26th day of October, next then to take place at the Dated Newcastle, this 28th day of September

MIRAMICHI

Navigation

JNO SHIRREFF, Sherif



The Steamers" NELSON" and "MIRAMICHI will run daily on their respective routes, from this date as follows-STR. "MIRAMICHI,"Capt. DeGrace, and Newcastle for Chatham and points down

STR: "NELSON" CAPT THOS. PETERSON. -WILL LEAVE-Chatham. Nelson Newcastle. or Douglast'wn, for! Newcastle, (Call's Wharf) Kerr's Mill for Keir's Mil Newcastle and Douglast'n & Douglastown and Chatham SOLAR TIME SOLAR TIME SOLAR TIME 10 00 a m 9 40 a m 11 40 a m 12 00 m 3 00 p m 6 00 p m

carrying freight passengers between RATES OF PASSAGE. Single fare between Chatham, Newcastle, or Nelson or vice versa, 20c Return Tickets issued on board at 30c Card Tickets, good for 20 or 25

Trips, issued at the rate of 121 cents a trip. STR. "MIRAMICHI"

will, leave Chatham for points down river, vi Black Brook, Lapham's, Oak Point, Burnt Church Neguae and Point aux Car daily at 9 a m, cal ing at Escuminac on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and Bay du Vin on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, carrying Passengers and Freight as usual between all the points named, and the "MIRAMICH'S" passengers for points up-river will sent thereto by the "Nelson," free of charge.

EXCURSION DAYS. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays will excursion days, when the "Miramichi" will land excursionists, in parties of ten or more at an available point on the down river route EXCURSION TICKETS FROM ALL POINTS, 50 CENTS Parties having freight to ship to points

down-river must have it on the wharf in the even-T DESBRISAY, Manager

TOWN Building Lots! faculties, the chances of skepticism

For sale,8 BUILDING LOTS on Princess Street,

Miramichi Advance.

Should Christianity not be Taught? Two of the most strongly emphasised utterances at the recent public educational meeting of Northumberland Teachers' Institute were made by clergymen. One was in reference to the decline of parental authority and the other against having either the Bible or denominational teaching in the public schools. If a layman -some politician, for instance, with more interest in securing votes than the maintenance of Christianity-had uttered the philippic against religious teaching, it might not seem so startling as it did coming from a religious teacher. And, with the fact before as that it was utterd by a clergyman in the presence of a large and intelligent audience, we are constrained to ask whether, after all, the outcry against religion in the schools has not become more fashionable than sincere ?-whether those who join in it are really doing justice to their conscience and the community?

Is parental authority less potent now than formerly? This is an important question, for it involves others of great consequence. There seems to be no doubt on the subject. Pres. State National Bank and being one of great importance it at all. is worth while considering whether the absence of religious teaching is not responsible for the growing evil. Obedience is one of the princi- their duty in regard to this matter, ples—the essentials—underlying the fabric of our Christian communities of the decline of parental authority, and the wane of parental authority and less cause for fear that our seems to indicate that some sinister churches and sunday schools will agency is destroying the conditions be unable to hold our people again under which this duty has been more readily performed. It is, therefore, right that the thought of the people should be given to so important educated on the subject that a matter. This is the more necessary when representative men of the class, one of whose specialities it is to maintain sound views upon the subject, are found advancing the opposite doctrine.

No one will dispute the proposition that as obedience is a fundamen tal duty in the interest of all society and government, whether it be religious, social, political or domestic, it ought to be taught at all proper times and in all rightful forms, with the highest sanction and through the most potent agencies, and no other teaching should be permitted to supplant it. So much being conceded. we are led to enquire what is the best time in, and the best agency by which to teach this important duty? Are the time and agency to be left to hap-hazard, or are we to have them definitely fixed? As order is God's od for the carrying on of this important work, and there does not seem to be any excuse, in Christian communities, for ignoring the best gency for the purpose and the employment of it at the period of life when the highest and most sacred authority commands it and which all rea son and experience teach us is that in which we may secure the best results

The age is, unfortunately, one of

skepticism. While much of the rul bish that has been allowed to accum ulate about and, too often, mar the beauties of Christianity, is being cleared away by those who, in the pursuit of scientific enquiry, dare to make the truth known, we have an ever-increasing number of false philosophers, who have mistaken the rubbish for the structure itself, and whose sneers at the Bible and its teachings are too much in line with the absence of such teachings in their legitimate place-the schools of the people. Even those who sneer at Christianity cannot deny that the world owes all that is best in its civilization to the christian nations. and whatever may be claimed for other religious systems, none have approached it in the work of elevating the human race. Is it not therefore inconsistent for those who claim to be Christians.to advocate the elimination of religious instruction from the common schools? and is it not only an assumption of blindness for them to attribute the want of respect for parents and, indeed, for all lawful authority, to any cause but such elimination?

There are, we know, many who contend that such duties of Christianity as those of obedience, respect for sacred things, for parents, for the aged for those inpositions of authority, both temporal and spiritual; honesty, purity, etc.—can be fully taught at home and in the Sunday schools. We believe, however, that the number of those who hold to this doctrine is growing less, and that the best and soundest thought of the country recognises the fact that if our Christianity is to hold its own against the forces opposed to it, the opportunities for imparting instruction in its principles presented during the golden period of school life must not be neglected. There is so much in the experience of maturer years calculated to unsettle even deep-rooted religious convictions, that the greatest care should be taken, while the mind is in its most receptive condition, to establish such convictions. Religion is a matter of faith, not of reason, and unless it be carefully planted and firmly rooted in early life, before

reason begins to dominate the other

and all the evils that attend it, are

can be seen at my office.

J, B. SNOWBALL is so interwoven with all our affairs as against 189,000 ft in 1887, and 135,-

increased. In short, as Christianity of both combined stands at 304,000 ft.,

in this life, furnishing, as it does the highest code of ethics and involvincreased. Pitch pine is another iming the greatest issues of our eternal portant item amongst the wood imdestiny, is it not the duty of those ports to Liverpool. The stock of hewn who believe in it to see that its timber is about half that of last year, precepts are taught to their children? but something larger than 1886; the It is possible, though far from stock of sawn pitch pine, however, desirable, for children to grow amounting to 548,000 ft, is rather larger than that of the two preceding and become good and useful years; but, while the stock is something without knowing how to read larger, the consumption has likewise write, but it is a crime to allow them increased very considerably, being to grow up without religious instrucabout four times as much as that of last tion. How absurd and inconsistent is it, then, to attach so much imporhave not mentioned pitch pine planks, tance to branches of education, many as these are a minor item to Liverpool, of which are of questionable utility, coming as they do to that port only as exorable," and any man who did not while the Bible and its precepts are broken stowage. neglected. We are quite sure A Clover Business Forecast. that our schools would give better satisfaction to the people at large if

the fundamental principles of Christi-

teachings as might be approved by

the trustees, were prescribed. In-

catechism allowed, the children

the land should not only be in-

the Bible, but also in their cate

chisms, wherever the conditions

religious belief and a poor catechism,

indeed, that is not better than none

When those entrusted with

New Brunswick, more fully realise

there will be less reason to complain

the inroads of free thought, skeptic-

ism and infidelity. And let us hope,

also, that public opinion will be so

religious, or secular teacher will feel

justified in venturing the advocacy

of any system of education that

The Winter Port Question.

It would not be amiss for the Domin

ion Government's friends at St. John

Halifax, St. Andrew's, etc., to devise

new grade of campaign wool to pull

over the eves of interested electors in

connection with the winter port ques-

tion. The announcement is made that

both the Allan and Dominion lines wil

make Portland, Maine, their winter

port this season. If a Dominion elec-

tion were pending there would be no

such announcement as this, but the

wire-pullers would probably be engaged

in having public meetings understand

that they had confidential assurances

from head-quarters that there was to be

people of their city can be made to be

must, of course, be the return of

(Timber Trades Journal, Oct 13.)

ly has been encouraging, and with

unfavorable

stopping business,

stock of pine and spruce deals at Oc

There is, of course, no doubt that

business in the pine trade has been

somewhat checked in Liverpool, as in

a price which will cover the high ad-

vance in freights, but they expect that

in the course of a little time the buyers

market when they find that they cannot

get their orders executed at the low

prices they have recently been giving,

but in the meantime it has the effect of

The quantity of wood goods of al

descriptions imported into Liverpool up

to the 30th September, 1888, was in

excess of that of the previous year, but

taking Quebec pine and spruce together,

the stock on the 1st of October, 1888,

was 6,311 standards, against 9,644

standards •same date 1887, the con-

sumption for last month being 3.834

standards, against 2,818 standards the

year before. According to these fig-

ures the present pine stock in the wes-

tern metropolis represents something

Taking the lower port spruce and

pine, of which Liverpool is a very large

importer, the stock on the 1st of Octo-

ber, 1888, was 8,006 standards, against

10,934 standards last year, and 16,181

standards the year 1886, while the

monthly consumption was for the re-

spective years 6,926 standards, 7,519

standards, and 7,302 standards, from

which it will appear that the stock now

in hand represents a little more than

one month's consumption, which is a

very extraordinary state of things in

Liverpool, as those who will take the

trouble to compare the figures for the

past few years will see for themselves.

The stock of Quebec square pine in

Liverpool represents about the average

of the last two years, say 189,000 ft,

and the stock of waney board timber.

consisting of 273,000 cubic feet, is be-

low the average, while the consumption

less then two months' consumption.

tory to parliament from that city.

"no increase" of Canada's winter port

direction of educational affairs

The following, which appeared in the

Boston Post four years ago, will be read -in country districts-they taught with much interest at the present time. The "lowest point" has been reached anity under some general code upon exactly as predicted and the "reaction" which all might agree, and if, in the more populous centres, such religious

has formulated a novel and withal an interesing theory concerning the phenmena of business. He holds that the stead of there being no Bible and no laws of the direction and the rhythm of motion that govern all nature, affect and in fact determine the character of commercial operations as well, and are structed, in the common schools, in responsible for alternate periods of but the laws written in the constitution prosperity and depression. Considerng business as a whole, made up of innumerable motions, diversified and inwould admit of it, for it is a poor tricate, he would have seen that the general movement must be along the ine of resistance. The myriads of different factors which create and modify all business are then not the actual causes of commercial movements, but simply constituent elements of certain natural laws which, far from being capricious and fanciful, are fixed and in-

Starting from these premises, the writer evolves a strong argument from the fluctuations of business in general, reinforced by deductions from the his tory of particular branches of trade. using as a basis for his theorizing wellestablished statistics and comparative in the rhythm which these phenomena present a tendency to equilibrium and as a result of his investigations deduces the fact that commercial movements do undergo a continual rise and fall and complete themselves in periods of approximately equal duration. These in the past have been about eight or ten years in length and it is an easy and ignores the teaching of Chiristianity. they will thus repeat themselves in the I future, and that from a study of the past and of present natural conditions a science of business probabilities may

As a result of the application of these principles to the future the writer sets forth his predictions as follows: 1885. business slightly better than in the previous year; 1886, further depression; 1887, prospects brighter towards the close of the year; 1888, lowest point business booming: 1890, the boom continues; 1891, the retrograde movement sets in followed by a decided depres sion in the years next after. Further more we are told to expect in the years of depression-1885, 1886 and 1887numerous strikes and labor troubles and revivals of religion. It will be interesting to note to what extent these predictions are realized.

Caveat Emptor.

business at Portland, but "only a read justment" in the direction of St. John. [New York Journal of Commerce] This well-known Latin phrase, which Halifax, etc. If either of the rival St means "Let the buyer beware," instead John factions that have their headquar of being used as as a caution, has been ters in the City and Portland respectiveadopted by too many in our day as a ly, wish to strengthen their influence as principle of action in dealing with others. Ottawa, here is a fine opportunity for Where a man has been overreached in a doing so. Let their ablest prevaricabargain, after full opportunity for exators get up a scheme by which the mination of the property he purchased, the courts applied this as a rule, giving lieve that this Portland arrangement is him no redress. If one is not of sound only a temporary one and that St. John mind the law will protect him from imposition; but when he is only simple, or is to be the winter port as soon as cerstupid, or negligent, the courts will not tain things come to pass-one of which interfere if he manifests his lack of judgment and discretion by making a disadvantageous purchase. Let him beware in dealing with a man sharper than him-The Liverpool Pine and Spruce Marself or suffer from his want of shrewdness and caution.

This is all very well as a legal maxum. The figures published in our last issue since judical tribunals are not courts of afford evidence of a satisfactory state of justice, or, if they were, are not consti things in that important market, both tuted as guardians of trade, to oversee as regards import, stock and consumpevery case of barter, and to watch that tion, and it will also have been gatherno man shall enter into a losing contract ed from our correspondent's remarks Let everyone look out for himself, or he is silly enough to buy a pig in a poke. during the month that business generalor to deal with another with his eyes his folly. tober 1st 3,533 standards less than the

But there is a vast difference between moderate stock held at same date last this legal maxim and the rule that year, with a corresponding increase in conscience approves. It will not do for the month's consumption of over 1,000 the seller to adopt it as his standard and standards, the outlook is by no means thereby justify himself in overreaching every one who is too trustful in dealing with him. "Let the buyer beware I will make all I can out of him," is too much the way of the world. To many it is a other places, by the fact that importers rule of their trade; and they deem themare unable to get their customers to pay selves entitled to all they can realize out of the unwary with whom they deal. is called "looking out for No. 1," and it bids No. 2 look out for himself or take will recognise the altered state of the the chances of being the loser.

It is both the duty and the privilege of all who are called to do business fo themselves to use the vigilance suggested by our caption. The caveat emptor is not a license to the seller so much as a caution to the buyer. It is an assumption, written over the doors of every market, that man is depraved, that in general he wil take advantage of his fellow man if he has the opportunity, and that constant watch fullness is the only protection against the lust of gain which is not content with honest profits. It puts every man who would not be fleeced on his guard against the hands that would grasp all it can seize without violating the law. For the highwayman, the burglar and the thief, there is the jail or the penitentiary; for the sleek, smooth villain, who with plausible words and cunning device will always fill his pockets if he can at the expense of others, there is no legal restraint or pun.

There is, however, a hint of retribution n the maxim to which we desire to call especial attention. A character for fair dealing is the best capital in trade. When a man in any branch of business has practised this at the expense of the pockets of his customers, he finds that caveat emptor his a significant finger which it begins to point at him in a most threatening fashion. His word is no longer respected; he wares, or his products or his services, whatever they may be, are not as marketable as they have been. The buyers have been cautioned by their own or the testimony of others to beware of him, and an ill reputation which comes from loss of character is a smear no art of man can wash away.

There may be cases where one of whom all ought to beware will go through a

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

000 ft. in 1886, the consumption of these | gains without a reverse, and leave a large ders prevent this, and make the child two items having therefore enormously fortune with no drawback save the taint that is on every dollar of it. But the unreleating finger usually points out the upscrupulous dealer for punishment at an earlier day, and the sun of his prosperity goes darkly down, in the midst of his unsatisfied cravings, before he has reached the meridian of his years.

success in all his undertakings, declare, on a public occasion, that notwithstanding what the moralist might say, "An attempt to do business according to the year, and double that of 1886. We Golden Rule would ruin the entire mercantile world inside five years." He asserted that "the laws of trade were in-'look out for his own interest and leave other people to take care of themselves, won'd soon come to grief. Any man in business who should go upon the principle of doing to others as he would like to be treated himself, "would soon find his profit and loss account a beggarly show of nothing in hand." The audience did not applaud this sentiment as heartly as he expected, and there were many there A recent writer on economic science listening who knew in their hearts and from the history of their own life, that it

All natural law is "inexorable," and

there is one Lawgiver, not a jot or tittle of whose decrees shall fall. Human statutes may be contradictory and inconsistent, of things are in unbroken harmony, If there is a law of trade it will agree absolutely with every word the Lawgiver has ever spoken. He who said "Whatscever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them," added in the very next words "for this is the Law." There is no law of trade inconsistent with the magnificent rule for human conduct which is universal in its application, and there is no will of man strong enough to repeal it for the sake of success in business. Not every violation of law is visited with the penalty at the moment the offence is committed, for the Lawgiver is patient and forbearing with the erring. But no man who keeps the law will come to grief on account of his obedience. "Whosoever heareth these sayings of Mine and doeth them" has "built his house upon a rock." All the floods, and adverse winds, and tempests of the earth cannot shake that sure foundation. All other structures are on loose and shifting sands. The skies may now be clear, and no storm may threaten him who is a law unto himself; but one day, sooner or later, the clouds will gather and the outpouring test will come. Let both buyers and sellers "beware" of

How two Men of Gilliam, Mo., Drew

disobedience.

Two gentlemen living in Gilliam Marshall, Co., Mo., have reaped the reward investments in The Louisiana State Lottery. The prize drawn here in the Louisianna State Lottery was \$5,000 and was drawn by a ticket held jointly between E. J. Dunlap, the druggist, and Mr. James Woodridge who is in the store of W. H Land & Son. They received the cash through the Citizens Stock Bank last Sat urday. - Marshall [Mo.] Progress, Sept. 1

News and Notes.

It is said that a fir is standing in the Kanich Valley, Nevada which measures fifty-eight feet in diameter seven feet from the ground.

An exchange tells that the lock of a girl's red hair was found deeply embedded in a large tree by some men who were cutting timber, at Fredericksburg. O .. the other day. It nestled inside 51 growths of the tree, showing that there was nothing youthful about the relic. This part of the story may do, but when it is said that the workmen immediately fell to work cutting down trees in the neighborhood, expecting to find a white horse embedded in one of them, it is asking too much of the readers' credulity.

Apropos of the strike of a church choir in Montreal, the Boston Evening Traveler draws attention to what it calls "the most novel strike of the season." The choir boys of St. John's, the most fashionable Episcopal church in Washington refused to sing until their wages wer raised. The afternoon service begins at four o'clock, and exactly at 3.45 the choir informed Precentor Daniels that they wanted more. He was much astonished They gave him ten minutes to decide the matter. They demanded an advance fifty per cent. "No raise, no music. In nine minutes and forty-five second Daniels unconditionally surrendered and granted the advance. In two minutes the choir boys were in their vestments; in three they filed into their accustomed places, and at precisely four their angel voices blended in the harmonies of the

"Wooden-Headed."

Sanctus.

When a wooden pavement was desired outside St . Paul's cathedral, Sidney Smith said : "If the canons will simply 'put their heads together,' the thing is done"! They were not half so wooden-headed, however, as it would be to deny the merit of Dr. R Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which has cured many thousands of liver disease, impure blood, king's evil, saltrheum, dropsy, chronic affections of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs, asthma catarrh, influenza, neuralgia, dyspepsia con tipation, and all skin disease. Druggiet When everything else fails, Dr. Sage atarrh Remedy cures.

SAD RECORD: - Mr. Labouchere.

M P., cables to the New York World

among other things the following:

Among the transactions of the recent

Church Congress at Manchester, which has not received as much attention as it deserved, was a paper by the Rev. Grant Mills on the liquor traffic among African natives. Among other interesting facts contained in this paper it appears that the total exports of spirits to Africa by the leading promoters of civilization during 1887 amounted to 6,628,056 gallons. This quantity was divided among the different nations in the following proportions: Germany, 5.481,400 gallons; the United States, 747,030 gallons; Great Britain, 398,980 gallons, and Portugal, 646 gallons, Germany therefore, stands facile princeps in the pious work of exterminating the nigger -and perhaps in quality as well as quantity, I should say -for all the German liquor is exported from Hamburg and Bremen, and we all Friday in October, 1889. know what that implies. The gin and rum are said to be used by printers for A general public meeting was held turpeatine. It is recorded that a gorilthe Masonic Hall on Thursday evening. la, which had been procured at the Gabbon river, died on the way home. and in order to preserve the body properly that it was placed in a cask of trade

long life, accumulating his dishonest among children. Freeman's Worm Pow-

a terrible state of putrefaction.

bright and healthy.

Teachers' Institute

The twelfth annual meeting of the Northumberland County Teachers' Institute commenced at Chatham Oct. 18th and 19th. In the absence of the President-Otto Hillebrand-Inspector Mersereau We once heard a speaker who had bewas called to the chair and advised the come sour and cynical through a want of teachers to make every effort to get information from one another. All should give more or less attention to every subject, and if nothing more they could ask

questions, someone would auswer them. After reading of minutes of last meet ing members were enrolled. Sixty-six teachers became members.

Officers for the year were elected as follows :-

T. A. McGarrigle, A. B, President, Miss Olivia Parker, Vice-President, J. M. Palmer, Sec. · Treas. Miss Annie G. McIntosh and Miss E.

McLachlan, additional members of the committee of management. Mr. Wm. Mattais being absent Mr.

Benj. Parker introduced the subject of Canadian History. He thought the books put in the pupil's hands benefitted him little. It was bringing in contact with the child's mind another which knew nothing of its nature: Mr. Yorston, Mr. Cox, Inspector Mersereau and Misses Mowatt, Quinlan, Ullock and Henderson discussed the subject, agreeing that in the lower grades it should be taught orally, but the books used in more advanced standards.

On motion a committee consisting of Mr. Cox, Miss Haviland, Miss Quinlan, Miss Parker and Miss Elkin, was appointed to arrange specimens of Manual work

brought by teachers to the Institute. The Institute adjourned after receiving the report of the Audit Committee.

In the afternoon Miss Bessie J. Ullock read a paper on "How to secure concentration of thought in study, and in class." Attention of younger classes could only be secured by arousing their curiosity. This was done by object lessons. The pupils should not be tired. The whole class should criticize each one's effort and the teacher comment on good and bad points made.

The President followed. No teacher could arouse attention unless he had the respect of his school. Children were good judges of character and would esteem those worthy of it. The teacher should be brief though clear in his statements. It was a mistake to satisfy the mental hunger.

Rev. Mr. McKay being introduced, expressed his pleasure at being present at a convention of workers in a profession of which he was a member for twelve years. He spoke of the absence of professional training when he was a teacher and great advantages to be had now. complimented the writers of the papers just read, and thought all education defective unless it incited to further pursuits in the acquisition of knowledge. Messrs. Anthony, Inspector Mersereau, Palmer, Clarke, and Misses Parker, Brown and Creighton continued the discussion.

Miss Laura Eddy then read a paper on Teaching of Useful Knowledge. Pupils were to examine more minutely what had previously been taken up, noting properties and consequent uses. Oral lessons on wool might be made interesting by showing pictures of different kinds of sheep and goats. Specimens of woollen fabrics shown the class would aid in teaching their qualities. Miss Fotheringham, Miss Morrell, Mrs. Rae, Miss Colpitts and Mr. Cox highly approved of Miss Eddy's

method and suggestions. The second day's proceedings were begun by Miss Russell teaching a class of little children a lesson from Reader I. She first questioned them as to what they saw in the picture and drew from them the subject of the lesson. She then read the sentence, clause by clause, and had the class repeat after her. The class was called upon to criticize the reading of each. New words were printed on the board and the children asked to give the letters and sounds and thus determine

The methol was discussed by Messrs. Palmer, Cox, Mersereau, Anthony, Parker, Clarke and Misses Haviland, Creigh ton, Eldy, Parker and Dickson.

Rev. Mr. Cuthbert was here introduced. He remarked upon the benefit of the consideration of the last subject, and thought Miss Russell's method was calcu-

lated to train to concentration of thought. Mr. Clarke introduced the subject of Ventilation. There were other impurities in the air of the school room besides carbonic acid. He told how he ventilated his own rooms.

Mr. Cox said there should be a constant current of pure air into, and foul air out of the room. Teachers should pay more attention to the matter of pure

Inspector Mersereau still further emphasized its importance.

the subject of Geometry. He dwelt on mental application and as a discipline in reasoning. He showed how he would teach the definitions-surface, lines and their kinds, plane surface, angle. Proposition IV of Euclid was then demonstrated, and attention drawn to steps in reasoning to be especially emphasized. Remarks were made by Miss Quinlan, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Yorston, Mr. Clarke and Inspector Mersereau.

Mr. Palmer then considered "Character Building-the teacher's highest aim." He defined education, spoke of the powers of mind which man possessed and the necessity of the teacher directing these powers into channels which render his pupil's life a success. The summit of education was truth. This should be the the wolf from the door. While he did not aim of life regardless of opinions of others. This led to independence, self reliance and true manliness of character. A life should stand for something and leave its impress

After questions from the question box were answered, votes of thanks were passed to the Trustees of District No. 1, Chatham, for the use of the Academy, the various steamboat and railway lines for their reduced fares, and to Miss Haviland and her pupils for providing Miss Russell with a class for her lesson in reading. The Institute then adjourned to meet in Newcastle the first Thursday and

THE PUBLIC MEETING

It was to have begun at eight o'clock, but, although there was a fair audience present at that hour, there was a delay of twenty minutes, or more, occasioned by rum, but that when the cask was opened the non-appearance of several gentlemen at Liverpool it was found that the hair who had promised to be amongst the and skin of the gorilla had been burned speakers of the evening. Chief Superinas if by vitirol, and that the body was in tendant Crockett, Rev. Mr. Crisp, J. P. Burchill, M. P. P., R. A. Lawlor, and three and it was half past eight when John ter than that held by them in Ontario, the maintenance of Schools fr Shirreff, Esq., was moved to the chair. he laid it down, as a principle, that a man his children can derive

advances we were making in educational carried on, and such general interest was large audience present. After further remarks of this tenor the chairman called for several gentlemen whose names education we can see that others, perhaps, were on the progremme as speakers, have the truth as well as ourselves. He who, however, were neither on the platform | had learned all he knew, practically,

Rev. D. Forsyth being present was the first speaker. He explained that when at the meeting was sent to him he was out of town and, finding it awaiting him on his return, he had written to Mr. Cox, secretary of the Institute, not to depend on him. He found, however, that he could be present, and he, therefore, deemed it his duty to attend the meeting and assist in giving encouragement to the teachers, and to express his sympathy with them and their work. Referring to some of the difficulties that teachers had to overcome, he said one of the great. est was the decline of parental authority, the laxity of which had a very discouraging effect upon the teachers' work. Absenteeism was another of the difficulties with which the teachers had to contend, while there was also insufficient disciplinary power in their hands. Complaints of pupils against teachers were too often entertained at home, with injurious effect upon the rightful authority of the teacher. It should be remembered that the education of the young was not chiefly the development of their intellect. ual powers, but the proper direction of morals and the inculcation of correct ideas of their duties in life. Parents and teachers alike should be careful to show good moral examples to children-to impress them with the duty of obedience and respect for those set over them in the Lord: To lose sight of their moral train iug shows that God's injunctions are neglected. Christ made the children his especial care, as the scriptures show, and when God takes such interest in them how manifest is the duty of all to support those to whom their training is entrusted -those fitting them, not only for the present life, but moulding the issues of that life for which this is only a prepara-

Mr. D. G. Smith was next called upor

and said that on receiving Mr. Cox's invi-

tation to be present and address the meeting, he had replied, saying that his duties at the annual show of the Northumberland Agricultural Society of which he wa secretary, would, he feared, prevent hi attendance. He had, however, been abl to put in an appearance, although he was unprepared to address the meeting. Th teachers were to be congratulated on th contrast between their position under the existing system compared with that their profession in former times, and although he was aware that he was perhaps, venturing on dangerous ground he felt bound to say that he was not sure that the new system had given a great satisfaction as its friends had beer led to expect when it was being establish ed. At that time a great fight had beer carried on and strong and bitter feelingsnow happily allayed-had been raised the work of organization was in the hand of specialists-of advocates of advanced education-with a wiiling too critical legislature to endors their propositions. One of the results was that a system beyond the revenue capabilities of the province was established. He believed that there was no educational system too advanced for us if we could afford it, but New Brunswick, with her limited resources. and in justice to her other public services ought not to spend a quarter of her revenue on education. She was not wealthy province and, yet, her education al expenditure was greater per capita than that of any other province of Dominion. He was one of those who believed the state was bound only to afford primary education -to provide only the schools of the people, It was not the university men alone who had achieved eminence in all the civilized countries of the world, for genius has always found its way upward, and if a boy who has been instructed in the rudimentary branches does not make his way upward, In the afternoon Mr. P. Cox took up | it may be assumed that he lacks the genius to succeed. The needed change its importance as a means of securing in the system would come when a second King would arise who would reform our system in the direction he had indicated and bring it more within the means of the province and real requirements of the people. In conversation with one of the oldest teachers of the Province recently, his attention had been directed to the fact that while there was a system of superannuation in the civil service of the Dominion as well as in some other institutions of the country, and while a large proportion of the provincial revenue was spent on education, there was no provision by which those who had grown old in the teachers' profession, and had failed to lay by something for a rainv day, might have sufficient income secured to them to keep hold that the province ough; to be called upon to provide this fund, he thought that perhaps, the teachers themselves might consent to a certain percentage their government grants being retained and funded for the purpose referred to. Mr. Smith expressed his regret that superintendent Crocket was not present, for he would, no doubt, speak of the Provincial annual school and its work. It was a most creditable institution and the teach ers who came out from it stood as high as those of any country. Rev. E. Wallace Waits was the next

speaker. He said he did not expect to speak so early in the evening, there being so many names of good speakers on the programme before his, and he had thought that after they had all spoken he would be called upon to say little. He complimented the teachers in Chatham in connection with the An nual Institute meeting and anecdotes through which he left the audience to infer that the lady teachers who had graced the town with their presence were both beautiful and angelic. After referring to the excellent social position programme, did not put in an appearance, Brunswick, which was, he said, even bet-

Bofore introducing any of the speakers must possess education in order to have whose names were on the programme influence. He had no belief in the nam. placed in his hands he said he wished to by-pamby talk about the Bible in the tender-in his own behalf and that of the Schools and declared his belief in unseceitizens of Chatham -a welcome to the tarian and undenominational education, ladies and gentlemen composing the Nor- whether in the Common School or Unithumberland County Teachers Institute. versity, and, in his judgement, it was a He was sure it was a matter of satisfac. mistake that Queen's University of Totion to our people to see so large a number | ronto had not gone with that of Coburg. of the teachers meeting here to discuss He was in thorough accord with the New matters of interest to their profession- Brunswick system of education in this one which was charged with such impor- regard, and believed that neither the tant work as that in which they were Shorter nor any other Catechism should engaged. The manner in which they be taught in the public schools. A lecconducted their work, the position they ture was delivered in the Hall of his maintained in the community and their church the other evening on the subject high standing in their profession com- of the Covenanters. He, trained as he manded the consideration and respect of had been in a non-denominational Uniall classes, and it was a proof of the great | versity, could look at both sides of such a subject as that, and his education had matters that such organizations were given him views quite different from those of the lecturer referred to, for while his feit in them as was manifested by the facts were correctly stated, the deductions drawa from them appeared to be altogether wrong. With broad and liberal

since he left the University, for the Universities do not educate young men, but teach them the use of the tools with the invitation to be present as a speaker | which they are to labor in acquiring education, which is the work of a lifetime. It was deplorable to see a man full of classics and yet unable to write a respectable letter. There was too much University classics and too little practical education. After relating some anecdotes to illustrate the ignorance of common things which characterised some great classical scholars he said that although he had almost forgotten the education he had at School, it had sharpened his perceptions, so that he had the faculty of doing his work with great facility-writing his sermons with readiness, and never having to read them after they had passed from his pen. The teacher's duty was to aim at teaching children how to think-to draw out and cultivate their mental faculties. Education, too, should, he believed, be compulsory, especially as we had practically a free franchise. He was glad to of making some provision for the super annuation of aged teachers and hoped the matter would be taken up in a practical way. Teachers should be co-workers with all the other professions in the pro-

gress of the world. To them was entrusted the direction of the youth, the future men and women, at the period of purity and hope. If their work was done faithfully they would be rewarded by seeing the beneficial results of their labors. There was complaint made that there was too much cramming done. It was done in the evenings, while the school hours were too much devoted to recitation. It was a fault prevailing more in Ontario than here and one that ought to Be corrected. Mr. Waits closed his address by saying that there should be more reading done and that it should be .nore varied than itis. Amongst other books he would not omit those of fiction some of which furnish excellent mental exercise and are far from harmful. Works of History. Science and Philosophy all had their

place and shoult receive due attention. Philosophy! think of it and the lessons it teaches! How important they are. Novels, however, teach sentiment, and what s life without sentiment? Mr. Tweedie was next called on by the Chairman, and said he was a kind of spare man, who had been at Newcastle for the last three days and was not to be called on until the last, when there was

nothing to be said. This meeting was an

improvement on those that had preceded it. He had, at a previous public meeting in connection with the Northumberland County Teachers' Institute, taken occasion to speak of the apparent want of general interest in the work and objects of the Institute, as shown by the small attendance of parents and others; and the mprovement in that particular, as manifested by the large and intelligent audience present, was, therefore, gratifying. Of one thing he was certain, viz: that parents should take more interest in such matters than they do, and show more sympathy with teachers in their work. He might say that it was not only in schools that people were educated, but churches had their share of the work, while the profession to which he had the honor to belong might be clalmed as the greatest of teachers. What the school teacher imparted on Monday was often orgotten by Saturday, and the sermon of Sunday might be forgotten by Mouday, but let a man get a lesson any day in a lawyer's office and the chances were he would never forget it- (laughter) for he was there taught through the pocket. while the church taught through the conscience, and many people had no conscience. (Laughter.) It was a beautiful thing to see the teachers assembled and looking to his right he felt like exclaim. ing "Would I were young again." Seriously speaking, and although he did not believe in criticising the utterances of other speakers, he must say he did not agree with some things they had said. Too much was expected of Teachers. Some children came to schools from homes of virtue and some from homes of vice and how could Teachers, under the prevaling system, be expected to prevent the influences of such from being felt-to prevent the harm that such contact must necessarily entail. He was entirely in accord with the proposition that children should be taught morals, but it was nseless to expect teachers to make them perfect. How was it possible that one teacher having say forty children to look after, could do justice to their morals? It was impossible, and absurd to expect it. It a that made the child what it was as it went out into life. A more general knowledge of books and men was required, and if parents would talk more with their children and make them acquainted with men and things about them, so as to assist in developing their faculties, it would materially lighten teachers' work. It was, he thought, a man ke that when Chatham was organised under the School Act it was divided into three districts,

and although there were difficulties in the way of amaigamation he believed an earnest effort ought to be made to overcome them in the interest of education in the town. We could then have a High School that would be a credit to the County. He regretted that Superintendent Crockett was not present as he would like to have his views on a matter that he had before brought up .- If our High Schools mean anything why should parents be obliged to send those of their teachers, to Fredericton in order that they might obtain a third class license? Who aght to know the capabilities of pupils And why should we not have Schools in places like St. John, St. Andrews, Chat ham, etc., where third class licenses might Worms cause Much Sickness or four others whose names were on the deservedly held by lady teachers in New present system the poor man, who can send his children to school but a year