"German

Here is an incident from the South -Mississippi, written in April, 1890, just after the Grippe had visited that country. "I am a farmer, one of those who have to rise early and work late. At the beginning of last Winter I was on a trip to the City dreuched in a shower of rain. went home and was soon after seized with a dry, backing cough. This grew worse every day, until I had who has since died, and he told me to get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Meantime my cough grew worse and worse and then the Grippe came along and I caught that also compelled me to do something. got two bottles of German Syrup. I began using them, and before taking much of the second bottle, I was entirely clear of the Cough that had hung to me so long, the Grippe, and all its bad effects. I felt tip-top and have felt that way ever since." PETER J. BRIALS, Jr., Cayuga, Hines

SALESMAN Wanted -Salary and expenses paid. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont

CRAND MAMMOTH DRAWING

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its BRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other tea months of the year, and are dicated both Mr. Blair and the intelall drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES. Attested as follows:

"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 the one man to whom our people are manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

We the understaned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. Pierre Lanaux, Pres, State Nat'l Bank.

A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk. Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank. MAMMOTH DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,

Tuesday, December 13, 1892. Capital Prize, \$150,000.

2 PRIZES OF 5 PRIZES OF 5.000 are..... 2,000 are..... 600 are.... 25 PRIZES OF 400 are..... PRIZES OF 200 are..... 200 PRIZES OF 300 PRIZES OF 500 PRIZES OF 120 are..... 80 are..... APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets at \$10; Halves \$5; Fifths \$2 Tenths 1; Twentieths 50c.; Fortieths 25c.

Club rates, \$55 worth of Tickets for \$50. SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

IMPORTANT. SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

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Give full address and make signature plain. Congress baving lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

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ATTENTION .- The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will emain in force until 1895, In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that

the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President: that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it,

and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertsed



Tenders Wanted

Until Nov. 28th, tenders will be received for the erection of a church at Derby. Plans and specificaons may be seen at the Methodist parson age. JOHN GRAHAM, WM. WILSON, M. D., HENRY PENNA.

Nov. 7th, 1892.

DOAKTOWN CRIST-MILL

The subscriber has made arrangements with the Canada Eastern Railway Company by which wheat, barley, corn or buckwheat grain to be

round will be conveyed from differ ent points and returned at following rates: Doaktown, Blackville " The grain will be taken from the station to the mband returned free of charge and receive prompt attention.

Teacher Wanted.

A second or third class female teaher is wanted for school district No. 4, parish of Gypelg, County of Northumberland, to take charge at the beginning of the next term. Apply to

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., . . NOVEMBER 24, 1892.

Premier Blair. The result of the election in Queens County is one of many proofs of the faith of premier Blair in the ultimate triumph of the right. When he advised the Lieutenant Governor to dissolve the General Assembly of the province, after his government had of Vicksburg, Miss., where I got well practically accomplished the reforms which constituted the leading features of the platform upon which he defeated the former administration, he had good to seek relief. I consulted Dr. Dixon reason to believe that the province appreciated his efforts and would handsomely sustain him. The result of the general election proved he was right, for his party was returned to the legisvery severely. My condition then lature by the handsome majority of twenty-nine to twelve and that, notwithstanding the fact that he and his colleagues were deteated in York by resort to the grossest deception and treachery on the part of influential men who pretended to be friendly, combined with a sectarian canvass which has lowered that county very much in public estimation. Mr. Blair, however, knew that the same treacherous tactics could not be again operated successfully and that the sectarian issue would not survive the ordeal of a pub lic test under fair and open conditions. That was why he slected the County of Queens from amongst those that were offered to him to test his merits and claims against those who had so Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by and in spite of all the forces that York and St. John could throw into it against the honored leader, has vin-

statesman and political leader. Honors to Hon John Costigan.

ligence of the average New Brunswick-

on false sectarian issues, and

to do honor as their greatest

The dinner given to Hon. John Costigan, at the Victoria Hotel, John, on Thursday evening last in every sense, a splendid and deserved tribute to the guest of the occasion, as a distinguished native of New Brunswick as well as a public man. It was non-political. In the course of his speech in acknowledgeall creeds, by introducing sectarian issues into our political campaigns. His experience had taught him that good Christians, of Protestant and Catholic faith alike, made equally good citizens. After stating that he had been asked (by the Globe) to state the position of the government on the Manitoba case, Mr. Costigan said: "A committee of the executive council has been appointed to hear the case that has been proposed by the minority in Manitoba. The very fact of the government havpurpose ought to show that until the case has been submitted and reported upon no minister would be ass enough to declare the policy of the government in advance."

Mr. Costigan has been a representative of Victoria County in this province for about thirty years-in either the Fredericton or Ottawa legislatureand he has been a minister of the crown for more than ten years, having been called to his present position in May, 1882. In his long public career he has ever been free from even the suspicion of wrong-doing. Other men in similar positions have, either rightly or wrongly, been charged with violation of their public trusts, but Mr. Costigan stands unassailed in that respect-and we believe he is unassailable. It is source of just pride to his many friends -and no man in Canada has morethat in these days of corruption in high places, Mr. Costigan stands as a representative New Brunswicker, the peer of his fellow ministers as an ad ministrator and an example to all in point of integrity.

The St. John Election.

The bye-election of a member of the House of Commons for St. John, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. N. Skinner, Esq., came off on Tuesday. The candidates were Mr. Geo. Robertson, a prominent merchant and president of the Board of Trade. turer of heavy iron work. Mr. Robertson was the regular nominee of the conservative convention, and was backed by all the influence of the Sun and the conservative organization, or what "the machine." Chesley, however, had those behind him who are tired of "the machine" and the bosses. His candidature was belittled by the Sun and almost everybody outside expected his defeat, but he was elected by about three hundred majority. Meantime, we "rise to remark", that it has been a great fortnight for Mr. Blair and his friends.

Cooling Off.

It is interesting, just now, to ob serve how the Sun and other papers that have been running the religious cry against Mr. Blair, are only "quietly sobbing." Their trouble is that Blair is elected, and Mr. Chesley also, the public debt held in Great Britain, litical weathercock. and the Sun is dazed over the situation, for its managers believed that while they were working the sectarian racket in Queens they could make it all right in St. John by beslobbering Mr. Costigan, but they were mistaken

Blindly Led. Our opposition friends in Northumberland are hardly to be congratulated on

candidate would have been in had they, Their most active ally in York County is still pursuing Mr. B'air, just as the opposition caudidate in Northumberland promised on declaration day that he intended to do, although the reasons therefor were not so definitely stated in Northumberland as they were in York. The York opposition leader condemns Mr Blair because "by doing away with Government House and the Legislative Council, he "took \$25,000 a year away from the County of York," and addressing Mr. Blair in the second person he

You thought nothing of spending this \$25,000 a year to buy up the Northumberland big four to keep yourself and government in power, but that most important check in our Legislative system had to go to carry out your very statesmanlike policy. Do you think the people are all fools "Pitts and his gang" are not into this pecially for political purposes, but when a hearts being crushed and their religion and schools made a fool of by "Blair and gang" then "Pitts and his gang" are into it, and so ought every loyal protestant and especially every orangeman in the land.

What a platform and what a cause our opposition friends in Northumberland were laboring to support last month We hope the people of the county, generally, will make a mental note of the natter as it is now developed, in order that so many of them as were deluded into voting for the opposition candidate on 22ad October may not be similarly misled when the time comes round for them to again go to the polls. Let them make up their minds no w on the question as to the men amongst them whose coun- them. sels are safest in such matters, and resolve to trust them and their judgment, rather that those of the little coterie of amateur -politicians who spend so much of their time whining over their old mistakes and unfairly defeated him. Protestant and | nursing their wrath over old defeats, that they are incapable of comprehending and appreciating political situations which. like all other elements that go to make up the current of human affairs, are undergoing constant change.

C. P. R. and I. C. R.

er. The opposition is buried in its The Halifax Chronicle, which is th leading organ of the Liberal party in last ditch. The time has passed when any party in this province can hope to Nova Scotia does not agree with the St John Telegraph and Toronto Globe their advocacy of transferring the Intercolonial Railway to the Canadian Pacific Company. After discussing the I. C. R. deficit and attributing it to the evils of political management the Chronicle proceeds to say :-

"Just at this point the advocate of C. P. R. claims gets in his work and proposes the transfer of the I. C. R., to that corporation as a cure for vicious political management. Such an argument would be far-reaching. It would justify the transfer of the canals and all public works from government control to that of private corporations. All these are more or less subject to political influences. Yet no one would advocate the transfer of these works to a railway company or any private corporation. Such an argument will not hold water. No doubt the C. P. R. would operate the I. C. R. on purely business principles-they would bleed traffic all it would bear, and judging from past experience they would use their enhanced power as a railway corporation to influence both the electorate and the government whenever their business required the aid of political influence. The I. C. R. would still be run as a political machine in the interests, not of the government, but of the C. P. R. corporation, which, every one can readily see, might soon become a power dangerous to the state. To transfer the I. C. R. to the vicious political management would ing appointed a committee for that simply be jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. It would simply be exchanging vicious party political management for dangerous political management | Catholic neighbors, that we endeavor to by a powerful and grasping corporation. lay the whole matter before them. The people in the last resort could bring salutary influence to bear upon the worst of governments. How much influence could they bring to bear upon a great railway corporation strong enough to dictate terms to the government of the country as the C. P. R. is even now? None

"And just here the public are entitled to enquire what would be the value of guarantees given by such a corporation if it did not choose to carry them out? Who would enforce them? We venture to say that a government such as we if the C. P. R. corporation showed That would be a case in which people who surrendered their right to a railway property which cost \$53,000,000 other of the Protestant denominations. would be powerless.

All the Same.

It was noted that during the recent canvass in connection with the petition to revoke the Scott Act in Northumberland the class of men known as "rounders" were amongst the most active in working against the proposed repeal. And, now, we have the following from Fall River, Mass., amongst the press despatches of

last Saturday :-Mayor Coughlin has greated a sensation by publishing a letter from City Marshall dilliard, giving a conversation alleged to have been held between Alderman Beattie and Policeman Chase, during which Beattie spoke of a raid that had been made on a saloon on Pleasant street. Chase was one and Mr. John A. Chesley, a manufac- of the parties who secured a warrant for the The alderman, according to Chase. said : "I want to tell you something, Chase, which, if you keep it to yourself, will be to your benefit. We fellows don't want places of that kind raided-we mean low rum dives and not such houses as that." Beattie told Chase not to say anything about the matter. The saloon raided is commonly reported as a place of ill repute. Beattie is president of the Board of Aldermen and has ntroduced several reform orders concerning the police and liquor traffic and is looked upon as a local Dr. Parkhurst. He is a man of mature years, representing the aristoeratic ward of the city and has been head and front of the aldermanic combination which has kept the mnnicipal politics at fever heat for ten months.

The alderman Beattie class of reformers has its representatives in Northumber-

land as well as Fall River. THE MONTREAL Gazette of last Saturday says;-"It is with pleasure we learn that the agency of the Dominion government will, after the close of the present year, be taken over by the Bank of Montreal." Explaining the nature of the contract into which the bank will enter, the which amounts to over seven million dollars annually; purchase about two million dollars worth of bonds annually for a sink ing fund to redeem debt as it falls due, make temporary advances to the government when required, and issue permanent loans from time to time."

Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, gains in treating Mr. Blair fairly. steadily by the recount and his plurality has now reached 2,790, against 1,937 as which I know that our grand lodge passed a resolution to petition the legislature to change the law; that such resolution was

meantime the Republican state committee unfortunately, succeeded in electing him. which called for the recount, is in the depth of despair.

A COMET is soon to be amongst the attractions in the sky. Some papers say it will be at its brightest and biggest by the end of the present month, but we believe, from what reliable astronomers state, that it will be several months before the celestial tramp assumes its greatest proportions from terrestrial points of observation.

The Bathurst Schools Matter.

The facts respecting the Bathurst Schools, which have been so much distorted by Rev. A. F. Thomson, not only in the Orange organization (of which he became a member not very long ago for the purpose of agitating the question) but also through the press and before governing bodies of the Presbyterian wail comes over the land from protestant | Church in New Brunswick, are gradually being developed. As the process goes on, fair-minded people are wondering that a clergyman of any of the churches could so far forget the claims of truth and Christian charity as Mr. Thomson has done in the matter. To use the phrasing of one of the reverend "firebrand's" brethren, the time and place restrain us from characterising Mr. Thomson's misrepresentations as they deserve, so we will repro duce some of the many things that are being published on the subject and leave him to the judgment of the people of the province, who appear to hold him in merited contempt because of his persistent efforts to get up sectarian strife amongst | felt that the fourteen pupils in Mr. McIn-We give up a good deal of space to the

discussion of this question, because it has

been so misrepresented by more than one

designing mischief-maker from whom a more Christianlike course might reasonably be expected, that well-meaning prostirred up against their Roman Catholic also being a Protestant. neighbors, under the belief that the latter have not, in good faith, accepted the concessions granted to them by the King-Fraser government nearly seventeen years ago and observed the conditions of compromise then made, in both their letter and spirit. It may not be known to either Mr. Thomson's fellow-clergymen of his own or other churches, or to the lay members and adherents thereof who have had their minds poisoned on this theme, that Mr. Thomson made a threat, several years ago, to work Mr. Blair's political rvin. He did this in Bathurst on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Blair and other members of the Board of Education, who went there to investigate complaints he had formulated and induced others to assist him in making. It was when he found that his case had broken down on that occasion, that he seems to have determined to devote his life to the purpose of having what he considered to be justifiable revenge upon Mr. Blair who, as the spokesman of the committee of the Board of Education, pointed out to him the untenable character of his position. He has since, prostituted his office as Christian minister to the work of deceiving everybody for the purpose of making good his malicious threat, and it is to be regretted that there are a few other clergymen who, being too willingly, perhaps, deceived by him, have aided in poisoning members of their flocks in connection with this muc'i-discussed clergymen will be sufficiently candid to honestly admit that they were deceived as to the facts. It is not to be expected

A much better orangeman than Mr. Thomson, writing under date of 15th inst. to the St. John Telegraph, from St. Stephen, says :-I have watched with some interest the character discussion that has taken place regarding the Bathurst school question. As a humble member of the L. O. A,, I considered it to e my duty to ascertain the truth concern ing this matter. As the affair has become a campaign cry I think it but right that I should inform all within reach of my pea of

selves, in the light of what they know-

the result of my inquiries. 1. I find that certain regulations were passed by the government some years before Mr. Blair came into power, by virtue of which members of religious teaching orders were allowed to qualify as teachers without attendance at the Normal School on passing examinations satisfactory to the superintend-

ent of education. 2. That the superintendent of education has ever since the passing of these regulations been a prominent member of one or 3. Sisters of Charity have qualified as

teachers under these regulations. 4. The trustees of the school districts of Bathurst, in Gloucester county, have employed some of these Sisters of Charity in he public schools. 5. At least one-third of the school teach-

ers in Bathurst have been and now are Protestants 6. At least one-third of the trustees in Bathurst have been and now are Protestants. 7. That at least four-fifths of the pupils are and heretofore have been Roman Catho-

That some time ago Mr. Thomson objected to the Sisters of Charity as teachers, and wrote circulars urging an abrogation of the regulations as against the principle of the school law. Those circulars were written in no friendly spirit to the Blair government, as all dates that would show that the regulations were passed in the time of the King-Fraser government were suppressed, and a general impression given that the present party in power were entirely responsible for the existing state of affairs. The L. O. A. took the matter up and by resolution of the grand lodge had a petition to the legislature prepared by the grand master. This petition was delivered to a member of the house of assembly, an Orangeman and an opponent of the Blair administration, with whom the grand master left it towards the end of last session with the understanding that it should be presented to the house. After the grand master had returned home this member, for some reason that I have never heard explained, suppressed this petition or certainy did not give it to the house of assembly. The grand master claimed that the law had been violated, and in consequence I believe a suit has begun. The law being violated by the trustees is, I think, something for which they and not the government should be held responsible. If it is acknowlunder the law can be remedied in our courts of justice, why blame the government for not taking the matter out of the hands of the courts of law and repealing legislation passed by a preceding government and which was accepted for nearly twenty years without a single remonstrance from any part that he will repeal these regulations if his party is sustained? I think not. I take it that the interests of the people are as safe paper says: "Agents pay the interest on in Mr. Blair's hands as in those of Mr. Stockton, who seems to be a moral and po-

Protestant fellow-citizens alike. Strange as

to an Orange member of the house; and that it failed to materialize in the house; I cannot blame the government of the day for not actively endeavoring to change a law, the most ardent advocates for a change in which had failed to carry out their own resolutions when nothing stood in the way of their so doing. I think it is contrary to the principles of British justice to first cut

We have, next, two letters which appeared in the St. John Globe of 16th, as

SIR,-We, the trustees of District No. 16, Bathurst Village, having seen your article of the 10th inst. in reference to the Bathurst school difficulty, think it advisable to give the public, through the columns of the GLOBE, the following statistical information in reference to school matters in our district. We have four teachers engaged at present, one male and three females. of whom two are Presbyterians and two Roman Catholics, these latter being Sisters of Charity. These teachers have enrolled their several registers 132 pupils, of whom 16 are Protestants and 116 Roman Catholics. We pay in salaries to these four teachers the sum of \$775, of which amount the male teacher, Mr. McIntosh, gets \$350. This, of course, is apart from provincial allowance to the teachers. The male teacher has charge of our Superior school department, and has on his register fourteen pupils enrolled who belong to the district. He has also one pupil enrolled from an outside district. At the last annual meeting the ratepayers

present unanimously expressed the opinion that as we had so few pupils to take advantage of the education that should be given in a superior school, we might dispense with the service of the Superior school teacher and hire in his stead a first-class female teacher and save thereby to the district nearly \$200 per year. We ought to say here that neither the trustees nor ratepayers had any fault to find with Mr. McIntosh, whom they recognised to be a highly efficient and superior teacher in every respect. But they tosh's department were costing the district too much money; that while the pupils in the three other schools were costing on an average less than \$4 each to the district. those in Mr. McIntosh's department were costing \$25 each. And although they would like to retain Mr. McIotosh's service, they felt they could not do so under existing circumstances. The present Board of Trustees consists of one Protestant and two Roman testant laymen have had their prejudices Catholics, our secretary, Dr. G. M. Duncau,

The trustees have only to say in conclusion that they have been all along, as they are at present, exceedingly desirous to meet the wishes of all the ratepayers in their district, both Protestant and Catholic. They believe that the great cause of public edu cation can be best subserved here as elsewhere by all classes uniting together to make our schools as efficient as possible.

F. J. McManus. JOHN E. BALDWIN, District No. 16 ANGUS BRANCH,

Bathurst Village, Nov. 14, 1892. P. S. We forgot to say that the assessment voted for school purposes in this district at the last annual meeting was \$600. The trustees in their report to the meeting had asked for the sum of \$800, but the ratepayers were so strong on the question of doing away with the Superior school that they voted the lesser sum only, saving that the trustees could hire a first-class female

teacher in place of Mr. McIntosh. SIR,—In your article in the issue of the 10th inst., commenting on the letter of Rev. A. F. Thomson in the Sun, you draw the inference that our Grammar school has been closed and no others are in operation "except those taught by persons connected with the religious orders of the Catholic Church. We have no desire to enter into any discussion of the subject with Mr. Thomson, but we wish to set you and your readers right. All the schools in the Town of Sathurst are in full operation and giving satisfaction. It is the intention of the trustees to do the future what they have been doing in the past, viz.: provide education for all our children. There are about 250 pupils in this district. Six teachers are required three of these are employed in the Grammar school building, the others are Sisters of Charity, holding licenses from the Board of Education and teaching in what are called the convent buildings, which are the

most suitable that can be procured. The principal of the Grammar school, who has filled the position for the past few years. is a member of the Church of England, a graduate of the University of New Bruns wick, and holds a Grammar school license. The other two teachers in this school have attended the Normal School and received

of them, because they are of the class licenses from the Board of Education. It is true that at the last school meeting a whose strongest hold upon the confidence resolution was passed looking to the closing of their people is in their ability to cater of the Grammar school as such, because of to their sectarian prejudices. It is in the very small number of pupils attending It is the intention nevertheless, to pro order that the people interested may vide for education in the higher grades by read, and judge of the facts for themthe continued employment of a male teacher holding a first-class license. In fact, immediately when it became known that i not what they are told-of their Roman was the intention to close the one in the adjoining district application was made to the Board of Education for authority to establish a Superior school in the Town of Bathurst, Later on we may give you a full history of the so-called Bathurst school matter, from which, we are satisfied, it will be seen that statements respecting the schools made by

Mr. Thomson have been of a misleading We beg to remain yours, J. E. O'BRIEN. J. W. POWER, ALEX. C. DOUCETT,

Bathurst. Bathurst, Nov. 14, 1892. The St. John Globe thus comments on

Trustees of School District No. 2, Town of

the foregoing letters of the Bathurst

"The statements published in another column-they might be ealled official statements-in regard to the Bathurst schools appear to be fair and candid statements, and must be considered satisfactory. In regard to the schools existing under the school law the main point is, are they free, nonsectarian schools; do they teach the books prescribed by the Board of Education, and sons's letter to another paper, previously commented on, sought to convey the impression, and, indeed, did convey it, that these were religious schools, supported out of the public funds, to which Protestants

were compelled to send their children. There seems to be no substantial ground for the statement.

Thomson has repeatedly referred to the other misstatements, most people will bebuilding as Roman Catholic schools, or Thomson wrong, Catholic schools, and sought to establish a belief in the public mind that there is something taught in those schools in the way of Catholic doctrine or on religious subjects. We made it clear last week that this was entirely incorrect and that nothing is taught by the sisters to the school pupils save what is prescribed by the Board of Education and taught in schools of the same grades all over the province. Mr. Thomson seems to be one of those unfortunates who does not recognise any higher obligation in the direction of truth and honor than that which teaches that "the end justifies the means.' In his persecuting zeal, he labors to prevent Sisters of Charity-how ever competent or well qualified-from teaching in the public schools. He seems to believe that it is necessary for the acedged that the evils are of a nature that complishment of his purpose to misrepresent what they do and also what Mr Blair and other public men have said and Being a clergyman he is all the done. dangerous to the well-being, not only of the community in which he lives, of the province? Has Mr. Stockton said but also to others, the harmony of which he labors to disturb. We intimated, last week, that there

was more interest or excitement over the Bathurst schools in other parts of the regulations should be repealed; as I am also province than in that community, and we anxious that buildings belonging to religious also intimated that Mr. Thomson's neighdenominations should not be used for public school purposes. I believe in treating all bors looked upon him as a monomaniac. men justly and fairly. I think that as an These points seem to be borne out by a Orangeman it is my duty to see that justice letter of F. J. McManus, Esq., publishis dealt out to my Roman Catholic and ed in the St. John Globe of Friday last, it may seem to some of my readers. I believe 18th inst., which also proves our statement that the schools of Bathurst and the company they are in, or that their returned by the first count. In the known to have been prepared and delivered Roman Catholic schools, are free non-

sectarian schools, in which the teaching is that prescribed by the Board of Education in accordance with the school law. If Mr. Thomson were a laymen instead of a clergyman honest people would not have a very good opinion of his morals. This is Mr. McManus' letter to the editor

off Mr. Blair's official head and then try

of the Globe:-SIR,-In your comments on my letter which appeared in yesterday's issue of the GLOBE, in reference to the Bathurst school difficulty, you say in substance that no public money should be paid to maintain any sectarian school. You further say that you do not believe this is the case in Bathurst, but you seem to have a lingering doubt that it may be the case, and you apparently invite somebody who is conversant with the facts to come forward and explain matters. In all this I see another proof that the constant iteration of an assertion, however untrue and however vaguely made, may easily influence and even prejudice to a certain extent the most judicial and fair-minded persons who generally are less susceptible of being imposed upon. Because the proposition you lay down is so self-evident under our school law, namely, that no public money should be paid to maintain or help to maintain any sectarian school, that I would suppose that you would laugh at the assertion even when pronounced by the Rev. Mc. Thomson, that any board of school trustees in this Province could so far forget their duty or so far defy the law as to pay public money to help along any sectarian school. Yet your comments on my letter, above referred to, plainly imply that this might be the case. And now to set aside all doubts in this question, let me say, Mr. Editor, most emphatically that there are no sectarian schools in Bathurst or Bathurst Village at present, and that consequently no public money is paid directly or indirectly in this locality to any sectarian school. further I assert just as emphatically that all the schools receiving public money in Bathurst or Bathurst Village are free, non-sectarian schools taught in every respect according to the letter and the spirit of the school law of this Province and the regulations of the Provincial Board of Education under and by authority of law, Mr. Thomson to the contrary notwithstanding. For not only are the Boards of Trustees, composed as they are of Protestants and Catholies, most watchful that this is done, but each teacher at the end of each term is obliged to make affidavit to this fact, so far as his or her school is concerned. Can we believe that these trustees and these teach-

Can we helieve that all scoundrels or perjurers? It may be said then why was the Rev. Mr. Thomson allowed, without contradiction, to repeat again and again that some of these schools were sectarian? Simply because it was believed here that a discriminting public would not place much reliance in assertions that were so improbable on the face of them. Besides, they believed that Mr. Thomson had the cacoethes scribendi and they did not apticipate any harm might arise from allowing him unmolested to indulge his propensity in this direction. I trust in conclusion, Mr. Editor, that these few lines will suffice to make it clear that no public money is being paid in Bathurst or Bathurst Village to any sectarian school.

ers could be parties to a palpable fraud?

F. J. McManus. Bathurst, Nov. 16. One of the serious results of Mr. Thomson's misstatements of fact in connection with these schools is that he has induced the presbytery of which he is a member to take the matter up, and that influential body has thus been induced to take such action as must give color, strength and respectability to the prejudice which Mr. Thomson has created in the public mind.

Rev. Mr. Thomson appears to have the faculty of being in two places at the same time, for we observe that he writes a letter, which he dates at Bathurst Village on 17th instant, while Mr. G. G. King, a former member of the House of Commons. writes to the Telegraph on the same day from Chipman, Queens county and opens his letter by saying: "I had the pleasure, "on my return home to-day of interview-"ing Rev. Mr. Thomson of Bathurst "School notoriety," etc. truthful man and his statement is corroborated by another reliable gentle-Mr. Thomson dated his letter at Bathurst Village, because he wished to conceal the fact that he was neglecting pastoral duties for the purpose of going to Queens to assist his friend Pitts in their joint undertaking to defeat Mr. Blair.

dates from Bathurst Village, Mr. Thomson states that there are six teachers in clared in his report of last year that four were sufficient; he also intimates that there are unoccupied rooms in the public school building in the town district, the furniture from which was removed to the

convent building. suitable for use as school rooms, there is sition. It is as follows:cause for complaint against the trustees, although there is no violation of the School law in their apparent extravagance. Why does Mr. Thomson so vindictively persecute Mr. Blair over the matter? might, with as good reason make it a pre-

text for assailing the premier of Oatario. Mr. Thomson continues to assert that the town trustees intend to provide only primary education in the schools under their control, but it is known that the reverend agitator is well aware of the fact that the trustees intend to establish a superior school as soon as the Grammar School is discontinued, so that part of his quite Thomsonian.

there are five teachers there, instead of four as the trustees state.

This is a question of veracity between person who preaches in Bathurst Village. Mr. Thomson and the three trustees and, It should be remembered that Mr. in view of the reverend gentleman's schools taught in the Bathurst convent lieve the trustees are right and Mr.

A gentleman named Rogers also writes to the San, dating his letter on both 16th and 17th, endersing all of Mr. Thomson's statements in reference to the schools of Bathurst, and giving the public the benefit of a lot of characteristic surmises. etc. He says that a room in the public School building is vacant, while rooms in the convent are hired for school purposes. This, apparently justifies a charge of extravagance against the trustees, and the remark we make above, respecting a similar alleged condition of things in the school petition; but his personal hatred to town, applies to it.

A Mr. Henderson also writes to the Sun from some place not mentioned on a date not given, and claims that oupils are not graded from the other Village schools into the superior school because the trustees want to "starve Mr. McIntosh out." This is, we presume, an- of Queens. They are made of sterner stuff should leave his flock and go electioneering against Mr. Blair in Queens County. The Telegraph of 19th contained the following:

"OUT AT LAST."

"WORK THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S RUIN "-A VINDICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT "BASED ON IRREFUTABLE TESTIMONY IN "BLACK AND WHITE."

"The following letters have been received by Attorney General Blair from Mr. G. G. King of Chipman and Mr. E. A. Blakney. "Permission having been granted to make use of these letters, they are wired THE TELEGRAPH for publication.

of Rev. A. F. Thomson and the unscrupulous methods he has resorted to to wreak his personal vengeance upon the attorney gen-

Comment is unnecessary.

CHIPMAN, Q. Co., N. B., 17th. DEAR SIR,-I had the pleasure, on my re turn home to-day, of interviewing the Rev. Mr. Thomson, of Bathurst school notoriety, and heard him state the grievances of the Protestant minority in regard to the management of the schools. He disavows any concerted action on his part with Pitts been laboring industriously with some of the adherents of the Presbyterian church in this place I am pleased to say with poor success. They have discovered that his opposition is largely personal to himself. He admitted to me to-day in the presence of at least three witness that he polled his vote in the general election for Mr. Sivewright, one of the gov erment candidates; also that he had forwarded the Bathurst school petition to Mr. Murray, M. P. P. for Restigouche, Mr. Murray had refused to present it. Notwithstanding this he had advised several of his friends to support Murray in the late contest. During our conversation I told him that you gave me to understand that the school manual for the present year would contain a regulation making provisions for the trustees in any town or village to fill up the public school buldings before incurring any extra expenses in the way of additional school accommodation. He said that if that were done it would remove the principal cause for complaint in Bathurst. He said he did not hold your government responsible for the regulation which permits the employment of sisters of Charity, but thinks it was a wrong act on the part of these who made the compromise. The only other change which he thinks called for would be to place | REPLY :the power in the hands of inspectors to dismiss one or more teachers where too large a number were being employed. So far as one trustees. In the case of districts in which there could gather from the conversation, Mr. | are two or more schools the trustees may, subject to Thompson would be perfectly satisfied with any part of the district to attend any of the schools within the bounds of that district. leadership of any other gentleman except Hon. A. G. Blair. You are at perfect liberty to use this letter in any way you may see fit and in order that my statement may not go to the public unsupported, I take the liberty

Yours truly,

I allude.

G. G. King. Mr Blakney informs me that he knight of Ireland in the orange order.

of giving you the name of Mr. E. A. Blakney.

heard the whole of the conversation to which

Mr. Blakney's letter is as follows :-CHIPMAN, Q. C., N. B. Nov. 17.

Ion. A. G. Blair: DEAR SIR:-I have read Mr. King's letter to you of this date, and assure you that the statements therein are correct. I have had a further conversation with Mr. Thomson in which he stated that his whole desire was to defeat you on account of the way in which you used him at the Bathurst investigation. He, Thomson, told me he knew A. A. Stockton was thoroughly unprincipled and that the opposition had made a sad mistake in choosing him as leader; that he, Thomson, had requested Stockton to make the Protestant cry a plank in his platform and Stockton had refused to do so. He says he told you in Bathurst that he would be your political ruin and he intended to do so. Timothy Coleman, Esq., of Elgin, was present and heard the principal part of this conversation. Mr. Coleman was county master of Albert for five years.

Yours respectfully, E. A. BLAKNEY. Wishing you success in Queens, I remain,

If the great church organizations of the country intend that their ministers shall retain the respect of the people and continue to possess the influence over them that seems to be necessary to a proper discharge of their functions, they cannot in good standing. His conduct in connection with the Bathurst School question proves him to be unworthy and neglectful as a pastor. dangerous to the peace and good-neighborhood of the community in which he lives as well as the province at large, and capable of distorting, misrepresenting and exaggerating facts in the church courts, man, and it, therefore, appears that the public press and in his personal intercourse. Society cannot afford to tolerate such dangerous men and give them the

respect due to Christian clergymen. If Mr. Thomson wishes to continue a religious leader, his mission should b somewhere outside of this country and of In this letter, which he deceptively the pale of Christianity, for his intolerance, fanaticism and mendacity fit him best for the region of the Nile, where men of his stamp succeed much better than in New Brunswick, where public imposters. false teachers, mischief-makers and hypo-

crites find their level sooner or later. Monday's St. John Sun and Telegraph contain a letter from Mr. Thomson. written in response to a telegram from If this be so, and if the rooms were Mr. A. A. Stockton, leader of the opposition

BATHURST, N. B., 10th Nov., 1892. A. A. Stockton, Q. C., M. P. P .:-Blakney's statement in to day's Telegraph absolutely false in every particular but one, name'v, that I wished Stockton to make this a question at general election. Rest lies! King who sent for me, assured me again and again that conversation would be considered confidential. I told King my opposition to Blair would cease if the school

cause of the difficulty. The Telegraph says:-

The anxiety of Mr. Thomson to contradict Mr. Blakuey is probably due to the fact that in the latter's letter Thomson is repre sented as saying that "Stockton was thor-Thompson and Mr. Stockton. As Mr. Blakney has no private or personal ends to Turning to the Village schools he says serve, and is not influenced in this matter that most people will prefer to believe his statements rather than those of the reverend

In a separate article on the disclosure made in letters of Messrs. King and Blakney, the Telegraph says:-

"What a noble specimen of the Christian minister! Set apart by a solemn ceremony to preach the gospel for the gospel's sake; sworn to put away all malice and to seek all mercy, meekness, truth and grace; to proclaim peace on earth and good will to men, and yet turning from the sanetuary to become the missionary of discord, to stir up sectarian strife, to incite neighbor against neighbor, and to minister at the altar of personal rancor and revenge. "The incidents related in the letters serve

to bring still more clearly into view the narrow, vindictive personal malice of the man. He had voted for Mr. Sivewright, a government candidate in Gloucester; he advised several of his friends to support Mr. Murray in Restigouche, notwithstanding that Mr. Murray had refused to present the Bathurst | tirely free from any religious bigotry in the Mr. Blair is so great that he could traverse half the breadth of the province in order to canvass Queens county against him. And there 'he labored industriously with the adherents of the Presbyterian church' to induce them to express by their votes the ran-cor and malice he had brought with him from the North Shore. We are told that he labored 'with poor success.' So much at least is complimentary to the presbyterians other powerful reason why Mr. Thomson | than to submit to his political dictation. They are no doubt well content with the ministrations of their own pastors in things spiritual and believe in trusting to their own good sense and judgment in election matters. We shall not be surprised to find that they resent this clerical attempt to interfere in their affairs, and stand still more earnestly by the attorney general as the man of their choice on polling day.

"Fortunately tor religion and the peace of our province there are few of the ministers of religion who dishonor their high calling in this tashion. One incendiary torch may des-troy a city, and equally may the peace of a community be destroyed by inflammatory appeals to the passions and prejudices of the ignorant. He who thus stirs upon sectarian strife to gratify mere personal malice, and who dares to use the sacred name of religion as a cloak for his hatred, is unfit to occupy any pulpit, and is quite unworthy of the regard of a peace-loving people."

(Also from the Telegraph.) The following statement of the Bathurst school matter was supplied to the Telegraph

versant with the whole history of the case and it may be relied upon as correct. To understand the matter thoroughly it is

necessary to revert to the period immediately after the enactment of the school law when the so-called "millinery" regulations of the school board were promulgated.

The effect of these ragulations was to prevent the people of Bathurst from employing MEMBERS OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS such as they had been accustomed to employ.

and company. At the same time he has | ing. At that time only about four schools were established in the county of Gloucester. the majority of the districts not coming under the school law. In 1875 an arrangement was reached by which the regulations were changed so that

members of religious orders on passing an examination and receiving certificates could teach in the public schools. The following copy of the original mi of council containing the appeal of the Roman Catholics and the reply of the government thereto explains the whole matter

and shows the present attitude of the gov-

ernment towards the schools :-Copy of the minute of council made by his honor the lieutenant governor on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1876, approving of the replies made by the committee of the executive council to certain propositions submitted by Messrs. Burns, O'Leary, Blanchard, Theriault and Johnson, members of the assembly, as the basis of a present settl PROPOSITION No. 1 :-

"That the pupils residing in all populous pa where there may be a sufficient number of children to form two or more schools should be permitted to attend schools outside of the districts in which nildren residing in another district is vested in the

PROPOSITION No. 2 :-"That regulations be made to provide for the granting of licenses to persons holding certificates from the superior of any religious order, or where such persons hold no certificates, that provision be

proper provision for grading, permit children from

made for the examination of such persons at their place of residence or school rooms." of Albert county as having been present and | REPLY :-

Any person who has undergone training at a recognized training or normal school in another country or who holds a diploma from a chartered college or university, is eligible for examination for license under Regulation 30 of the Regulations of the Board of Education. icate of the superior of any Roman Catholic teaching order is recognized as rendering the holder eligible for such examination, and i would not be necessary for such person to attend the New Brunswick training school. Where such certificates are not had attendance upon the train-

ing school is required. PROPOSITION No. 3 :-"That in schools taught by the Christian Brothers nd sisters of Charity, or which may be attended by mpelled to use any books which may contain anying of jectionable to them in a religious spoint of view—referring now more particularly to the history and readers prescribed by the Board of Educa-

school books free from matter objectionable to any on religious grounds and that it will be the aim of suitable for all

adoption and insertion of notes compiled from Lingard upon such portion of the text as may be deemed objectionable in a religious point ef 'view when presented to the board on behalf of the Roman PROPOSITION No. 4:-"That provision shall be made that the trustees shall allow religious instructions to be given in the

school-rooms under their control after regular secular school hours, said hours to be shortened to the extent allowed for religious instructions." It is obvious that if the trustees be required to allow the teachers to give denominational instruction after school to the pupils assembled for public ect tendency of such a provision would be to ender the selection and appe natter to be determined rather by their denominaonal views than their fitness to discharge the

specific duties required of them during school hours. Where by negotiations with the governing bodies of schools existent at the pessage of the school act arrangements are made by trustees under 36 Vic. cap. 12, sec. 58, no restriction is placed upon the ase of the buildings after the close of the school. (Signed) F. A. H. STRATON. Under this arrangements school boards were established at Bathurst town and

Bathurst village and schools opened. It was not possible at that time, however, for the people at Bathurst TO TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE f the concessions made by the government, because their religious schools were taught

by the ladies of an order called the Congregation of Notre Dame, from Montreal, and the rules of this order precluded them from coming under the arrangement of a secular school board and from teaching from books other than those prescribed by their own order. As a consequence of this the parish or Catholic schools continued to be kept up in Bathurst alongside of the free schools until about three years ago. The Roman Catholies of Bathurst thought that it would be better then to adopt the same arrangement which was in force in St. John. Fredericton and other cities, and to employ members of a religious order who could submit to the course prescribe! by the government to take out certificates in the regular way and who could teach from the books which the government authorized.

Accordingly, the Sisters of Charity were brought to Bathurst, three of them being employed to teach in Bathurst town, and two in Bathurst village. The ladies obtained their certificates

OF THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AS TEACHERS from the Normal school in due course, and they occupied the same buildings previously used by the ladies of the congregation of question was settled. I regarded him as the Notre Dame. When these arrangements were completed the state of the schools in Bathurst town was as follows: The three sisters taught in the building which had been formerly used for the same purpose. and taught the different grades from the are they conducted generally according to School is discontinued, so that part of his oughly unprincipled," a statement likely to lowest up to the highest. In the other the regulations of the board? Mr. Thom- letter is a perversion of the truth that is produce strained relations between Mr. school the several grades were also taught school the several grades were also taught by the three teachers, the highest being the Grammar school grade and the teacher of by evvy, hatred or malice, it is probable the Grammar school being a Protestant and a member of the Church of England. In Bathurst village there were two sisters and two others in the superior school, both of whom were Presbyterians. The children of Bathurst attending school numbered about 250 and of these probably two-fifths attanded the schools of the Sisters of Charity. but as both the schools taught by the sisters and the others embraced all grades

THERE WAS NO NECESSITY

for any Protestant child to go to the schools taught by the sisters, because a child could enter at the other schools and go up from the lowest to the highest grade. As a matter of fact, however, many Protestants sent their children of the lower grades to the schools taught by the Sisters of Charity, because the sisters are mainly natives of the county of Gloucester, and on friendly terms with the parents of the pupils who are en-

It may be stated that the secretary of the Bathurst town school board is a Protestant, Mr. O'Brien, and that the secretary of the village school board, Dr. Duncan is also a Protestant, and a member of Mr. Thomson's congregation. There Protestants on the board, and there never has been any dispute or difficulty among them in regard to the management of the schools either in Bathurst town or village. Some time ago, the trustees of the Bathurst town board concluded that the Grammar school was costing them too much in comparison with the benefits received from it. The teacher was receiving \$800 per year, of

WAS RAISED BY ASSESSMENT,

and they discovered that the number of pupils attending this school was 17, of whom 10 were non-residents of Bathurst but belonged to different parts of the county of Gloucester so that the seven pupils Bathurst contributed to the school were costing the community about \$60 each. It was agreed at school meeting to abolish the Grammar School, and the motion to do this was made by one of the members of the board, who is

also a member of the Methodist church. In Bathurst village similar steps were taken to abolish the Superior school, which "The public will see at a glance the animus | by a resident of that town who is fully con- | had become too expensive, and this was done