# "She Looketh Well

to the ways of her household. Yes. Solomon is right; that's what the good housekeeper everywhere does, but particularly in Can-

ada. But her ways are not always old ways. In fact she has discarded many unsatisfactory old For instance, to-day she is using



the New Shortening, instead of And this is in itself a reason why "she looketh well" in another sense, for she eats no lard to cause poor digestion and a worse complexion.

COTTOLENE is much better than lard for all cooking purposes, as every one who has tried it declares. Have you tried it? For sale everywhere.

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State Lottery Company.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take an each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the St. Charles Theatre, New FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR

INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND

PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

"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 them. selves, and that the same are conducted 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



of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings. Gen. Beauregard always selected Mr. Villere to represent him at the Drawings whenever he was absent. Mr. Villere has already supervised nine of our Drawings. We the undersigned Banks and Bankers

State Lotteries which may be presented at R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. Jno. H. Connor, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.

A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank. the party at that time on account of

THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING. At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, Tuesday, July 11th, 1893.

Capital Prize, \$75,000. 100,000 Numbers In the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES \$75,000 is..... 20,000 is..... 10,000 is..... 1 PRIZE OF 2 PRIZES OF 2,500 are..... 5 PRIZES OF 25 PRIZES OF 300 are..... 100 PRIZES OF 200 are.. 200 PRIZES OF I00 are..... 300 PRIZES OF 500 PRIZES OF 60 are..... 40 are..... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 40 are..... TERMINAL PRIZES. amounting to \$265,460 20th June 1877.

PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets at \$5: Two-Fifhs \$2: One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50c; One-Twentieth 25c. Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE 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.

Address PAUL CONRAD.

New Orleans, La.,

Concress having 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. The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on applica tion to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any ATTENTION.-After January 1st, 189 our drawings will take place in Puerto, Cortez, Honduras, Central America, under and by virtue of a contract for 25 years with that Government. These drawings will take place monthly as hereto-

Give full address and make signature plain.

fore. There will be no change in the management and no interruption in the business. PAUL and no interruption in CONRAD, President In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that 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. Brauregard, J. A. Early, and W. L. Cabrll, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

N. B.-The tickets for the July drawing, and all others thereafter, in addition to the usual enderse-ments of J. A. EARLY and W. L. CABELL, will bear that of the new commissioner, CH. J. VILLERE, the successor of Gen'l G. T. BEAUREGARD, deceased, There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertsed chance f

## TO SALMON-NET OWNERS.

I hereby give warning that compliance with the law respecting salmon nets is to be enforced without further notice. All salmon nets are to be raised out of the water every Saturday afternoon from the taken about the conversation. time of low water nearest to six o'clock, and to remain out of the water until the time of low water nearest to six o'clock every Monday morning. Any infraction of this or any other regulation will be punished as the law directs. LEMUEL ABBOTT,

#### Chatham, June 1st, 1893 M. S. N. CO'Y.

The M. S. N. Coy. will run excursions for points down river on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays during the months of June and July at 25c. per trip accompanied by their parents or guardians will go free; over 10 and np to 15 years, 15c. each. Tickets good for one day only.

Excursionists will be landed at Bay du Vin or

SURGEON DENTISTS. Teeth extracted without pain by the use Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics. Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber & Celluloid Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth.

Also Crown and Bridge work. All work
guaranteed in every respect,

Office in Chatham, Benson Block. Telephone No. 53.
In Newcastle, opposite Square,
Extens' Barber shop. Telephone No.

## Miramichi Advance.

The Ottawa Convention.

Referring to the liberal delegates who have gone from the maritime provinces to Ottawa to attend the convention called by Mr. Laurier, the St. John Globe says :-

many of the delegates are young men. They fighting to stem the tide of corruption that has so long held sway at Ottawa. The fact that nearly two hundred men from these participate in a meeting called to devise ways and means to rid Canada of those who for years have been ruling her to the advantage of themselves and their particular friends is in itself food for serious consideration by all. It is well, perhaps, that the two

great political parties in Canada should each have its turn at ruling the country, but it must occur to those who know them both that the principal reason assigned by the Globe for the calling of the convention is not best that ought to actuate the liberals. The constantly reiterated cry about "the tide of corruption" is very tiresome, for everybody who has the welfare of the country at heart knows that while it is only indulged in for political effect, it is calculated to do Canada no little injury abroad. It about as disloyal a thing as can be done, for it is playing into the hands of those who are jealous of the progress of Canada, by enabling them to condemn our institutions out of the mouths of our own witnesses. There is, doubtless, corruption in high places at Ottawa, but it is not the rule, for we believe the aim of every Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by record in his department as possible, and the result is that the Government of the Dominion is as honestly managed place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its of the Dominion is as honestly managed GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place as that of any other country and much more so than many. Besides, it wil seem very inconsistent for a party which still acknowledges Count Mercier, the late premier of Quebec, as one of its leading men, to assail its oppo-

nents on the ground of corruption.

If the liberal party is to oust the liberal-conservatives it will not be by seeking to establish a public belief that its members are the more honest of the two, but by devising a fiscal policy which will meet the general demand existing for enlarged and more equitable trade relations with the United States and as near a return as possible to a tariff in which the protection afforded to our industries will be measured only by our revenue necessities. will be remembered that great stress was laid by the liberals, in the last Dominion election, upon the fact that the party was for unrestricted city with the United States. hearty accord with premier Mercier will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana Quebec, who was Mr. Laurier's knowledged first lieutenant and principal political mentor. Intelligent and influential liberals were forced out of that policy and alliance. The present convention is, doubtless, to decide upon a new policy and, we hope, more reputable lieutenancy in Quebec. Much depends upon what it shall do in these important respects. The people are not to be caught by platitudes and generalities. They look for the adoption by the liberals of a practical policy of reform under the leadership of men in whom they have confidence, and it is only by such a policy that they can hope to succeed at the next elections

TUESDAY was the anniversary of the great St. John fire and was in every way.

## Monopoly in Insurance.

The recent advance made in fire in surance rates in Chatham by the combination of insurance companies aptly illustrates the fact that the people are getting into the clutches of monopolies far too rapidly. Chatham has been a bonanza for insurance people and the recent advance of rates is simply a turn of the screw for the purpose of squeezing more money out of those who were already paying liberally for the risks taken. We hope the raid upon the town will be resented by insurance being dropped wherever it is possible to do so. We have always favored insurance against fire, but people might as be robbed by the insurance combina-

## The Bathurst School Enquiry

BATHURST, June 13 .- At the school enquiry yesterday afternoon the Solicitor General intimated that, in view of certain conversations related by witnesses, it would be necessary to recall Dr. Inch. was agreed in case of the argument adjourning to Fredericton that Dr. Inch could be heard there.

Mr. Lawlor asked, on behalf of the parties interested, that the argument be held at Bathurst. This matter was left for discussion at a later date.

SAMUEL BRANCH was called to contradict a statement as a conversation with A. M. Rogers. did not remember much, but was not mis-

F. J. MCMANUS

he has been trustee of district No. 16, Bathurst village, since October. 1890. He gave a history of bringing the Sisters of Notre Dame under the law at a meeting of the Catholics. Father Varrily did not decide the matter; it depended on the wishes of the ratepayers. When Mr. Crocket asked to have an additional attempted to take off his coat. He never teacher put in the superior school building it would have entailed the cost of an the two Sisters to the public building and the Catholic trustees acquiesced. 'Therefore it was felt that Protestants could not The objections of the Protestants caused a right to interfere in enjoyment of their greater means who could afford to keep dence at this enquiry, change to be made. Rev. Mr. Thomson rights, but while thus enjoying rights they them at school longer.

action of the trustees was taken with regard to the feelings of the Protestant minority. They engaged Miss Hall to satisfy the Protestant feeling. There are now 177 pupils enrolled, and according to the cubic air allowed for each sitting they could fill the public building and still have 24 pupils unprovided for. The trustees are compelled to rent extra space and therefore dual grades are an absolute necessity. There are only 16 Protestant children in the whole district, and there It is pleasant to be able to record that are 224 Catholic school-going children. Witness never asked the Sisters to teach have faith in the future of Canada and are the catechism after or during school hours. Mr. McManus gave a lengthy account of the way the schools were car-Maritime Provinces alone go to Ottawa to ried on in the village. Mr. Nevins was the only Protestant in district 15 with children going to school who objected to the arrangement between Nos. 15 and 16. Witness gave details of school assessment etc., and had not completed his direct examination at six o'clock.

A CANDID ADMISSION. In evidence given by James Gammon. he said concerning so-called riot: "I told them at the row that Charles Boss had told me P. J. Burns put him up to it. P. J. Burns brought Boss face to face with me and Boss then said, 'If I told you (Gammon) that, I told a damn lie. P. J. thing."

PATRICK MALONEY. The first witness called this morning was Patrick Maloney, formerly trustee of Kinsale, district 8. He contradicted the statement made by Miss Alexander. He told her they could not employ her then, as he and his co-trustee, Hicks, intended to hire a male teacher to control the boys. They did not employ Miss Smith because it was January and the school was not fit for children. He never gave Miss Alexander to understand he preferred Catholic teacher. He never told her he believe a riot was imminent. wanted a teacher to teach religion. He could not swear Miss Alexander never offered to lend money to repair the school. Witness heard one or two ratepayers say they preferred a Catholic teacher. trustees employed Miss Wheeler seven months later in fine weather without repairing the school. In hiring teachers it was never made a condition that catechism should be taught. He knew the people desired a Catholic teacher, but he never told Mr. Hicks so. He could not give the reason why he did not tell him. MR. MCMANUS AGAIN.

Mr. McManus next resumed the giving of evidence. The sum voted for this year was \$600; the sum assessed \$645,65. There is \$70,550 of assessable property in the district, of which 102 Catholics are assessed on \$31,500 and 32 Protestants on \$19,200 non-resident Catholics, Protestants and corporations are assessed on \$19,850. The Catholics pay an assessment of \$315,81; non-resident Protestants and Catholics pay \$152.85. Two Protestants teachers get \$380 a year and two Catholics \$300. In district No. 15 there are I28 Catholic school-going children. Witness said he gave his consent to closing the school on holydays because no children would be present. He did not agree with Rev. Mr. Sellars as regards the Sisters' garb. It was adopted by a Mrs. Sextor, of New York, while mourning the death of her husband. She became Catholic and formed a society of women to carry on charitable work. This order is substantially the Sisters of Charity. and the dress to-day is substantially the same as then. They do not wear shawl and bonnet in school. They wear a cap something like that worn by old ladies. When the abolition of the superior school was spoken of we knew nothing of the contemplated abolition of the grammar school in the town. While acting within strict legal right and approved of by Superintendent Crocket, the trustees were obliged to make concessions for the sake of peace and harmony. Dr. Inch induced them to make concessions. Cross-examined by Mr. Skinner wit

ness said the Notre Dame Sisters dressed somewhat differently from the Sisters of Charity. Persons knowing could distinguish the different orders. He did not know that they wore the dress to distinguish the order they belong to. He was one of the first to move in bringing the Sisters here. His reason was that they are better teachers, as they remain longer in the service. When it was dis covered that the Protestants objected to two sisters in the superior school building no action was taken. At the first meeting of trustees a memorial was presented and the trustees answered it. They thought they were right and did not feel disposed to make a change. When wit ness heard Mr. Crocket's reasons he tried to concilitate. He considered it conciliation to take the Sisters away from the public building in deference to Protestant

gation was resumed this morning.

BATHURST, June 14.—The school investi-P. J. VENOIT being the first witness. He testiffed he re membered the morning of the so-called riot. taining the private school had locked the door against the orangemen. He went there as a newspaper reporter representing the Courier to get the facts. When the time came for bursting the door he went to Dugas's shop, 100 feet away, and stayed there. He did not see who used the axe in opening the door. After the door was opened he came out. Among the Protestants he heard James Gammon say P. J. Burns was putting the Catholics up to oppress the Protestants and run them out. Witness said he denied this, saving Burns had never controlled him, that Gammon should not put the blame on the Catholics as a body, for no one had a right to interfere with the private school. Witness said to Gammon: "Name your men and go for them individually, but don't attempt to blame the Catholics." Just then Richard Miller, who lives about two miles outside of this district. said: "The Catholics are trying to run the Protestants-the proof is in the fact of you sneaking Catholics being here this morning." Witness called Miller a liar and hot words ensued. Witness was friendly with all the Protestants present. Some caught hold of him and others Miller, to stop a fight, and several of them said witness should not mind Miller, as his tongue was too long, anyway, and he had no business to speak, as he did not belong to the district. Witness never went there to interfere with the private school, but he would not stand Miller's in-

nine other Protestants. He and Williamson | the grammer school would not be required took off coats to beat witness if he did not after the end of the term. The resolution baseless and grossly slanderous. A knowl-Witness refused to do so, as he considered | said it was necessary something more should he was right and as good a man as they, be done. The assessment had then been Friends interfered and quieted the affair. voated. A resolution was passed, later, Witness remembered the special meeting that no portion of it should be used for the to re-establish the Grammar school. He grammar school. The witness said the heard Mr. Burns make a speech and took seven pupils attending the grammar school notes of the speech for his paper. Referring to his notes, which are very complete, say at the superior school in the village. going to adjourn this meeting to see about certain regulations." What he did say was : "Having heard of certain regulations, which, his (Burns) views- Sellar spoke of the hardand, if rumor is true, we will have to pause | village, agreed with him that a hardship and consider." There were some hot words. The meeting adjourned on a motion which Mr. Sellar spoke strongly but as a gentlewas unanimously adopted. There was no man. He said. in view of the action of arrangement between any Catholic to be the people, he felt called on to enter into present at the private school. No one said | the fight, from which he had hitherto refrain-JOHN J. HARRINGTON corroborated for the most part Mr. Veniot's | Protestant teachers from the schools. Witevidence. He had ho idea any other Catholics would be there. There was no act on

loud talk was Johnson saying "break the lock" and Veniot and Miller talking loudly. crowd at Burns's corner is raising hell about Burns refused him laths to finish the orange hall. He saw no excitement to lead him to

Mr. Lawlor-What religion are you? Mr. Boss-I think you have stuck me would give him six months' free rent. He attends the Church of England when its minister is here. A. J. H. STEWARD

was next called to prove the amount of as sessment on Protestants and Catholics. K. F. BURNS, M. P.,

was sworn and examined by Mr. Lawlor, Resided in Bathurst. The village convent was erected about 28 years ago, for a convent and public school. Public moneys were granted to the school for years before the School act. Did not remember the amount. Was occupied by the Sisters of Charity from 1864 to 1871. After they left it was occupied by Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame till 1890. After the enactment of the school law, when provincial aid ceased, the school up to the departure of these sisters was supported by the voluntary contributions of Catholics. After the enactment of the school law, strong feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction prevailed among Catholics as to the withholding of public grants, etc. An agitation arose and continued for some years. The feeling of injustice done the Catholic body became intensified by a regulation of the board of education that they felt was aimed at them. It was generally spoken of as the "millinery regulation," and provided that no distinctively religious emblems could be worn on the persons of teachers or put in the school room. This prevented Catholics employing members of their teaching orders. Catholics were compelled to pay taxes for public schools under protest. The agitation created was strong and the situation embarrasing. In 1875, he being a member of the local assembly and feeling that injustice was being done to the Roman Catholics in a financial way, sought to bring about an arrangement that would satisfy all parties. He framed and submitted certain propositions, which were signed by Blanchard, O'Leary, Johnston and Theriault, the then Catholic M. P. P.'s, to the government. (Witness submitted in evidence a copy of the draft and the original replies thereto.) Witness, speaking with Power, to whom he said he was opposed to journed. the copy of minute of council in his hand, said it was sent to him under cover of a letter from the then provincial secretary, the present Judge Fraser, dated August 9th, After receiving those replies, witness,

body of excessive taxation, as it might be called, visited gentlemen in different parts of the province, and as a result schools were established in different parts of the province and sisters employed. In Bathurst, as the sisters of Notre Dame could not come under the law and amended regulations, they remained at the expense of the Catholics till 1890, when they left and the Sisters of Charity came, as had been fully set out in evidence already given. In June 2nd, 1890, when a meeting of Catholics was held at Fr. Barry's, he was present, but not at a meeting of Catholics previous to that. Went to Fr. Barry's on trustee O'Brien's invitation to meet Mother Bonaventure. At that meeting conversation was had between the trustees present and Mother Bonaventure as to salary. teaching, license, etc. An understanding was agreed on by which certain sisters came. The regular annual school meeting of that year confirmed the action of the as well lose their property in smoke He heard the proprietor of the building con- trustees by voting the amount of money they asked for. The agitation against the sisters, so far as his memory served, started in the village some six months after the sisters began teaching there as well as in the town. There were no signs of discontent in the town for some time after. A newspaper war began. He was absent from Bathurst from early winter till late spring, and had little means of knowing what was going on. Attended the annual school meeting of 1892. After the business of the meeting was praetcally over he said he desired to make a few observations for those who were present to think over in the near future. He said in effect he thought the ratepayers should consider the advlsability of closing the grammar school: referred to the small number of pupils in attendance, some 16 at the grammar school proper, 10 belonging to other districts: that it was unfair to the ratepayers to assess themselves \$450 to make up the teachers' salary, under the circumstances; that it was paying over \$60 a year for each of their pupils. He did not expect any action then; there was no preconcerted action on to the appointment of teacher O'Brien.

with a view of having them accepted and

doing what he could to relieve the Catholic

his part with any person. Affter recess. Mr. Burns read the preamble to the resolutions submitted to the

Catholic associates in the legislature. Resuming his narrative of the school meeting proceedings, the witness detailed what took place after he had given reasons why the ratepayers might consider closing

take back what he had said at the row. carried without dissent. Witness theu edge of classics was not necessary to get could be provided for in some other way, he found Mr. Burns never said: "We are That evening, he thought, he had a visit from Rev. Mr. Sellars, who expressed dissat- Boudreau informed him you said so on the isfaction at the result and dissented from if true, will break the compact of 1874, we ship inflicted on parents of children going thing. I am here as counsel and am not a will ask this meeting for an adjournment to the grrmmar school. Witness, who had party to the case. Mr. Boudreau was here to ascertain the truth of the rumor. I do since the meeting learned there was a in court a little while ago and can be not think our Protestant friends will object proposal to close the superior school in the called. was being done from the point he put it. they were there in the interest of the ed. and arouse public sentiment all over the country, Mr. Sellars said it seemed to from him as to how the minutes of the anbe part of a general scheme to remove ness indignantly repudiated this and referred to his record and associations as proof that the part of the Catholics to create excite. he would not be party to such a thing. the grammar school. Action was taken by Shortly after that he (Burns) had an inter- Mr. Sellars to prevent O'Brien's appointment. view with Dr. Inch, who visited his office Burns never put me up to do such a proprietor of the building in which the by appointment, with regard to the proposprivate school is, testified that he locked ed closing of the grammar school. This a telegram to the board of education and the door to keep the pupils out, as the hall was in December last. This matter and said he and Thomson would not write to was only rented to the orangemen and not some new proposed school regulations were the press till the board had time to act and for a school house. Four of the nine Catho. talked over. Witness assented to colies there worked in the building. The operating with Dr. Inch. As a result of bolt. Recognizing the sanctity of his oath. Protestants were in a majority. The only that he attended a public school meeting he would swear that Mr. Sellars was not and acted as chairman, Dec. 28th, 1892. (Minutes of meeting read.) Quite a number | and gave evidence of a disordered brain. He P. J. Burns never encouraged witness to of ratepayers attended. Prior to the meetput on a lock. Witness never said: "The | ing it came to his ears, by rumor, that regulations, other than those Dr. Inch had shown the private school." He never said that him, were proposed, of a nature likely to lead to great dissatisfaction. He did not believe the story, and told the meeting so, at the same time as a matter of prudence advising an adjournment. Witness then took occasion to repeat the remarke he had my father and mother were Baptists. He | made at the annual meeting with regard to (Boss) requested Jacobson, one of the orange | education, and referred to the statement Mr. | confidence, and he had not mentioned to any resolution looked to the closing of the grammar school, and was moved because of the high salary paid Mr. Cowperthwaite and his did not have a title at each end in the originefficiency; witness said Mr. Sutherland would not tell a lie, but economized the truth, as his resolution followed his (Burns') Mr. Cowperthwaite at all. There being some difference of opinion about what Mr. Sutherland said, a resolution was passed asking for the reading of that part of the proceeded minutes. Secretary O'Brien to read the minutes in order, whereupon witness, as chairman, ordered him to only read that part covered by the resolution. This decision gave rise to some comments, but Rev. Mr. Sellars in a neat, off-hand way came to the relief of the chair and endorsed

> in quieting the objectors. Finally, motion of Mr. Sivewright, the meeting adourned sine die, with the understanding that the trustees call a special meeting a That meeting was held January 4th, pursuant to call (minutes of meeting read) K. F. Burns in the chair. A resolution was unanimously adopted that the money assessed be applied as in the past to the Grammar and other schools, irrespective of what might have been ordered at the preceeding meetings. On this occasion witness strongly expressed the opinion that they should respect not only the rights and wishes of their Protestant brethren, and even their prejudices, but secure a Protestant principal for the school. When it was proposed to embody this in a resolution the trustees objected to tying their hands, but all over the room the hiring of a Protestant teacher was endorsed. Had some interviews with Trustee O'Brien on the subject of a teacher. Witness strongly objected to the employment of O'Brien's son as a breach of faith with the Protestants, he (witness) and others having pledged themselves in favor of a Protestant teacher. That was his sole reason. Mr. O'Brien was not pleased at his answer. Had an interview with Trustee the employment of any Catholic for that position. Mr. Power assured him he would not act contrary to his (Burns') opinion. Shortly after that witness left for Ottawa. Spoke to his brother to see trustee Doucett and ask him to stand firm. From Ottawa he went to England and did not return till the middle of April. Spoke particularly to Mr. Stewart (his confidential man) and generally to others, Sivewright, the Whites, and nearly all the principal people of the town on the subject. When he heard O'Brien was employed he wrote in strong terms to Mr. Stewart on the subject. Believed his (Burns') brother was away when the appoint ment was made. While away at Ottawa and across the Atlantic, witness heard nothing about school matters here, but when

his (Burns) rulling. This had a good effect

separate school after O'Brien's appointment he said they had done just what he would have done. When he heard the full par ticulars he somewhat modified that view. He repudiated Mr. Sellar's charges as unfounded, and said it had ever been his aim in every way to promote the welfare of all and the prevalence of harmonious relations in the place. Up to a very recent period all went well, and denominational lines were forgotten in the matter of festivals, bazaars tea meetings, etc. Notwithstanding all this he had been accused not only in the press but across the table in the court house, that he was the head centre of the movement to oppress the Protestants. It was Burns that they were after, and he believed they were after him for political purposes. His firm paid a large share of the taxes of the town. perhaps one-third. Out of four clerks in his office three were Presbyterians, members of Mr. Thomson's congregation, and his best

he heard in New York, from his brother-in-

law, that the Protestants had started a

Cross-examined by Mr. Skinner-No movement that excluded teachers of religious orders would satisfy the Catholics. They wanted the right to select Sisters o Charity as teachers if they thought fit, They came under the law by the concessions of 1875. The Sisters of Notre Dame de clined to teach boys. The convent received and was a denominational school before the passage or the school law. The Roman Catholic people as a body should not be held responsible for Mr. Power's act in agreeing he (Burns) had been home he would have used his persuasive powers against it, he hoped with success. He recommended government in 1875 by himself and his Protestant teacher simply as a matter of right and fair play-to do as they would b done by were they in the minority. Thought Mr. O'Brien's motive in appointing his son was a selfish one. He did not use the word selfish in an offensive sense. Witness the grammer school. He said the state had pointed out to Dr. Inch that regulation extra teacher. Not being able to do this sult under any circumstances. He was not should provide a good sound common Eng- 10, as it formerly stood, would, if enforced Neguac only. Fares on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from Newcastle, 60c; Chatham, 50c.

There the higher breaks a fighter but can take his own part when lish education for all children, and that here, further irritate the Protestants by necessary. He saw no weapons. There necessary. He saw no weapons. There the higher branches should be sustained depriving them of the option of sending was no understanding between him and by the parents of the pupils attending, their children to Protestant teachers, other Catholics to interfere. There were except where the conditions of districts and would compel them to send them to about eight or nine Catholics present and warranted aiding higher education. He the sisters. Dr. Inch agreed that this was tralian who is the inventor of this material, far from old ocean. In Europe there are about ten or twelve Protestants. No Cath- drew the lines at classics, holding it was good logic, and witness believed his sugges- which is rather costly. Table cloths, nap- several inland aquarias in which inhabitsystem of grading, and the trustees were olic spoke excepting Mr. Landry and him- unfair to compel the poor man to pay for tion contributed to amending the regulation kins, even window-curtains, are manufaccongratulated by Inspector Mersereau. self. He told the Protestants no one had a the education of the children of those of in the manner previously given in the evi-

addressed to a private individual. Every liamson's store. Miller was there and about | Mr. Cowperthwaite that his services in sustained the idea that the Protestants must color of the weather.

pass under the rod. These charges wer e through this world in a practical way. Mr. Skinner-Who said it was Burns they were after?

Witness - I heard that Mr. Fowler said Mr. Fowler-I flatly deny it. Who was

Witness-Wm, Welsh, station agent at Gloucester Junction, told me that Jerome

train from Campbellton. Mr. Fowler- I utterly deny any such

JOHN SIVEWRIGHT, M. P., testified that he was at the special meeting called in December, '92, to reopen the grammar school, which had been practically closed. He opposed the closing. Witness corroborated Mr. Burns' statement of what took place there in general, but differed nual meeting came to be called for. He knew personally that the leading Catholics of this district, including Fr. Barry and Mr. Burns, favored a Protestant for principal of Would swear that Rev. Mr. Sellars was not a truthful man. Mr. Sellars showed witness if they did not, then look out for a thundertruthful man, that he had a malignant mind was a slanderous man. Mr. Sivewright went at some length into

Herman H. Pitts, the attorney general, etc. To Mr. Skinner-Never uttered one word against the employment of the sisters. Neither asked Mr. Thomson or Mr. Sellars to write to the press on school matters. To Mr. Lawlor-Did see the letter Fr

Varrily wrote to Dr. Duncan, but it was

Hon. Mr. White explained on behalf of Mr. Sellars that the telegram to Mr. Pitt

LIZZIE GARRET. a teacher, taught for a term in 1889 or '90 at Miramichi road in this county. It was called Bass river district. Only ten families in the district: three were Protestants. Taught both Roman Catholic and Protestant catechism, the latter at the request of one of the Protestant trustees. No one asked her to teach the Catholic catechism. Sh held a normal school license.

To Mr. Skinner-Was a Roman Catholic but not a Sister of Charity. Taught the two catechisms all the term: could not explain the difference between the two. It was the Church of England catechism; was not like the Roman Catholic catechism altogether. One taught there were two sacraments, the other seven sacraments. Required the children to memorize the answers. Sometimes it would be after 4 o'clock sometimes before that hour, according as the school work was regulated by the presence or absence of classes. Now taught in another district; did not teach the catechism in

To Mr. Lawlor-Was chiefly educated at the convent under the sisters of Notre Dame.

A. J. H. STEWART. recalled, gave the figures he had taken from the assessment roll of the town. He said there would be 55 Pretestants, instead of 54, of whom 32 were satisfied with the existing

school arrangements. Mr. Skinner objected to this classification. Mr. Lawlor contended it was admissible as against Mr. Thomson's classification. The court ruled in Mr. Skinner's favor, whereupon Mr. Lawlor questioned witness in detail as to the assessment of all Protestant ratepayers, no matter what petitions they signed. From his figures it would appear that of 174 ratepayers in the town, 151 were satisfied with the existing condition

This closed the case for the defence .-- Ad-

BATHURST. June 15. - The enquiry was brought' to a close at noon, so far as the taking of evidence was concerned, and after hearing counsel as to where argument should be heard, Judge Fraser adjourned the enquiry till Wednesday, August second, at Fredericton. Mr. Skinner and Mr. Lawlor strongly advocated resuming at Bathurst, but Mr. White as strongly opposed their or backward for him. This rock crab re he dropped dead. He was a very fleshy proposition, on the grounds that it would minds me of the curious man who went rekindle the fires of religious strife. PRANCIS FERNETT.

In all sixty-five witnesses were examined. To-day Francis Fernett, trustee of district four, Petit Rocher, testified he had neve heard any complaints from parents as to the teaching of the catechism and saving of prayers in school.

MISS BLACKHALL AND MR. PAINE. Miss Blackhall, telegraph operator in the town, and W. R. Paine, station agent at Bathurst station, produced the original message handed in by Rev. Mr. Sellars and addressed to "Herman H. Pitts, Esq." The prefix of "Hon" was not on it and was not sent by Mr. Paine, who forwarded the message.

John Gammon, recalled, testified that Mr. Boss told him he favored establishing separate Protestant school, and that his hall was just the place for it.

Mr. Skinner offered some further evidence n rebuttal of statements made by the witesses for the defence, but Judge Fraser ruled that it was not admissable at this stage. It was agreed that Dr. Inch should ne recalled before the commission when the enquiry was resumed at Fredericton, but that no other witnesses should be heard.

## Dresses Made of Glass.

AN INVENTION WHICH GIVES CLOTHING THE SPARKLE OF DIAMOND DUST. The idea of wearing dresses made of glass may, at first sight, appear in the light of an impossibility and yet the great novelty of this season is a material made of spun glass and which is as bright and supple as silk with a peculiar sheen reminding one of the sparkle of diamond dust. In Russia there has for a long time existed a tissue manufactured from the fibre of a peculiar filandrous stone from Siberian mines, which by some secret process is shredded and spun into a fabric which, although soft to the touch and pliable in the extreme, is of so

durable a nature that it never wears out. This is probably what has given an enterprising manufacturer the idea of producing the spun-glass dress lengths above mentioned. The Muscovite stuff referred to thrown into the fire when dirty, whence it is withdrawn absolutely clean and ready for use, but the spun glass silk is simply brushed with a hard brush and soap and water, and is none the worse for being either stained or soiled. This material is to be had in white, green, lilac, pink and vellow, and bids fair to become very fashionable for evening dresses. It is an Auswas shown by the Parisian agent a court | many miles from the ocean, and the probtrain in a very delicate hue of pale lavender, | lem of maintaining a supply of sea water Witness was glad of this opportunity to shot with pink, which made him think of went to Fredericton and came back with had no business to insult Catholics who Ater he had explained these views Geo. disprove the charge that he had controlled the fairy tale which we call "Peau d'Ane," a letter from Mr. Crocket. The trustees might be around. Two nights after this could not take official notice of a letter witness went to make purchases at S. Wil-

To Be Seen at the World's Columbian Exposition.

PORTION OF GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

Salt Water Fish and Fresh Water Fish in Huge Aquariums Where Everybody Can See Them-The Crab Which Carries His House With Him-Display Which Interests Everyone.

World's Fair, June 10. - [Special.] -There is one place in the exposition where a crowd may always be found, a place where the visitors seem never to tire of looking and wondering. It is the aquarium furnished by the United States Fish commission. By a happy arrangement the exposition erected the great Fisheries building and devoted one of the polygonal pavilions to the show which the government wished to make, so locating the building that this pavilion is near to and apparently a part of the government's vast exhibit. Thus it is that we see all that Uncle Sam has to show-his own building. the light house, life saving service, camp of marines, battleship, weather bureau, etc., all together. There is nothing that Uncle Sam shows which gives more pleasure to the multitade than this aquarium. Go with me for a few moments to the

interior of this pavilion and you will cease to wonder why the people flock hither by the thousands. You will not be surprised that they stand as closely packed as they can, hour after hour, those in front unwilling to give up their places and those in the rear patiently awaiting a better chance to see. We enter the central part of the Fisheries building and pass out through a long, curved corridor. Then we find ourselves in a rotunda sixty feet in diameter, in the middle of which is a basir or pool twenty-six feet in diameter. This pool is one of the most beautiful things to history of Mr. Sellar's telegrams to Hou. be found in the whole exposition. It is beautiful in itself, for from its center rises a towering mass of rocks covered with moss and lichens. From clefts and crevices in the rocks crystal streams of water gush forth and trickle to the wreaths, rushes and semi-aquatic plants in the basin be low. A delightful scene it is, cool and refreshing, when seen on a hot day. But the pool is even more beautiful in its contents disport-gorgeous gold fishes, golden ides, golden tench, bass, perch, carp, pickerela hundred varieties of the finny tribes. There are fish four feet long and little fellows so small you can scarcely see them The water is phenomenally clear, and the picture is one of surpassing loveliness. All

day long the pool is surrounded by thousands of visitors. If one ever doubted that the people love fish he may here have his doubts removed. Of all the creatures of the animal world the fish is certainly one of the most beautiful and graceful. He has a fascination all his own. The trouble is, ordinarily, that we cannot see him alive. He hide himself in his native element, and affords the curious eye of man but passing, un satisfactory glimpses of his charms. But here he may be seen and studied and ad mired in all his glory. There are such con trasts, too. The fish are big and little active and lazy, pretty and ugly. Some have color and many have not, some are playful, prankish, others stupid, sleepy. But it is not alone in the big pool that fish are to be seen. There are fish every where in this building. One may here

easily imagine himself gifted with the power of walking on the bottom of the sea and holding communion with its finny inhabitants. Running around the rotunds are two series of tanks-great iron tanks with glass sides, all filled with water and fish. In these are shown hundreds of varieties of denizens of the sea, the laker and the rivers-fishes, turtles, crabs, lob sters, eels. Spoonbill fish sturgeons, por cupine fish, and many others rarely or never before seen in public exhibitions are

The crabs appear to be general favorites They are such queer creatures, and have such funny ways of moving to and fro that the people are fascinated by them One of the quaintest of the lot is the rock crab. He is not very big, some four inches long, but he always plays to large audiences. On his back is a formation of rock. It looks like a little house, and, indeed, that is what it is to him, for it helps him to hide from the monsters of the deep who might convert him into a Jonah did he not lie still and fool them. He takes his house with him wherever he goes, of course. It is a part of him, and he could

not leave it at home if he wished to. He is all the time moving backward and for ward. Starting at one end of his tank he never stops till he gets to the other, constantly throwing out his little feelers to see if

there are obstacles in the way. If he encounter an obstacle—a piece of rock, s larger crab or a turtle—he obstinately re fuses to turn from his path, but climbs straight over with the most awkward and comical movements you could imagine. Arriving at the end of his journey h pauses a moment and then starts in the other direction, but without turning around. Apparently he can travel for ward and backward with equal ease. Indeed, it is difficult to tell which is forward from Indiana to the dime museums some years ago. He was afflicted with some sort of disease which required him to keep walking all the time. He walked night and day, and wore a deep, smooth path

around his cabin. At least, that was the story. Well, the rock crab is just like him. He knows no peace. Of course the crabs and all the water fish must have salt water in which to live. How to secure supplies of salt water was a problem which the managers of the aquaria had to solve at the very out set. They did it very neatly. At the Woods Holl station of the United States Fish commission, away down in Massachusetts, they evaporated a large quantity

of sea water to about one-fifth of its bulk. That is, left the salt in but took away four-fifths of the water. This very salty salt water was drawn into big tanks on wheels, just such tank-cars as are used for the transportation of oil by railway. Here this water is restored to its proper density by the addition of water from Lake Michigan, and in the resulting fluid the ocean creatures appear to thrive quite as well as if they were in the Atlantic itself. So far as can be judged, they haven't the slightest notion of the trick that has been played on them. If they have they do not say a word about it. It is rather curious, but true, that no

one has been able to compound an arti-



sea water in which salt water fish will thrive. One would think that inasmuch as ocean water is like any other water except for the salt which it holds in solution, any good fresh water salted to the proper degree would make a substitute for it. While such counterfeits may do for salt water bathers in the bath-rooms interior cities, they do not answer the requirements of salt-water fish. They in sist upon being immersed in a fluid in which genuine sea water is at least the principal constituent part, or base. Otherwise they become discontented, grow ill,

lose their appetites, die. This is the first time salt water fish have ever been displayed before the public so ants of the sea are kept, for instance at was comparatively simple. Here the distance which the fish and the water had to sea water are kept in reserve in the base-

ment of the Fisheries building, ready to be drawn upon and diluted from the hydrant whenever wanted. In fact, some of this water is constantly in use, for an extensive system of pipes and pumps communicates with all the tanks. The pumps have a capacity of 3,000 gallons an hour. and the salt water, though kept constantly in motion, never wears out. Salt in one sense, it is in another always fresh, because it is being constantly exposed to the air and prevented becoming stagnant. The process of aeration is itself an interesting feature of the exhibit. Air is introduced at the bottom of the tank under high pressure, and rises through the mass of water like steam or smoke. Most visitors think these sprays of air, which are as white as silver, are hot water jets or steam introduced for the purpose of warming the tanks. The streams of air are very slender, being forced under pressure through the pores of wooden valves. They permeate the mass of water and rise to the top in clouds of bubbles, the process adding a new beauty to the aquaria as well as giving the thousands of inhabitants of the tank the oxygen which is necessary to the maintenance of their life.

This panorama of pisces is the largest and finest in the world. Foreigners who come to the fair say they never saw anything like it in Europe, and they are warm in their praises of the United States Fish commission. Immediately surrounding the rotunda of which I have spoken are ten enormous tanks or pools, and these may be viewed from both sides. They range in capacity from 7,000 to 27,000 gal lons, and in them the larger fish are shown. In the other corridor are a large number of smaller tanks, ranging from 750 to 1,500 gallons. The entire length of the glass front of the aquaria is about 600 feet, or more than the length of a block in the city of Chicago.

All the tanks together have a capacity of 140,000 gallons of water, or near 1,200,000 pounds. Of this amount about 40,000 galang are devoted to the marine exhibit. In the entire salt water system, including reservoirs, are 80,000 gallons, or nearly 400

Several of the states of the Union make exhibits here of their fresh water fishes. notably Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Minnesota. They have a large number of tanks filled with trout, bass, perch and other beauties of the lakes and streams. and they, too, have fitted up grottoes and

As to the magnificent display of fish roducts, processes and appliances contained in the huge Fisheries building-the astonishing revelation of the vastness and the ramifications of the fish industries of the world—I shall speak in a future letter. WALTER WELLMAN.

Competitive Floral Display. Pennsylvania and New York are about

to enter on a competitive floral display that will result in the finest exhibit of cannas ever seen in any country. The plants are to be placed in beds directly east of the Horticultural building. The Pennsylvanians will confine their plants entirely to the new French varieties of cannas, with a view of showing the development of the flower within the last decade. There will be 5,000 of these plants. and they will be in full bloom from the middle of July until the end of the exposi-tion season. Uncle John Thorpe is authority for the assertion that the cannas are the finest outdoor acquisition to floriculture of the last decade. Pennsylvania is also to have a fine display of cacti, exhibiting some 300 varieties in a bed 125x25 feet in dimensions. This collection was got together by Albert Blanc, of Philadelphia, the first cacti collector of the world

#### Japanese Fine Art.

The Japanese paintings in the Art palace are peculiar, but equally as fascinating as they are strange. One immense panel has a war scene, full of life and action, but so curiously drawn it is almost incomprehensible. The colors are intensely vivid. with the same indefinite perspective that characterizes everything on these walls. The most successful landscape is a screen worked in silk. A great cherry tree, white in blossom, fills the entire foreground and apparently stretches its boughs over miles of scenery. In the distance are mountains. a river that has overflown its banks and half submerged houses. While according to art rules it is possibly not accurate from the standpoint of beauty, it is wonderful. Its value is also considerably up in the thousands. There are scores of smaller efforts and plenty of good carvings, and in case yesterday's crowd is a criterion Japan has not half enough room.

## News and Notes.

The mysterious ways of Providence are illustrated once more in the fact that a lightning bolt which recently killed two persons in Georgia, left untouched a book agent who was sitting between them.

QUEBEC, June 16.—A curious freak of nature has just come to light in Leeds, Megantic County, where Mrs. Vanlecker recently gave birth to four children, two boys and two girls. One of the boys has three hands, two of them being attached to the same wrist.

Cape Bauld, Botsford, June 16. On Sunday evening ex-Councillor Geo. P. LeBlanc. the well-known lobster packer, went for a walk over his farm. He returned and was just passing the threshold of his home when man and about fifty-five years of age.

It is believed by the engineers and officials of the enterprise that the Manchester Shin Canal will be opened for traffic along its entire length, from Liverpool to Manchester. by next February or March. If the practical completion is retarded beyond that date it will likely be by legal rather than engineering difficulties.

Ernest Renan once had occasion to telegraph across the British Channel the subject of a lecture to be delivered in Westminster Abbey, says tradition. As cabled by him the subject was, "The Influence of Rome on the Formation of Christianity," but it was published in England as "The Influence of Rum on the Digestion of Humanity."

It is some years ago since the Catholics of Copenhagen were allowed the privilege of opening their first church since the "reform ation," and now it seems that they have been permitted to publicly announce their worship by the ringing of a bell, as one was placed in the tower of their church recently and rung, the first time such an event has taken place since 1535, when Catholicity was suppressed in Denmark.

A despatch of 16th, from Mount Holly. N. J, says:-The smallest infant ever heard of in this section was born here yesterday morning to Mrs. Henry Rossell. It weighs but eighteen ounces. The tiny bit of humanity appears to be as bright and well as most chirdren, and is perfectly formed. The chances of life are said by the attending physician to be good. Hundreds called to see the child.

## From Rymal's Home.

MIDDLEPORT, May 29th. Mr. Archie Rymal of Brantford, was an old time resident of this place. As his many friends believed his case incurable, it may be imagined that the following paragraph from the Courier was gratifying to everyone:

"Mr. Rymal's case which is known to be true, proves beyond a doubt that Dodd's kidney pills are of great merit for the purposes they are intended, viz. : Bright's disease of the kidneys, rheumatism, backache, etc. It has certainly attracted the attention of the public by several marvellous cures, and Mr. Rymal's case occurring in this city brings the truth home to every fireside in Brantford and vicinity."



