

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

MONTREAL.

State Lottery Company. and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a

part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its chaos, which resulted from their GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place gigantic struggle with the southern in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the St. Charles Theatre, New | confederacy, to attend to matters trans-

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



Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen. Beauregard as one of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and mi-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 Dominion government as a "semi-in-

will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana 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 Fohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING. At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans.

Tuesday, Sept. 12th, 1893.

Capital Prize, \$75,000.

1	PRIZE OF	\$75.	,000	is.					\$75.0
1	PRIZE OF	20	,000	is.					20,0
1	PRIZE OF	10	,000	is.					10.0
	PRIZE OF	5.	000	is.					5,0
2	PRIZES OF	2	,500	ar	e				5.0
5	PRIZES OF	1.	,000	ar	e				5,0
25	PRIZES OF		300	ar	e				7.5
100	PRIZES OF		-200	ar	e				20,0
200	PRIZES OF		100	are	9				20,0
300	PRIZES OF		60	ar	e				18,0
500	PRIZES OF		40	ar	e				20,0
	API	PROX							
100	Prizes of	\$100	are						\$10,0
100	do	60							6,0
100	do	40							4,0
		TER	MIN						
999	Prizes of \$20								\$19,9
999	Prizes of 20	are.							19,9
3,48	4 Prizes,				.am	ount	ing	to	\$265,4

One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50c: One-Twentieth 25c. Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent fractions for \$50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHER

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. Give full address and make signature plain. Congress 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 application to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST ATTENTION .- After January 1st, 1894, 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 heretofore. There will be no change in the managen

CONRAD, President In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize | the United States on the condition of 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. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks. through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented

N. B.-The tickets for the July drawing, and all others thereafter, in addition to the usual endersements 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 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 chance for

TO SALMON-NET OWNERS.

respecting salmon nets is to be enforced without further notice. All salmon nets are to be raised out 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 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 for each excursionist. Children, under ten years, accompanied by their parents or guardians will go free; over 10 and np to 15 years, 15c. each. Tickets Excursionists will be landed at Bay du Vin Neguac only. Fares on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from Newcastle, 60c; Chatham, 50c.

DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL latter.

SURGEON DENTISTS.

Teeth extracted without pain by the ase Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthatics, Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber & Celluloid Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teetb.

Also Crown and Bridge work. All wor to protect us, it is all well and guaranteed in every respect,
Office in Chatham, Benson Block. Telephor In Newcastle, opposite Square, ov. KETHROS' Barber shop. Telephone No. 6

Miramichi Advance.

to put up with it just so long as we

From 1867 to 1873, the United States

enjoyed great commercial prosperity and

its manufacturers strongly opposed every

effort that was made in favor of renewing

a reciprocity treaty with Canada. On the

other hand, the manufactures of Canada

had been developed in an artificial way

during the civil war in the United States,

and on the termination of the reciprocity

treaty, owing to that market being closed

surplus of manufactured goods on hand

for which they could find no possible out-

let. In consequence of this, as well as

several other causes, the balance of trade

began to tell heavily against Canada

and its manufacturing and commercial

classes began an agitation for some kind

of a treaty with the United Ststes that

would give them an outlet for their ex

cess of manufactured goods as well as the

natural products of the country. In

1870, a Customs Act was introduced and

passed in the Canadian legislature giving

the government authority to admit free,

if the United States would do the same.

animals, coal, salt, meats and fish and

many kinds of produce. In the year fol-

lowing, Sir John A. Macdonald, who was

ment, made an appeal to the Can

adian parliament to sustain the clauses

in the Treaty of Washington which affect-

ed the interests of the Dominion, and he

was successful. Owing to there being no

improvement in the revenues of the

country and the government apparently

being unable to do anything with the

new reciprocity treaty with that country,

the conservative leaders realised that they

were, in consequence, losing their hold

upon the confidence of the people. The

remain one of her dependencies.

Behring Sea.

Paris despatches of Tuesday state that the decision of the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration was rendered that morning. The five points of article six are decided against the United States, so that country must give to to them, they found that they had a large Canadian sealers compensation for vessels illegally seized. It seems, however, that the decision is rather in favor of the United States, so far as sealing in future is concerned, for it establishes a protected sixty-mile zone all around the Pribyloff islands, the seals' breeding ground, and as these belong to the United States, the advantages to that country are obvious. No seals are to be taken in any manner whatever anywhere in the Pacific from May 1st to August 1st and the use of firearms in the taking of seals is prohibited. Until the full text of the decision is published a correct opinion as to its effect upon the industry, from | then at the head of the Canadian governa Canadian point of view, cannot be formed, but as we see that returns of big seal-captures for the season are already published in Pacific coast papers, it is reasonable to assume that the close-season clause will have a farreaching effect upon investments in the businsss. At all events, a decisive United States towards arranging for a step in the direction of protecting seal life in the Pacific has been taken.

Shall we Ever Reach Independence

great national undertaking known as the Canadian Pacific Railway was then being launched, and to enable themselves to At the time the British North stem the tide of popular disfavor they American provinces were confederated, came the "Pacific Scandal," which, be the United States were too busily ening exposed by Mr. Huntington led to gaged bringing order out of the national the resignation of Sir John A. Macdonald's government and the accession to power of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie in November, 1873. As a reciprocity treaty piring outside of their own borders. with the United States was the thing FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR For upwards of three years after the most required by the country Mr. Macsuppression of the rebellion it taxed all kenzie exerted all his influence to obtain that object, but as Canada had heretofore the energy and ability of the governsuffered disastrously by not being reprement to accomplish this task, but after sented by Canadians in the arrangement that it found itself in a position to of treaties in which she was concerned deal with other matters, the principal made such representations to the one being its relations with the Do-British government as induced it to con minion of Canada. Before the Dominion cede to Canada the boon that he claimed had been in existence four years it had Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. George differences with its powerful neighbor Brown were, accordingly, appointed to respecting the navigation of the St. negotiate a new reciprocity treaty with Lawrence and the fisheries, and these the United States and after one had been drafted by the Canadian government, it differences, in the course of a very was taken to Washington by Mr. Brown. short time, assumed serious proportions. This treaty, with later modifications, was While these questions were still in dissubmitted to the Senate of the United pute, President Grant, in his message, States, together with a message from to Congress, claimed that the St. Law President Grant showing the desirability rence should be a free highway to al of a more direct intercourse with the nations in general, and the United Canadians. The treaty provided that States in particular; and while referring vessels built in either country might be

to the fishery dispute he designated the

dependent and irresponsible agent,

and if England's interests were not in-

volved it was not at all likely that she

would render Canada any assistance to

the Washington conference in 1871

the question of the fisheries was a sub

ject of dispute between the Imperial.

United States and Dominion govern-

ments When, however, that confer-

ence met the fishery and other colonial

questions had to give way to the

Alabama difficulty, which was consider-

ed of more importance by the British

questions were practically laid aside for

ten years by an arrangement providing

allowing the fishing vessels of that

country free access to the Canadian

tisheries. The one benefit that Can-

ada derived from the new treaty pro-

ceeded from a clause which provided

for a commission to decide whether the

United States would not have to pay to

Canada a sum of money, as the value of

her fisheries, over and above any con

cessions made her in the treaty. After

hearing all the evidence of both sides

and giving the matter due consideration;

the commission, to the grevious dis-

appointment of the politicians of the

United States, decided that the United

States would have to pay Canada and

Newfoundland five millions and a half

of dollars, which it considered was the

value of the colonial fisheries to the

United States, over and above any

concessions that that country had made

to the colonies in the treaty. Not-

withstanding, Sir John A. Macdonald

endeavored to bring the question of

reciprocity and the Fenian claims be-

fore the convention, the British and

would not take into consideration the

From this it will be seen that Can-

ada, so long as she remains a dependent

colony cannot look after her own inter-

terests with other countries. It all

rests with Britain. If she chooses

former and abruptly dismissed

for the admission of salt water fish into

and American governments, and those

hold and maintain hers.

which, according to his idea of inter the St. Lawrence river should be free to national law, was altogether wrong in all vessels of either country. sending out cruisers to seize American The liberal party favored the treaty vessels tound fishing within the three and its organs declared that it was a great mile limit. When the Dominion govadvance upon the old reciprocity treaty of ernment undertook to pass and enforce 1854, because it would develop the mines of coal, iron and copper which could not the law prohibiting foreigners from fishbe worked properly unless their products ing within three miles of their shores. were admitted free of duty into the they simply exercised the rights that are United States. The treaty was opposed claimed and acknowledged by the govby the conservative party under the lead ernments of every civilized country in of Sir John A. Macdonald who stated the world; but no sooner was it rumorthat it was impracticable, but he exed that the government of the United pressed himself in favor of a commercial States resented the seizure of their union between the the two countries. fishing vessels than an order was des-The negotiations, however, failed, but the principle that Mr. Mackenzie had conpatched by the British to the Canadian tended for, of having Canadians appointed government ordering it to make no in the negotiation of treaties in which more seizures. And the leading Lon-Canada was interested, was established. don papers, when discussing the subject Again, in 1877, the Imperial government declared that England would not assist endeavored to appoint an English diplo-Canada in any quarrel unless the latter mat on the Halifax fisheries commission, was clearly in the right. This, of but Mr. Mackenzie vigorously protested course, meant that England would as and Sir Alexander Galt was named instead, and was the sole British commissume to herself the right of being the sioner engaged in the great conference of claim that making Bathurst an examining sole judge of the equity of the quarrel,

purchased and registered in the other;

that a joint commission should take

charge of the protection of the fishing

that body at Halifax. After every effort to obtain a reciprocity treaty with the United States was found to be in vain, the conservative party inaugurated the "National Policy," which From the time of confederation until | it stated would be the only way by which Canada could force the United States into giving her some form of reciprocity, or commercial union. A general election took place in 1878 and the campaign that led up to it was one of the most exciting that ever took place in the Dominion. As is well known, the conservative party went to the country with their new policy, eventually bring them reciprocity with their neighbors, returned Sir John and the liberal-conservative party to power, and from that time to this the govern ment of the country has been in their

CANADA FIRST.

The Lesson of our Last Fire. Citizens with their eyes open at Sun lay night's fire were made sensible of the fact that there is still room for improvement on the part of the Chatham Street and Fire Commissioners in their management of the interests under their control It transpired that although the town has plenty of good hose, there was not enough of it at No. 1 engine house to reach a fire that was only about four hundred feet away from the electric light station steam fire angine, which had steam on and was all ready to work, and would, undoubtedly, have confined the fire to the building in which it originated. but for the faulty management of the

It seems too bad that with the in stances we have had of similar neglect on the part of the commissioners and our many fortunate escapes from the possible consequences, the Board has not learned the lesson which such experiences ought to suggest. We are told that, some time ago, the Board ordered a distribution of hose in the several parts of the town, which would fairly meet all emergencies, and we presume every member is surprised that the intended number of joints did not immediately crawl to the several places which these gentlemen assigned to The fourth complaint alleged that R. C. them, in their minds. Is there nobody holy days had been observed in the conon the Board charged with the duty of ventual schools; and Mr. Fowler contendseeing that its orders are carried out? ed that the fact of these holy days being We find that body leaving the whole re- observed was evidence that the schools sponsibility of having the Street work | were not non-sectarian. done to one of its members, the other eight ignoring their duties under the law | teacher you need not teach on such and

to any one of their body, or placing upon any person the responsibility of seeing that the plant under their control is ready as if some authorised school book was for the important work it may have to objectionable to the teacher-could the perform at any moment, are content with trustees have the right to allow that passing orders simply as a meaningless formality. If they have committees to whom certain duties are assigned and the gentlemen composing them neglect their work, there should be some recognised head amongst them to take cognizance of

the fact and have the duties performed. purpose. Neglect of the duty of having the necessary quantity of hose at No. 1 engine house on Sunday night is directly responsible for the burning of the St. Luke's parsonage barn, the damage to Mr. Flanagan's store and his loss of stock. as well as the injury to adjacent buildings. This will be apparent from the fact | Catholic authorities, and had been so that when Messrs. Ullock, Pine and Bernard, who were at the former's stable. became aware of the fire from hearing schools. Were it not for the convent its crackling, it had not fairly broken out schools this difficulty in grading would into sight. With sufficient hose within a stone's-throw at No. 1 Engine House, and the steam ready to start the Electric | because they were regarded as sectarian. Light Station pump, which was only four hundred feet distant, those three men, with the assistance of the early arrivals after the alarm was sounded, would, doubtless, have had the fire out before the town fire engine could have raised steam from cold water. Fortunately the strong wind which prevailed only an hour and a half before the fire started had calmed down and, still more fortunately, the rain of Saturday night and Sunday had French department of the Normal school, made surrounding conditions unfavorable for the spread of fire. These providential happenings offset the neglect of those who assumed the grave responsi-

bility of undertaking important duties to

their fellow-citizens which they did not

perform; but their indifference might

had the Central House fire been started

parched by the long-continued drought

have caused the destruction of the town,

instead of on Sunday night after the that the members of the Board of Street and Fire Commissioners receive no pay or other consideration for doing the important work which the Act authorising early. The grammar school and high their appointment contemplates. These school had been closed for some time as gentlemen, however, have accepted the such, and a pupil from the county had positions assigned to them by the Muni- been refused admission to the grammar cipal Council and they are bound to do school. The evidence of Mr. McIntosh, the work, just the same as if they were he claimed, showed that this was due to paid for it. When we think of the many | the action of the trustees and was an act great fires that have taken place in some of revenge on their part against the of the towns of the province quite as minority. favorably circumstanced in regard to fireextinguishing facilities as Chatham, we lachools ought all to realise the importance of being on the alert so that no possible means or precaution for the prevention and spread of fires should be neglected. with the management of this important | the superior school. local public service do not fully appreciate their responsibilities that we desire to emphasize the fact that they were again caught napping on Sunday night. Let us hope that the lesson will not be thrown away, as others of a similar kind

The Bathurst School Question.

grounds and that the canals, lakes and The argument before Julge Fraser at Fredericton in the Bathurst schools matter began on Tuesday of last week. C. N. Skinner, Q. C., and George W. Fowler were present in behalf of the promovents and Solicitor General White and R. A. Lawlor for the board of education and trustees respectively. The attendance of spectators was very

Mr. Fowler took the initiative in th argument, endeavoring to show that the charges had been sustained by the evi-He claimed that because the sisters were brought to Bathurst pursuant to an arrangement made in the house of Father Varilly, which was as-

sented to by Bishop Rogers, it therefore appeared that it was the intention of the bishop to establish conventual schools and eventually make them separate schools. In reply to a question by the court as to whether the sisters could be excluded from teaching in public schools, Fowler admitted they could not if they

were licensed. He then proceeded to station was granting a special privilege.

The Court—Would that be a violation? Mr. Fowler:-Bathurst was not an examining station before the sisters were wanted to teach there. When they were wanted Bathurst was made a station, and now, since these sisters had been examined at their convent in Bathurst, Bathurst had ceased to be an examining station. The license given these sisters by the inspector was illegal, and in support he read regulation 34 of the school manual, which authorised the chief superintendent, when a licensed teacher could not be obtained and the people, believing that it would by a school district, to grant a license for one term only. In this case there had been no effort made to get a licensed teacher, and the license had been granted for a year instead of one term as provided by the regulation. He also claimed that a letter from Mr. Crocket when he was chief superintendent bore out his con-

> The third complaint elleged that the Roman Catholic priests had interfered illegally with the conduct of these schools, as set out in different ways in this com-

> The court—How is this a violation of

Mr. Fowler-The mere fact that the priest had announced they did not want all boys at the conventual school, but it was important that the boys should go to school, especially until they had taken their first communion, would not of itself be a violation of the law, but he claimed this was an important fact which should be taken in connection with the whole case, and proceeded to point out that Fr. Varrilly had requested one of the teachers to give religious instructions in their schools, and Father Varrilly had admitted that it was probable he had asked the teachers to do this. One of the trustees had also instructed a teacher to teach the catechism, and also that the trustees had, at the request of the priest, rented the building then used as a convent for the public school?

The court-Would this be a violation of

Mr. Fowler-It is one of the acts that the good of all they relinquish this. must be considered in this connection.

The court-If the trustees say to the be her interest to do so, we will have I that the whole nine, without even assign- are Catholics, but may make up your he read over the negotiations which led up unwittingly done, and under the belief that the space beneath the gallery floor with in the box.

ing their functions as Fire Commissioners | time on Saturdays, I do not think that would be a violation. Mr. Fowler-It would be just the same

> teacher to drop that book? Taking up the succeeding sections Mr Fowler argued from the evidence that the board of education had not been so willing to heed the complaints of the Protestant minority as they had been to listen to the Catholic majority of Bathurst, and referred to the action taken by the board in the appointment of O'Brien as the only exception.

The court-That was a most unfortu-

nate action by the trustees. The next complaint set out that the grading in these schools had been illegal and had been interfered with by the arranged that the Protestant children were compelled to attend the convent not arise. The Protestants would not send their children to the convent schools grading would not exist. - Recess.

In the afternoon Mr. Fowler continued | the regular license examinations. the statement of his case to the court, and directed attention to the fect that a lady teacher had been employed by the trustees, despite the objection raised to her qualification by the minority. This teacher held only a license from the which only entitled her to teach in Acadian districts.

ance against the trustees? Mr. Fowler-Yes; and I take it the

commission is broad enough to include

The court—I think it is. Mr. White-I think the objection was

Mr. Fowler-No, I think the objection was made before her contract was signed. We are quite well aware of the fact | He read from evidence to show that when this teacher opened the schools no pupils attended, which showed, he claimed, the objection must have been taken

The court—Who establishes superior

Mr. Fowler-The ratepayers having authorized it, the trustees are the executive officers only to carry out the wishes of the ratepayers, and there had been no It is because we think that those charged | direction to the trustees to discontinue

> The court—How was the school closed Mr. Fowler-The trustees said so, and had also refused admission to a pupil from another district in the same parish. The court—The fact that the trustees refused admission to a pupil would not prove that the superior school had been

Mr. Fowler-1 submit the refusal to admit this pupil was a practical closing of the school. The trustees had no authority to close the superior school and the grammar school. The object of closing up these schools was to oblige the children of Protestants to attend the con-

vent schools or go without an education. Continuing, Mr. Fowler showed the seating capacity of the town convent schools was ninety-eight, the enrollment one hundred and thirty, and the daily average ninety-eight. The seating capacity of the town public school buildings was three hundred, the enrollment seventy-five and the daily average torty-five. The seating capacity of the village convent schools was one hundred and thirty-eight and the en rollment one hundred and forty-four. In the village public school buildings the seating capacity was one hundred and fifty-three, the enrollment 25 and the daily average 16. The total seating capacity of the town public school buildngs was 300 and the town enrollment 205. While the convent schools were crowded beyond their capacity the public schools were almost empty. In one department of the village convent schools there was a seating capacity for only 17, while the enrollment was 40 and the daily average 33. Taking up the fourteenth allegation of the bill, charging the use of Catholic prayers in the schools and the teaching of the catechism, Mr. Foster read from the evidence of Peter Doucett to show that Catholic prayers were said and the Catholic catechism taught before there was any regular and formal dismissal of the school. He read here from the evidence of Eliza May Ellis, a Protestant girl, that she was compelled by her teacher to kneel and cross herself. Mr. Fowler contended that school hours extended from the time the school opened in the morning until it was dismissed in the afternoon. The noon recess stood on the same footing as the hours the pupils spent within the school building. In closing Mr. Fowler emphasized the importance of the enquiry and the deep interest taken in the proceedings by the entire people of the province and expressed the hope that a satisfactory termination of the difficulties would be reached and the free non-sectarian spirit of the school law maintained in its en-

R. A. Lawlor followed on behalf of the

He first referred to the existing state of things at Bathurst before the school law was passed. Then they had a denominational school which received government aid. The Sisters against whom the present indictment chiefly is framed taught such school down to 1871. Subsequently, down to 1890, the sisters of the congregation of Notre Dame taught the Catholic girls in the same building. It is a well known fact that Catholics and Protestants do not agree their views of imparting education to the young. The Catholic idea of education is that religious and secular training should go together. Protestants seem not to agree with that view.

The court-I think you are in error. think Protestants as well as Catholics would prefer to have their children obtain a religious as well as a secular education, but

Mr. Lawlor-That may be the views some, but the Catholics hold that the religious instruction of their children should go with the secular education. He then passed on to discuss the compromise of 1875. The Catholics at Bathurst had felt aggrieved that they were compelled to pay for their own schools and at the same country. It was a fair inference for the time have to contribute towards the public teacher that the recreation hour was not one schools. An angements were then made to of the school hours of the day. If a violagood; but if she does not consider it to as Street Commissioners, but it seems such days, as three-fourths of the pupils have the sisters teach under the law. Here tion had taken place here at all, it had been

to the change that brought the present sis- the noon hour was not a part of the school ters. Taking up the bill of complaint, he hours of the day, and such infraction should admitted that portions of the first allega- not be held a wilful violation of the law. tion were correct, but he denied the inuen- The trustees, he claimed had the power to does and argued that the sisters had not authorize the use of any prayer in their been brought there for the purpose of com- school satisfactory to them. So far as repelling the Protestant children to attend citing the prayers was concerned it was not their schools. After Bishop Rogers had unlawful. Whether or not this regulation given permission for the sisters to teach, his was a wise one he was not here to argue. connection with the matter ceased. This, In the case referred to by Mary Alexander he claimed, was proven by Fr. Barry, from at Caraquet, the reason she taught the whose evidence he read largely. He em- catechism was because the children were phatically denied that the evidence in any | too poor to provide the text books, and this way showed that the convent schools had he submitted should not be held wrong, been established for the purpose of compelling Protestants to send their children to

them. He therefore claimed that the promoters had failed to establish their first complaint. Passing to the second charge he said | They were free to go if they saw fit. He all but one of the sisters had obtained of them had a license from the normal school Sister Leonard had held Nova Scotia licenses. and also Sister Deleurs and Sister Gertrude Quebec licenses. He justified the granting of the local licenses to the sisters. It was true the regulation only permitted local licenses for one term. But regulations had to be construed liberally, and it would be objected to by the people the school authornonsense to grant a license for one term, and | ities would have heard of it long ago. The Remove this sectarian character of the | then prevent the applicant from teaching the only thing learned by the pupils was the schools at Bathurst, and the difficulty in last term in the school year when it was bona fide intended that she should undergo

> The court-It seems to me that subsection 4, on page 90, of the school manual pro-

vides for just such a case as this. Mr. Lawlor-The concessions of 1875, were not for the special benefit of the sisters, but for any person. He had submitted that it was the duty of his honor under the commission to report whether there is any legal grievance here at all, and not merely the facts as contended for by the promovents. The court-Would that not be a griev- He claimed that the announcement by the priest that the smaller boys would be allowthe teaching of the Catholic catechism in evidence that at least these were satisfied on Friday night, when everything was made after she was engaged and had be- the schools, he argued that this charge had with the schools. The garb worn by the not been made out, and claimed that the fact that Catholic children absented them selves from school on holy days, was not an

> The Court—Is not Mr. Fowler's conten- not go outside the convent schools, and tion that the sisters had no right to close the next that the Protestants refused to send their schools on these holy days, and theretheir children to the public schools when the fore make these holy days holidays in the

that they were the best judges, and read from the school manuel, which he claimed, supported this view. Refering to the grading grievance complained of, he' contended that the grading of these schools had been

conducted in the ordinary way.

were duplicate or double grades and that a spring, when the lock was broken, had fiztown like Bathurst should not have such. Mr. Lawlor read from the evidence of inspector Mersereau to sustain his contention In conclusion Mr. Lawlor made an excellent that the grading system had not been changed, when he said that in the practical working out of the school system the dual system of grades had to be allowed. He also read from Mr. McManus's testimony in this connection. He pointed out that it was the act of trustee Thompson, a protestant, that brought the sisters to the public schools, but this was not satisfactory and the sisters had to be sent back to the convent building. The trustees, without exception, were desirous of appeasing the agitation, and were prompted by a desire to satisfy the Protes-

tants of the districts. Proceeding, Mr. Lawlor censured the action of the minority in trying to set up a separate school for themselves. The appointment of Mr. O'Brien to the Grammer school had been contrary to the wishes of both Catholics and Protestants. With reference to the increased cost by the establish. ment of the convent schools, Mr Lawlor claimed that the increase was due to the fact that the Catholic schools had been done away with, and therefore when all the children were placed in schools under the law, there would be an increase. This would account for the increased cost. answer to Mr. Fowler's argument vesterday, Mr. Lawlor read the evidence of Mr. Mc. Manus to show that the public school buildings had not sufficient capacity for the pupils of the district, and therefore the trustees were compelled to engage outside buildings. He also produced evidence from which he schools was proportionately less than it had been originally. Mr. Sivewright had testified that the public school buildings would not accommodate all the pupils of the districts, and he claimed that the trustees were justified in their action. In fact, his whole argument was directed to this feature of the case. Continuing, he discussed the new school regulation 10, and read largely from the evidence of Dr. Inch and others to show that this regulation had not been made to meet the Bathurst case, but for the general working out of the school law throughout the province. He argued that in changing the regulation the board of education had not acted illegally or improperly. Mr. Burns may have objected to the regulation, but the trustees had not done so.

Mr. Skinner-Whatever Mr. Burns objected to the trustees would. Mr. Lawlor protested against charging

Mr. Burns with everything. Mr. Burns, he said, objected to Mr. O'Brien being appointed, but the trustees hired him netwithstanding. Following his argument he proceeded to claim from the evidence that the teaching of the catechism was not made a condition with the teachers employed. But beside this the trustees had a perfect right to engage just what teachers they saw fit. He pointed out the fact that no teacher had been dismissed on account of his ore her refusing to teach the catechism. He read from the testimony of Mr. McManus to show that no arrangement had been made between the board of education and the trustees to unlawfully allow the trustees to engage teachers to give religious teaching after school hours. He defended the action of district 15 in sending their children to district 16, and claimed that as the law was silent there was nothing illegal in the pro-

The court-Would it be legal to assess

district 15 for such purpose? Mr. Lawlor-The law is silent on the subject, and he argued that the trustees had power under the law to engage a teacher to teach temporarily in an adjoining district, and it entailed no extra expenses on district 16. Anyway, he claimed that this argument had nothing to do with religious teaching.

When the court rose at five o'clock on Wednesday Mr. Lawlor had not finished his

Continuing his argument on Thursday morning, Mr. Lawlor submitted that it ought to be admitted that religous instruction could be given after school hours. Mr. Fowler-We do not admit that at

for the sisters to teach afier school hours than for Rev A. F. Thomson to hold religious services in the school houses of the

At what might be called the en-trance to this Spanish section are displayed two vases which attract much attention. They are known as "vases renaissance." One, some five feet high and of graceful proportions, is valued at \$40,000. It was nade by a woman, Madame Felipa Guisarola, of Madrid. She was seven years at her task. The material of the vase is because the teacher could not do anything else with the children. The teachers, he claimed, had no desire to keep the Protestant children while prayers were being said.

claimed the things charged in section 14 had license to teach before applying here. One all occurred years before this agitation began, or the sisters began to teach in the at Fredericton; Sister Mary Stephen and public schools at Bathurst. The people were content, and had it not been for the complainant this agitation would never have been heard of. Revs. Messers Thomson and Sellars had gone nosing round the county to find evidence against Catholic teach. ers. If these acts complained of were

answers to the two first questions of the

catechism, and that the words "Mary" and

"pray for us" were used in the prayers. If that was all that had been learned by the Protestant children, Mr. Lrwlor claimed that surely but little harm had been done them so far as the Catholic tenets were con cerned. His argument went to show that the infractions of the law, if any were proved, had been trivial and were made under the beiief by the teachers that they were not eversion manifest in every product of violating the provisions of the law. The grammar school afforded to the Protestof their children they had ever had and ed to attend the convent schools, at least up so long as this was so, Mr. Lawlor argued to the time of their first communion, did not this class of the community should be go to show that these schools were sectarian; satisfied. Some Protestants sent their nor should it be accepted as proof. As to children to the convent schools and this was sisters was not a violation of the law, were the Protestant children compelled to attend the convent schools. In one breath it was complained that the sisters would

sisters were placed there as teachers. Having regard to the Protestant minority-Mr. Lawlor-The trustees are the best the Catholic majority at Bathurst treated them fairly and well. They had The court—Have they any authority in | been given fair play and justice. He charged Rev. A. F. Thomson with stirring up and Mr. Lawlor contended that this was a keeping alive this agitation with all sorts of matter for the judgment or the trustees, and | statements in the public press, and in every other way possible. He referred to the action taken by Rev. Mr. Sellers, assisted by Mr. Thomson, in their efforts to establish a separate school, with strong censure, and attributed their action to a determination to stir up and agitate this religious strife. The court-But it is claimed that there | The reported riot at the private school last zled out to nothing, and such he claimed would be the result of the present complaints. summing up of his case. In his address of seven hours he made a very clear presenta-

> [We shall publish Solicitor-General White's argument next week.]

tion of his side, and discharged his duty

with credit to himself and benefit to his

LACKING IN ART.

Spain Is Not Up to the Countries About Her.

Although in One Respect It Is Spain's Exposition Her Showing Is Not Up to the Mark-More Attention Devoted to Agricultural Products Than to the Applied Arts.

World's Fair, July 27 .- [Special.] in one respect this is Spain's fair. It is held in commemoration of the discovery of America by one of the voyageurs sent out by her royal rulers. One of her princesses, Eulalia, has been a guest of honor here. One of her dukes, descendant of Columbus himself, with his family, were

warmly received as guests of nation, city and fair. Spain might have done bet ter at the exposition, but she has done well. Her government made a liberal ap propriation to aid the manufacturers and producers in their work of giving a credit able display of Spanish arts and industries Spain erected here a national building True, it is not as fine a building as that of the Germans, nor that of the French, nor even that of the Brazilians. It con tains no exhibits, but it is nevertheless im pressive, with its vast cathedral interior its ecclesiastic paintings, its decorations of the period in which Columbus sailed on his memorable voyage.

If Spain fails to make as interesting a

showing here as the other European nations her failure need not be ascribed to lack of effort. The simple truth is, she does not possess the arts and industries which are capable of producing a note worthy and impressive exhibit. Spain is very largely an agricultural country, and in none of the arts does she excel. The French to the north of her and the Ital ians to the east appear to have absorbed most of the artistic instinct of that part of Europe, saving only the work of the Spanish school of painters. These painters, though not great numerically, nor prolific. have sent to the exposition Art gallery some of its most striking canvases. But in the applied arts, in ceramics, carvings, engraving, work in metal and wood, the Spanish are notably inferior. In textiles they strike a high note, and produce some elegant plain silks and a great variety of serviceable woolens, but they everywhere lack in design. Their coloring is faulty, and the art of chemistry evidently has not made much advancement with them in the last century.

Spain on the whole is rather disappoint ing. The best thing she has to show us, aside from her paintings are wool and cigars, two agricultural products; and for the latter of these she is indebted to her progressive colony of Cuba, about the only thing Spain has left in the western world which the courage of her navigators lifted out of obscurity and offered as a great gift to civilization. The first thing of value Columbus encountered during his voyage of discovery was "some leaves of a weed which the Indians smoked in a pipe." The admiral paid little heed to this native treasure. He was hungry for gold, and lost no time in steering his vessels for an island in which the natives told him much of this weed could be procured, and perhaps gold, and which Columbus though must be the Chipango of which he had read in the books of travels written by Marco Polo. Yet these few dried leaves of tobacco have poured more wealth into the lap of Spain than all the gold which has been mined in her western colonies. Yet the Spanish section in the Manu-

factures building is by no means dull or uninteresting. It is not resplendent with beauty, glittering with polish, like the displays of France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Russia, but it has characteristics and details worthy our attention. Spain was unfortunate in her ignment of space in this building. Though the foreign nation most directly concerned in the historical aspect of th Mr. Lawlor-I submit it is no more illegal | Columbian celebration, she was not given a post of honor. She was, instead, as-

he vaulted ceilings of the Alhambra palace. The effect is Moorish to a high degree, and by this simple means the Spanish give character to their section and call attention to that ancient conquest of heirs which perfected their empire far more than Columbus' discovery of Amer-

burnished steel, and on this are magnificent gold incrustations. No other metals or materials than steel and gold are used. and the effect is indescribably rich. A smaller vase, which represents two years of Madame Guisarola's toil, is valued at \$10,000. As yet neither of the pieces has been sold, and I fear will not be. A photograph of Madame Guisarola is shown near the vases, and a charming Spanish ignorita is there to answer all questions. I asked the Spanish commissioner what was the most artistic thing his countrymen had to show here. For answer he led me to a carved cabinet in which nearly all the native woods of Spain have been used. He pointed to it with evident pride, and indeed it is a beautiful piece of work, apparently worth the price set upon it, \$1,200. But it bears little comparison in artistic value with the carvings of the Italians and other Europeans. It is cold and hard, lacks finish and fine touch. As one looks at this piece, confessedly the best thing the Spanish have been able to do, and then glances overhead and thus gets the suggestion of the glory of that Alhambra which the Moors lost to the Spaniards in the gage of battle, the thought comes strong that civilization suffered in that defeat and banishment of a race. This thought is intensified when one takes a ook at the Moorish and Algerian pavilons near by. Poor as these people are in heir African land, almost exclusively pasoral, with the yoke about their necks and

their hands, they are yet infinitely more skillful and artistic than the Spaniards. The Spanish exhibit is strong in leather work. In saddles, harness ware, boots and shoes, embossed leather for walls and furniture, they touch a high note. In ceramics they are lamentably weak. The few specimens of pottery which they show are rude and inartistic. There is no excuse for showing them at all. In point of fact, the art of clay-working has degenerated in Spain. Every other nation in Enrope can excel the Spaniards in this noble

To my mind the most interesting feature of the Spanish section is its laces and embroideries. One case holds several hundred handkerchiefs, napkins and other small articles which the Spanish women have produced with their needles and their bobbins. It is very beautiful. It is rich in color, airy and graceful in designs. The prices are reasonable, too. A display of Spain's mantillas is interesting. One cannot call a Spanish woman before his mind without having her full, profuse. black mantilla in the picture. With her it takes the place of the bonnet and the hat of other civilized nations. In its fabrication she exercises her art and skill to the utmost. It is her millinery, it is one of her chief fascinations. Without a mantilla and a fan a Spanish woman is lost



Here is a mantilla of black lace which is priced at \$175, and a thing of beauty it is. One is tempted to hope that American women will some day leave off a little of their endless millinery, gay and often characterless, and adopt, at least for some occasions, the graceful and becoming lace head-dress. In Spain even an ugly woman can make herself fascinating by the aid of a mantilla and a dark fan, and though there are few ugly women in America the airy, flowing lace mantle might prove a valuable accessory to the charms of many who are not gifted with actual beauty. Of course our Spanish friends are adept in the manufacture of fans. They show here an endless variety, principally of the medium grades, and they are deriving a thriving trade in goods of this class delivered the day of the sale from a city warehouse. Notwithstanding their love for fans and the universal use of them by

emissionce of the French in fabrica-A very good display of textiles is that made by the associated manufacturers of Tarrasa. Nineteen exhibitors combine in one pavilion, and show as many as 500 pieces of woolens, no two alike. The texture of these fabrics is admirable, but the designs are dull and the coloring for the most part unsatisfactory. One of these houses made last year 10,000 pieces of woolen goods, with an average of 150 yards to the piece. In cheap goods, silk and cotton mixed, selling at about 40 cents a yard in Spain, some of the Barcelona mills are building up a large trade, especially with South America, as they are in cheap silks of about the same price. The latter textiles may be had in more than 100 colors. Magnificent white woolen blankets, large and double, soft and fleecy, may be bought

their women they do not even approach

There are samples of Spanish engraving. printing, book-binding and lithography. In none of these is a high note struck with the possible exception of the leather work in the book-binding. Some of the covers are very rich and tasteful.

in Barcelona at \$20 each, though they cost

nearly \$40 delivered in America.

Another interesting feature of the Spanish section is a display of the foot-wear of history. The shoes used in France and Germany three or four centuries ago, the ropes with which the ancient Gauls tied up their feet, the ornate foot-gear of the Italians of the fourteenth century, the Greek and Roman sandals, are all contrasted with the boots and shoes of our own times.

The Spanish do something in hammered iron, in gas fixtures, ornamental iron work and many other lines, at in scarcely anything do they reach a high standard. There is something oppressive and saddening about this exhibit. It speaks too eloquently of the gradual decadence of a great empire, the lack of progress and adaptability among a people who were once the proudest of earth.

WALTER WELLMAN. Fat Family from Kansas.

Kansas will exhibit at the World's fair a family of five persons, the aggregate weight of the father, two sons and a daughter being 1,500 pounds. The father and mother, John Clarry and wife, are arranging for the trip to Chicago. Mr. Clarry weighs 360 pounds, and the remainder of the family are proportionately large. He is a farmer, residing near Pleasant Run, Pottawatomie county. He says the exhibit of his family ought to establish the fact that Kansas prairies can grow big people as well as big crops.

Te Chicago or Bust. "From California to the World's fair or bust" is the sign on a big covered wagon that passed through Topeka, Kas. The wagon itself is a curiosity, but the trip it is making with its occupants, Dick Stone and wife, is more a novelty. The driver started from his home at Fresno, Cal. May 15, has covered the greater part of th distance in two months and expects to ar rive in Chicago before the last of July. The wagon is large, painted brown and

has black oilcloth over the sides. It looks like a house on wheels. Where Columbus Landed.

Sand from Watling's island is on sale at the fair. The boxes in which the sand is sold are unique affairs. On the outside of the cover is a reduced photograph of The signed to space somewhat remote from the Herald monument and the Waddell expegrand central avenue which runs through | dition in the act of discovering it. On the the building, and this section, still mor | inside of the cover is a picture of the landunfortunately, is more or less buried under ing of Columbus. A glass lid covers the the floor of the broad gallery. The erec | sand in the box. On the bottom of the tion of a facade was impossible under the box there is a photographic copy of the circumstances, and the Spanish commis | certificate by a Watling's island magissioners contented themselves with filling | trate as to the genuineness of the article