MIRAMICHI ADVANCE CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, AUGUST 24, 1893.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., What fills the housewife with delight,

What is it makes her pastry such A treat, her husband eats so much, Though pies he never used to touch? COTTOLENE

And makes her biscuit crisp and light,

Her bread so tempt the appetite?

What is it shortens cake so nice, Better than lard, while less in price, And does the cooking in a trice? COTTOLENE

What is it that fries oysters, fish, Croquettes, or eggs, or such like dish, As nice and quickly as you'd wish? COTTOLENE

What is it saves the time and care And patience of our women fair, And helps them make their cake so rare? COTTOLENE

Who is it earns the gratitude Of every lover of pure food By making "COTTOLENE" sugood?

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.



AUGUST 24, 1893.

The U. S. Financial Crisis.

COTTOLENE The financial crisis in the United States is producing wide-spread distress among the farmers and cotton-growers of the country owing to their being unable to obtain money to pay for the "fect organization that should any special "industry arise in Canada the Canadian harvesting of the growing crops and 'market is at once flooded with a corsending it to market. In Minnesota 'responding article of American produce and the Dakotas there are upwards of 'sold below value, the effect of such comone hundred millions bushels of wheat 'bination being equal to that which is now being harvested, and the leading 'produced by a government bounty." bankers ot St. Paul and Minneapolis That the government considered prohave held a conference to discuss ways tection to be an infallible remedy to remove the evils pointed out by the governor and means of meeting the emergency. general's despatch, admits of no doubt. The decision that they have arrived at But as it has been tried and proved to has been laid before the tarmers and be a comparative failure, the government railway companies and it is not unwill have to adopt some other policy if it likely that they will agree to the wishes to restore the country to comscheme. So stringent, also is the mercial vigor and health. The great money market, even in Boston and mass of the people are in favor of this New York that some of the strongest course being taken by the government banks will not pay out cash upon their but they find that there is a strong and powerful combination opposed to any customers checks, unless they are made

> available at the clearing-houses. Big Liberal Meeting.

syndicates, who, during the fourteen There was quite an enthusiastic years that the N. P. has been in force rally of Liberal politicians at Moncton working incalculable injury to the people, on Monday evening last, at a monster has been the means of bringing to them meeting, which was addressed by wealth, political power and influence, Premiers Blair and Fielding of New owing to their having had a monopoly of Brunswick and Nova Scotia respective- the trade and commerce of the country in their hands. ly and Hon. L. H. Davies, M. P. The

Since the enactment of the Canadian real and alleged shortcomings and intariff the friends of reciprocity in Canada, consistencies of the Dominion governas well as the United States, have not ment and Liberal-Conservative party been idle. The late President Garfield, were exhaustively discussed, and pre- while he was a member of Congress, dedictions of a coming Liberal victory clared himself in favor of commercial

In 1887, representative Butterand consequent improved management union. worth introduced a bill in the Congress of Dominion affairs foreshadowed. Such of the United States providing for recimeetings as these must result in sor

"tariff in order to encourage the in- least, since its organization, done much to delayed. Meanwhile there is a better no exception has been made. The charge had been contradicted and was not worthy "dustries of the Dominion was advocated "by the leaders of the then opposition, thorough consolidation of the empire. United States. With the scarcity in cur-

"formed do not desire to avail themselves the opinion that the time has not yet resume and altogether the outlook while "of direct taxation. They also desire to come for such a conference as is proposed, not bright is less dark than it was. We, especially as the Federation League has in Canada, may well give our sister point to the very hostile action of the as yet no definite plan to propose. There nation our best wishes in this time of 'American government in all matters remust be something less vague than trial, for hard times in the United States, "lating to the tariff, and to the fact that "manufacturers in the United States have a mere Federation sentiment before he "established combinations under such per- acts. - Boston Journal.

> Deplorable State of British Agriculture.

The Mark Lane Express says of the depression in British agriculture: The disaster to British agriculture is more widespread in its ruin and heartrending effects than would be the loss o at least twenty ships like the Victoria and yet it goes on without a word sympathy from Parliament, or the slightest attempt to throw out a legislative life buoy. Let those who doubt our assertion just consiler a few facts. The deficiency from an active crop of hay in England alone in the two years 1891. 92 was no less than £15,000,000 sterling. while if our crop this year is two-thirds

per ton, on which the above is computed change being made in the tariff policy of -will be over £20,000,000. If we divide the government. This opposition comes this loss by two, we have nearly £18,000, from the manufacturers, combines and 000, or enough to purchase eighteen such vessels as the one whose loss the whole nation is deploring, and this gigantic loss

is from one crop alone. This year all our crops are failing us more or less, and the total loss of income to the agriculturists of this country, from all these sources, cannot be far short of £2 per acre; and as there are over 24,000,000 acres under cultivation in England-where the disaster of the year is more felt-it follows

that the losses from this source alone cannot be far short of £50,000,000, the value of fifty fully equipped ironclads.

The Fering Sea Award.

iron, coal, building stone, petroleum, and OTTAWA, Aug. 16.-The publication other minerals and metals abound in these he full text of the Bering Sea decision same States and many of them are already confirmed the opinion here that, however the basis of profitable industry. These much reason England has for satisfaction will be further developed, and manufactures at an honorable termination to an i of various kinds will spring up, and with welcome dispute, Canada has every reason the agricultural industry will give steady to complain. This, indeed, is so much employment to the now idle miners. Every the general opinion that it is questionable part of the country has had, in years gone by, it is not unanimous. The Citizen to pass through sudden convulsions, and (Conservative), The Journal (Independent) the great West with its and The Free Press (Liberal) unite i less resources and the most intelligent, entercondemning the regulations. The Citiprising, industrious and sanguine people on zen says :- "It may possibly be too early the face of the globe, is not going out o business; it will still offer perfect safety and to draw these large inferences from the necessarily imperfect information conveylarge returns for investments. Colorado should 'tar and feather' its prophets of evil, ed by the cable, but it appears at presand promptly invite them to set out on ent as though the arbitrators had given quest for a better country, not to return us the shell and handed over the kernel until they had found it." to Uncle Sam." The Journal deals with the award at length this evening, and, The Bathurst Schools. after holding that the regulations nullify the advantages of the decision on rights, [Continued from last week.] White said that after the abl concludes as follows :- "There seems here argument of his associate counsel, Mr another instance of the unsatisfactory Lawlor, he did not feel that he was called results of Canadian interests being in the upon to speak at any great length. He hands of British diplomatists. Lord claimed that it was the duty of his honor Hannen, the British arbitrator, gave his to find wherther there was infraction of vote for the regulations in opposition to the law where such was charged. He was the Canadian arbitrator. The Bering surprised at the contention of the oppo-Sea dispute could apparently have had site side that his honor should report only little worse result for Canada than thi the facts proven and let the legislature under any conceivable circumstances. decide whether there had been an infrachas been the fashion of those opposed to tion of the law. When it is understood Canadian independence to ask, 'How safe Blake came to this conclusion and, while that these questions involve matters of law, would Canada be against the States withsurely it was the duty of court to so find. he was still a member of the Dominion out British backing ?" and this question parliament, brought in a resolution to This, he claimed, was evidence of a weak has constantly been asked in special conpermit Canada to enter directly into ness of the case made out. The complainnection with this Bering Sea dispute. Let negotiations with any British possession ants had availed themselves of the full us ask now, "Could Canada have well scope of the commission, and in their had the question settled more injuriously effort to designedly keep alive this to herself ?" If, undeterred by respect to agitation, the whole county of Gloucester for Britain, the United States had has been ranscaked, and had gone back said to little Canada, "Go to blazes, years and rescued their alleged grievances Bering Sea is ours, what do you from the dust of forgetfulness and laid propose to do about it?" Canada them before this commission. There had would have apparently been little been a keep scent to find out something, worse off than she is now." Singularly and it was fair to infer that everything enough The Free Press strikes the same key, that could be found had been brought to and says;-""From such 'protection' as that light. A great deal of irrelevant testi-

stimulate a feeling favorable to a more feeling in the commercial centres of the against the board of education for wrong-

ful licensing of teachers, he therefore "and the government they have since Mr. Gladstone, however, is evidently of rency diminishing, mills are beginning to claimed, utterly failed. Passing to the charge made against the board of education for persistently refusing to take action on the complaints, memorials and grievances presented from Bathurst, he claimed that from the evidence the mean hard times in Canada just as cersuperintendent of education and the board tainly as two and two make four. had always been most prompt in replying

The Engineering and Mining Journal of to and answering the remonstrances. New York sums up the situation in the The board had indeed been most patient. following forcibie manner :--Some of these memorials had wound up

can

miners

\$4

"The Colorado lunatics, who have been with threats, and were couched in langscreaming that Colorado and all the other uage that should not appear in such Rocky Mountain Mining States will be communications. He relied upon Dr. bankrupted unless the rest of the country Dancan's evidence to answer this comwill continue to buy their silver at some plaint, and in every case where the board fancy price have, unfortunately, convinced a had power to act, and where the comgreat many people that this is true, and the plaint was a real one the board had acted effect of this has been-not to continue the purchase of silver that is not wanted-but to influence every creditor to 'call' his Colorado loans; to use every effort to realise on his Colorado investments before the collapse arrives, which these insane people assure him is coming. Naturally, no merchant is willing to give credit to those who announce to the whole world their impendless than an average one, the loss-at £4 ing bankruptcy. Was there ever such an exhibition of business idiocy as that of some Western silver fanatics? The Rocky Mountain States are not going out of business because silver has declined heavily and may decline still further. Even Colorado

will work a majority of its mines at a profit 'meeting the situation' and ducing costs, as is being done in every other industry. Western miners no longer expect to get \$3 to a day wages, while Eastern are working for \$1 to \$1.75. The cost of living must come down, and still further improvements in handling and in concentratingore must and will be adopted. With the practice of close economy many Western silver lead mines will still pay dividends whatever the price of the white metal may be ; and the gold mines will be more remunerative than ever. Copper, nickel, zinc,

of credit.

would be the effect?

chance to go out in the country and raise an agitation of how great an injustice was being inflicted upon Protestants.

such a teacher from the service.

with the case as viewed from his standpoint. Mr. Skinner began his argument in reply at 2.30. He said in opening that some remarks having been made as to the findings to be made, he would submit that the duty of the court was to submit the evidence and also to report what facts in his opinion had

been proved before this commission. This promptly. The board had even in some question had been determined to be of pubcases strained the power of the law to lic interest and the duty of the commission relieve the minority. Hid the case been er was merely to report the evidence and the reversed such a storm of Protestant indigconclusions arrived at by him. He wanted nation would have been raised by Protestto direct his honor's attention to the commission and he did not wish to be underants that would not easily have been stood as claiming what should be found, but allayed. He went on to argue that the merely to direct his honor's attention to the Catholics in both districts pail more taxes commission and leave it entirely with his than the Protestants, and then followed honor to decide. He differed from Mr. with an argument to show that the school White that the legislature was not competent accommodation of these districts was not to form conclusion. . He held the legislasufficient for the pupils requiring eduture to be the highest court of the land, and cation, and that therefore the trustees it was well to maintain that ideal at least. were justified in getting outside rooms. He defended Rev. Mr. Thomson against the After discussing the school statistics for attack made by Mr. White, and directed the districts in question to establish this attention to the fact that it was the duty of position. Mr. White took up the 1875 the solicitor-general to produce evidence in compact and discussed this at length, and this case as the duty of any other person. held that this compact was binding upon Proceeding to discuss the immediate ques the board of education, and that tion, Mr. Skinner submitted that the evidence disclosed a large question, and this board was bound to observe it. To had been admitted by Mr. Lawlor in his change this compact would necessitate a opening remarks when he said that the takchange of the whole school law. Referring away from Catholics their right to have ing to the O'Brien affair, he claimed the separate schools was regarded by them as a board had acted most promptly wrong. This commission cannot proceed answering this protest from the minority

under the idea that the law was wrong. We

must consider the law to be right and to b

respected. He argued that it was never the

intention of the law or of the compromise of

were obliged, in order to get the benefit of the schools, to pass through the convent

The court-Suppose this was true, what schools. The employment of unqualified teachers, the closing of the superior and Mr. White-It would give somebody a grammar schools, and a number of other charges set out in the complaint. Mr.

Skinner fully elaborated and claimed that the charges referred to had been proved, and The court-I think it would rather be the that the intent and effect of all this was to force the children to the convent schools and

duty of the board of education, being satisfied of the truth, to order the dismissal of to firmly establish these. He stoutly defended Rev. Messrs. Thomson and Seller Mr. White here proceeded to review his | against the severe attack made upon them argument with a view of impressing his honor by the opposite counsel, and detailed the events which led up to the formation of the

Protestant school when O'Brien was put into the grammar school. The convent rooms were not hired because more room was wantbut because they wanted to establish these schools, and some of these convent rooms were crowded to a double capacity. The extra cost for village was \$265 and for town \$425, in consequence of the establishment of these schools, and this was not warrauted by law. He then proceeded to argue that the convent schools had been started for the benefit of the Catholic church and of injuring the Protestant church. The effect had been to throw a stigma on the Protestant church. In proportion to population the Protestants paid a much larger amount than the Catholics in both districts. He argued that regulation ten had been altered while going through the press, and to meet

the special circumstances at Bathurst. Mary Alexander's evidence was uncontradict-

Mr. White-Oh, no.

The court-She was good on telegrams. Mr. Skinner said she had explained these satisfactorily.

The court-O, yes; but they would be good in an election campaign.

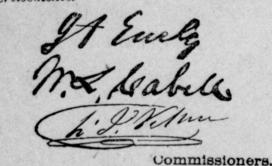
Mr. Skinner claimed that where catechism or religious teaching is given either before or after or during school hours, that this would make such schools sectarian. Suppose the school adjourns at 12 o'clock and the Protestant children go away, but what is impressed upon the young mind? Is it not that the Catholic children are separated from them for the purpose of religious instruction? This was sectarianism, surely. The court-Suppose the children went to a different building and the teacher followed after school and then imparted the religious education ? Mr. Skinner-That would separate the matter from any school association. The noment this kind of thing is adopted the tendency is to sectarianism. The noon hour had been chiefly used for catechism teaching, and this was claimed not to be a school hour. This, he claimed, must be held to be teaching within school hours, just as much as the recesses are. The court-I think there is a distinction between the noon hour and the recess time in this sense.

an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its | they GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are realise where all drawn in public, at the St. Charles Theatre, New from their alert opponents' point of Orleans, La.

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

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person control the Drawings themmanage and 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 advertisements.



Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen. Beauregard as one of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings. Gen. Beauregard always selected Mr. Vil ere to represent him at the Drawings whenever he was absent. Mr. Villere has already

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

supervised nine of our Drawings.

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, power while bestriding the National At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans. Tuesday, Sept. 12th, 1893. Capital Prize, \$75,000. 100,000 Numbers In the Wheel. LIST OF PRIZES **1 PRIZE OF** \$75,000 is..... PRIZE OF 20,000 is.... PRIZE OF 10,000 is..... PRIZE OF 5,000 is..... 2 PRIZES OF 2,500 are..... 1,000 are..... **5 PRIZES OF** 25 PRIZES OF 300 are..... 100 PRIZES OF 200 are..... 200 PRIZES OF 100 are..... 300 PRIZES OF 60 are..... 500 PRIZES OF 40 are APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Prizes \$100 are..... \$10,000 100 do 100 do 60 are..... 40 are..... TERMINAL PRIZES. 999 Prizes of \$20 are. \$19,980 999 Prizes of 20 are..... 19,980 3.434 Prizes, amounting to \$265,460 PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets at \$5; Two-Fifhs \$2;

measure of benefit to the people, for will enable the government to their weaknesses are view, and make them the more careful

in keeping their house in order. In the natural course of events the liberals must have their turn at the helm of state, but it is, by no means, certain that they will do so in the very near future, or until there is less friction

the St.John Globe in this province as well as some of its other organs elsehigh protection tariff which shuts out

Blair in Dominion politics ought to be of great benefit to the Liberals, although, as his government is made up of members of both the great parties, it is doubtful whether his course will help him to hold his local followers to-

minion continues to be a mere depenpendency, we may expect our most able men to find little enough to occupy their time and talents in attempting to direct both federal and local politics.

Shall we Ever Reach Independence ?

general election of 1878 had ridden into er, Sir John A. Macdonald,

pursue if it desired to retain power and that was to introduce and carry through the Dominion parliament a protective tariff. In consequence of this decision, the government introduced a new tariff bill, which, after considerable discussion, was carried in parliament by a large majority in April 1879. According to the bill some raw

hitherto paid 171 per cent. were made

procity with Canada. In the Canadian parliament in 1888 Sir Richard Cartwright represented the Liberal party in demanding reciprocity with the United States. In 1889 a committee of the United States Senate gave public hearings throughout the country on the question of reciprocity; and in March 1889, the House of Representatives passed a joint resolution to

promote commercial union with Canad, Although all these attempts towards securing reciprocity have failed, it will be seen that there is a powerful party in the within the party than is indicated by United States in favor of the movement. The United States, like Canada, is at last beginning to awake to the fact that a

where. The activity of Hon. Mr. trade from other countries is a curse instead of a blessing to any land. And the present financial crisis which has caused a wave of business disaster to sweep from one end of the union to the other will, no doubt, increase the number of those in favor of the passing of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada. gether. So long, however, as the Do-

There is one thing above all others that Canada requires, and with every passing year its necessity becomes more and more apparent, and that is the commercial independence of the country, including the power to make our own treaties. After mature consideration, the Hon. Edward

As the Conservative party at the

or foreign state for the purpose of framing Policy steed, its shrewd and able leadcommercial arrangements beneficial Canada. The resolution recited that "in after "most of the treaties of commerce entermature deliberation, decided that there "ed into by England reference has been was only one course for his party to "had only to their effect upon the United 'Kingdom, and the colomes have been ex-'cluded from their operation, a fact

which has been attended with unfor-"tunate results to Canada, especially as "relates to France." During its discussion in parliament Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Hector Langevin raised the disloyalty cry.

materials were placed on the free list but nearly all the articles which had

to pay 20, 25, 30 and 35 per cent., Langevin and the loyal contingent who

The

re-

articles :--

from England \$1.20.

a great federation.

Imperial Federation.

statesmen whether the benefit Great

Britain gets out of her political relations

with these is an equivalent for the burden

which has been accorded to our interests by Lord Hannen Canada may well ask to b delivered. The rights of the Dominion were once more sacrificed to placate the Ameri-In cans. The lesson of the Bering Sea arbitraconsequence of this, the resolution was defeated by a vote of 101 to 58, although deal directly with foreign nations." six of the government supporters voted should be noted that no damages can be with the minority. It would be a fortuassessed against the United States on account nate thing for Canada if Sir Hector of seizures in Bering Sea until a new tribunal

mony had been put upon the record, but this he argued should not affect the decision. The charges might be divided into two classes. The first charged the tion is that Canada should have the right to trustees with unfairly, unjustly treating the minority, and possibly with an infraction of the law; and the second class, which charged wrong doing to the board of education. In the province, with all

from the evidence to establish his positi 1875 to go as far as they had done in licens-It was charged as an infraction ing the sisters at Bathurst. It was becoming more and more the policy of the nations that Catholic holy days had been observed to exclude the teaching of religion from the as holidays in these schools, and common schools of the state. The Catholic answer to this charge argued that the church wished to have their children taught closing of the school on teaching days their religion in the schools. To give could not be regarded as material when ecclesiastical control to any sect was wrong. the regulations provided that a teacher The distinction between the Catholic and bound could take two such days for the purpose Protestant religion was that the latter of visiting other schools. If these schools endeavored to enfranchize the human mind. were kept open on these holy days there while the former wished to hold control of would be no pupils, and how much better the intellect. It must be borne in mind it was close the schools on these days and that this was a British country and that the teach Saturdays with a full school. The fundamental principle of the British rule power was given to trustees to meet such a case. When it was apparent to trustees that the children would not tend they were justified, he argued, in closing the schools that day. To meet the argument of the other side the regulations would have to be so altered as the

He disputed the statement that the sisters

had been engaged before receiving a

license from the authorities, and read

was that no sect or no man should hold control of the mind or intellect, but that every one should be free to exercise his will. From this standpoint he would endeavor to place the facts before the court, and taking up the last allegation, he claimed that the allegations contained in it were admitted to be proved. Bishop Rogers himself had said prohibit the closing of the schools on that he wanted the sisters at Bathurst to Catholic holy days. Good Friday was teach the Catholic religion. He wanted made a holiday because efficient schools these sisters there so that the Catholic ideal could not be had on that day. He could of teaching religion with secular instruction not see how the course observed by the might be carried out. The charge was that Bathurst trustees could be regarded as an the sisters were brought to Bathurst so that infringment of the law with respect to the school; would be under Catholic control. those days. It was in the best interests From the account of persons these motives of these schools. The same thing would have to be done if the majority of the to Bathurst, Mr. Skinner argued, not bechildren were Protestants, and for a like cause they were teachers, but because they were sisters of the church and persons who reason would not attend school. The had abstracted themselves from the world trustees in that case would be justified in It was their object to teach religion with substituting Saturday. The board of edusecular thought. If Bishop Rogers did not cation ought not to inquire whether the want the religious benefit of there sisters substituted Saturday was for a Catholic why was he so anxious to get them? holy day or not. That was a matter for Bishop Rogers did not want simply these the trustees wholly. Taking up the teachers because they were Catholics. If charge against the grades, he argued that that were all there could be no objections. when the sisters were in the public build-The whole position shows that the purpose ings the Protestants objected to have of bringing these sisters was to put the them, and they had been put there to school under control of the church. He preserve the ideal system of grading. submitted that the Protestants would never When they were sent back it was because allow their children to be taught by Sisters of Charity in their garbs, nor would they send their children to convents. Nor was

The court-I have just received the this a question of millinery, as the solicitor following telegram general would have the court believe.

PETIT ROCHER, Aug 11, 1893. When the young were taken and put under His Honor, J udge Fraser-Just returned from States. I am prepared to deny on oath evidence the influence of any sect there was nothing given at Bathaast school investigation that I forced so strong and so powerful as this. The Protestant pupils to say or join in any Catholi prayers in my school at Elmtree or elsewhere. sisters were a living ritual. They believed J. PHILIP BOUDREAU. that it was a hole t'ing rot to marry.

Mr. White-I would like to have his evidence taken, your honor.

The court-In view of the fact that Bou-Mr. Skinner-I am not particular whether you restrain yourself or not. The fact redreau was out of the country, J will allow

Mr. Skinner- The recreation hour was a time when all teaching was to cease, and the Protestant children had a right to remain in the school-house if they wished. Take it either way and it is a violation of the law.

Proceeding to the charge that Protestant children were compelled to kneel and cross themselves, he claimed that the evidence of Ida May Ellis was worthy of belief, and the court must form the opinion that she told the truth. He said Mr. White had grown eloquent in his indignation against the persons whom he referred to as the clients of himself and Mr. Fowler, for what he (White) called nosing round for evidence. are to be inferred. The sisters were brought The gentleman forgot that it was his (White's) duty to produce evidence and ferret out this matter, and not put a plaster over a volcano that is liable to burst out at any time. You cannot non-suit public opinion or sign judgement against a community.

> Mr. Skinner here read from the evidence of Rev. Fr. Varrilly that Mary Arseneau had been given a license on the examination of the mother superior, and he therefore pointed out this must also be an illegal license. He reviewed the argument of Mr. White, and claimed that there was suffieient reason for the present agitation, for the non-sectarian character of the school law had been attacked. It was the duty of the solicitor general rather to exercise his good ffices and the milk of human kindness than to vituperate and fling offensive terms at the promoters.

But

Mr. White-My friend, Mr. Lawlor, used the term "nosing."

Mr. Skinner-He used it in such a goodnatured way I did not think he half beleved it. He re: udiated the charge made oy Mr. While that he had covered up the case with rubbish, and denied the correctness of such. Then Mr. White says the charges are utterly groundless.

of the action of the Protestants.

One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50c: One-Twentieth 25c.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for \$50.

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.;

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress baving lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on applica-

tion to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST

ATTENTION .- After January 1st, 1894 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 fore. There will be no change in the manage no interruption in the business. PAUL CONRAD, President.

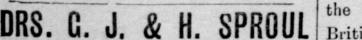
In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President: tha it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BRAUREGARD, J. A.EARLY, and W. L. CABFLL, havat their counter

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 ssioner, 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 themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they w. at the advertsed chance for a prize.



Neguae only. Fares on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from Newcastle, 60c; Chatham, 50c.



while on all articles not enumerated, a duty of 30 per cent. was laid. With this "re-adjustment" of the tariff, the

Conservative party announced that the manufacturing, commercial and farm-

ing interests of the country were perfectly satisfied and in the course of a very few years the whole country would begin to reap the benefit that would result from this wise and far-

seeing policy of the government. manufacturers, they declared, had ceived ample protection; the West

India merchants had received all that they had asked for : the tea merchants could import directly and the farmers

with those of the United States because French tariffs upon the following the produce of the latter no longer entered Canada free of duty. In his

budget speech, when introducing the new tariff, the Finance Minister, Mr. Tilley, said that the Dominion had ing also the guarantee of four National Banks, hoped in vain for a renewal of the through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented reciprocity treaty. Having waited

> twelve years, without effect, for such renewal, the government had determined to impose a protective tariff.

But as to articles named which are the natural products of the United States, including lumber, if the United States government should take off the duty

in part or in whole, the Canadian government would be prepared to meet such a move with like concessions. He also declared that the tariff discrimin-

ated against the United States more

John Bright enquired of the government whether Canada had the right to

pass such a tariff without the permission of the Imperial government. In reply Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said

that the Canadian government had power so to act under the British the Canadian tariff and this assertion of the colonial secretary, declared that

tions he claimed that the trustees had power days of the Catholic church you make the Dutiable...... \$5,672,867 of the house. It is estimated that it will Bathurst not as religious teachers; that of the mother country. the sooner the Canadians left the to adopt the use of any prayer in their schools tend toward sectarianism. It was a Coin and bullion The relations subsisting between Eng- take three days to get the bill through British Empire the better. In the was foreign to the object. The present schools, and the use of such prayer in any sectarian act to observe a holy day, and to Free goods............ 4,903,477 land and her larger colonies are in fact after which it will go before the Senate. sisters came to teach under the law .-dispatch forwarded by the Marquis of school would not be an infraction of the law. teach pupils the observance of such days SURGEON DENTISTS. extremely one-sided, and the more radical In that body it is believed the repeal will Recess. Lorne, governor-general of Canada, to wing of the Liberal party has been in ultimately pass, though the outlook is less This question was narrowed down to certainly was a sectarian act. The answer Total......\$10,692,637 Teeth extracted without pain by the use the home government, it was stated favor of cutting the slight tie which binds bright. The silver senators are not in argued that the important thing to be con- exercised a wise discretion. The use of the children would not come was a strong This shows an increase of \$1,147,435 in Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics, Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber & Celluleid among other things that "the present the colonies to the mother country, and love with the Sherman act, but they are sidered in licensing teachers was to obtain prayers adopted by the Bathurst trustees argument in favor of the sectarian tendency the value of goods entered, but of only \$10,-Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth. "government were returned by a large of leaving the former to shift for them- trying to trade off their agreeing to its a class of good teachers, and in the ex- was no infraction of law. He then discussed of this practice. Also Urown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect. Office in Chatham, BENSON BLOCK. Telephone "majority in September, 1878, the issue selves. repeal for a measure of free coinage. As amination of these sisters they had the charge of teachers compelling Protestants He discussed the question of grading, that the increase in the volume of imports "at the general election being a revenue The Imperial Federation League is a there is practically no other business be- undergone just the same as other appli- children to kneel and cross themselves, and which, he claimed, was not according to law has been mostly in free goods and articles "1 Newcastle, opposite Square, over J. G KETHOS' Barber shop. Telephone No. 6 "versus protective tariff. A protective protest against this view, and it has at fore the Senate the vote cannot be long cants were required to do. In their case argued that the evidence of Ida May Ellis and was so arranged that Protestant children paying low rates of duty.

s created, and meets to adjudicate upon have seats in the Dominion parliament question. In other words, it is deferred by were to emigrate to the land whose intermutual agreement, vide the official ests they consider paramount to all others, respondence, to the Greek calends. Mr and secure seats in its parliament. That Bowell has incurred a good deal of ridicule would give the people of Canada an opporby his hasty cablegram of congratulation t tunity to elect as their representatives Sir John Thompson as follows: -"Congratulations; more favorable than expected." At case. Charges had been made in the men who would consider it to be their duty to legislate for the political and comthat time he did not know that he was con mercial advancement of Canada in prefergratulating Sir John on what Sir Joh thought so bad that he dissented from it. ence to that of any other country. Until Victoria, B. C., Aug. 16.-Local sealers. the people of Canada realize the necessity while regarding the decision of the Bering of their taking this course the interests of Sea arbitrators as favorable to securing the country will be neglected and sacrificed compensation for losses caused by the by the Imperial, as well as the Dominion Americans, say the regulations will government. How well the British govdisastrons in stopping sealing on the coast

ernment, in its treaties with foreign where the catch is principally taken. countries, looks after Imperial interests Victoria, B. C., Aug 16 .- Sealers thi and neglects those of Canada, is shown morning are more than ever disgusted with would not be compelled to compete by the operations of the German and the results of the arbitration. Capt. Cox President of the Sealers's Association, says 'As it stands now the business is destroyed

Cheese from Canada, \$1.20 per 100 It is supposed we shall be indemnified for lbs. ; from England 60 cents. seizures. It is noticeable no mention i made of the Pribyloff Islands and what the Butter from Canada, \$3.00 per 100 lbs. American company will be allowed to do

The market on this year's skins should be CANADA FIRST. high." The same opinion is expressed elsewhere. One gentleman thinks it singular that the British representatives should have

Mr. Gladstone's recent speech to the been sufficiently fooled to believe that they deputation of the Imperial Federation have secured a victory. It is believed that League furnishes perhaps the best sumno other nation will agree to carry out the mary which has been given lately of the proposed regulations, and it is suggested to place British Columbia sealers under other difficulties the federationists will have to overcome before they attain their flags.

Washington, D. C. Aug. 18-High officials object. The object of the league is to are reticent as to the result of the Bering secure and establish the unity of the em-Sea Commission. The opinion is gaining pire by making it as rapidly as possible ground that the United States is the loser on

the whole. A leading Washington paper At the present time the connection declares the Government had nothing to of many of the colonies with the mother gain by submitting to a court inherently country is little more than nominal. unfriendly but should have protected its that the board of education had been Australia, Canada and South Africa are rights by the sword instead of putting them In the British House of Commons pretty nearly independent powers, and in alien hands. It seems to voice public it is a serious question with many English sentiment.

> The Silver Question in the United States.

of responsibility and expense which these The United States House of Reprerelations impose. She gets little or no sentatives at Washington, will, on Monprofit out of her control of their foreign day next commence voting on the silver affairs, while they are constantly subjectquestion. From all that we can learn North America Act of 1867. The ing her to risks of war by their bump- there is not the least doubt but that the London Times, in commenting upon tiousness with their neighbours. Besides Wilson bill providing for the unconditionthis, these colonies are allowed to make al repeal of the Sherman Act will

tariffs, taxing heavily the manufactures be carried by a large majority its teachers and school boards, it would The day for taking Boudreau's evidence be strange if there were not some cases of was finally fixed for Saturday, 19th inst. wrong doing and infraction of the law.

As to the bulk of the charges in the Mr. White continuing said that if the present complaint, the board of education grading was not according to law, it was because of the action of the Protestants first heard of them through the present themselves in refusing to send their children to the Sisters at the public school buildings, public press, and it was fair to infer that and anyway he argued the grading was as if these charges had been real they would perfect now as it ever had been previous to have been laid before the board. The the establishment of the convent schools. second class was different, and the board Proceeding he claimed that Rev. A. F knew, he alleged, just how great had Thomson, who had made the charge, had been the efforts to harmonise matters, and to see that the minority had just any one else to sustain the charges. He treatment. The board welcomed the (Thomson) said just as little as he could. charges against itself in order that the The court-You might have got the facts public may know how utterly groundless

by cross-examination from him. these charges were. As to the first class Mr. White-It was not our duty to get he held that if any real infractions had the evidence. Passing over a number of taken place they should be corrected. charges which he said had been exhausted While he was here as a member of the by Mr. Lawlor, he argued that the increased board of education he wished it underassessment of \$350 in the town was no stood that anything he said would be said large in view of the fact that 80 additional as counsel. The powers of the board pupils were being educated, and that the were statutory and are limited by the law cost per capita, was less than formerly.

creating them. The law left to boards of The court-That would necessarily follow. trustees large discretionary powers. The Mr. White argued that it was an element very essence of the law left to the district to be considered. To educate these chil a very wide scope of power to be exercised by the majority of the ratepayers. While the law obliges the trustees to hire teachers, and they may have a common, grammar or superior school as they see fit. The trustees may be compelled to provide sufficient school accommodation.

pel the trustees to run a superior or grammar school. He went on to argue that the minority, of necessity, in any lations had been illegally altered when going through the press was another of the same government or association must be more class, and he had felt that his learned friends or less dissatisfied. When it is charged opposite would have abandoned it.

> The court (sarcastically)-Perhaps Mr. Skinner would apologize for not having done

grievance in a general way. Taking up

ambiguous and might seem to mean a good deal; but, when analyzed, did not mean so much after all. He claimed that Bishop Rogers had only interested himself as a ratepayer to establish a school with a Catholic teacher, and there had been no sinister motives actuating the bishop's acts. The evidence showed that the sisters had been brought to

ained that the influence of the sisters was directly opposite to the teachings and tendency of the influence of the Protestant people. The sisters are set apart, they have

to hear a man talk sense.

Mr. Lawlor-Tuat .s al noncence. 11.ke

given up the world. The Protestants think this wrong; they wish their children brought up for the active life of the world. How, he asked, could children live in these schools and not partake of their religious character. Every employment of the sisters was to make the schools they taught sectarian. There was a good deal of difference between teaching under the law and teaching according to the law. The term "under failed to give evidence himself or produce the law" was used to denote the connection with the trustees.

The court-Strip the sister of her garb, would she not have the same right as an other to teach?

Mr. Skinner-Certainly; she would not be Sister of Charity then.

Continuing, Mr. Skinner contended that the admission of the Sisters of Charity as teachers was a sectarian act, because these persons would not come to the authorities, but the authorities in every case had to go to them. He submitted that their was no power in law for the board of education to send examiners to examine sisters in convents, and that the fixing of Bathurst as an examining station and the examining of sisters in the convent there was of itself a

sectarian act which stamped the whole proceedings as illegal. When this question arose at Bathurst, the board of education

passed a regulation to meet it, and sent an examiner up there and this he claimed was done without and contrary to law. It surely, he said, had been proved by the testimony that the priest had interfered with the Arsenault girls. The evidence showed the priest to be determined that no the convent school and go to the pub school without his authority? When the time came to set up these convent school the bishop came there and a meeting w

held and the announcement was made in t church by the priest what children show Mr. White then proceeded to justify the attend and what children should not atten

board of education in making the alteration This isolated announcement would not prov complained of, and that such change had much, but taken in connection with the been made for the express purpose of en. whole action of the Catholic authorities it abling the board to grapple with this very became a concentrated movement to make question. To have left it as first drafted these schools sectarian. Further he submitted that the priests had instructed a duce, while goods not the produce of Canwould have made the regulation unworkteacher to teach the catechism, and a able. The charge for teaching the catechism number of other acts were cited as part of in these schools was disposed of by the same argument advanced by Mr. Lawlor. After the whole movement. Referring to the holy Goods entered for consumption for the days, he claimed that if you observe holy month of July were as follows: referring briefly to a number of other sec-

Mr. White .- Oh no, I do not say that to all the charges.

Mr. Skinner .- I am glad to have that admission, and he pointed ont that Mr. White had said it was unfortunate to refer to the sisters as religious teachers. His (White's) mind seemed to have a cant and he was making these remarks to get him back to his intellectual balance, for Mr. White, was a member of the board of education. The sisters would not attend the Normal school. and therefore it was useless to contend that they stood in the same light as other teachers. Mr. White, he said, in his enthusiasm had gone even farther than Mr. Lawlor, when he alleged that the board of education had strained their powers to get. these matters settled, and had charged that.

the promoters were anxious to make martyrs. of the sisters. Could it, he asked be said. that because they wished the sisters to carry out the law, that this would make martyrs of them. This he claimed was only acting for fair and honest justice. If the law was wrong, why not say so and give the other remedy and let each party have their own schools. After reviewing the efforts of Mr. Fowler and himself to bring witnesses be fore the court and get all the grievances complained of brought to light, he argued that his honor might with all fairness recommend that their expenses be paid by the government. He closed his argument with an eloquent appeal to the court, couched in the most gentlemanly terms, but still from strongest point of view from his side of

Canada's Foreign Trade.

Montreal "Gazette." Ottawa, Aug. 19.-The new fiscal year opens well so far as the trade of the country is concerned. The statements of exports and goods entered for consumption for July showing an aggregate of \$23,376,234, as compered with \$22,257,552 last July, being an increase of \$1,118,682 for the first month

lic	Produce of the mine	\$ 484 011
he	Produce of the fisheries	1 349 394
ols	Produce of the forest	3 676 521
as	Animals and their products	4 258 862
he	Agricultural products	2 261 620
ld	Manufactures	592,489
	Miscellaneous articles.	29,964
d.	Bullion	23,500
ve	Coin	7,306

Goods, the produce of Canada, show a decrease of \$589,307, which is largely in lumber, fisheries and animals and other pro ada show an increase of \$560,506, which is

remiss in its duty, it should be remembered whether the board had power to deal with the charge and must deal with every so. (Laughter.) the first section, he said the wording was

dren just as the complainants wished, one additional teacher would have to be em ployed. The same thing was true of the village schools. The actual cost of running the village schools was only a little over \$100 above what it had formerly been. The charge that the convent schools had

but the board of education could not combeen established for the benefit of the Catholics had, he claimed, utterly failed for want of proof. The charge that the school regu-