UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
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State Lottery

To Continue Until January 1, 1895. Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its sition, who withdrew his support from GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place the Blair government because one of its in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music. New

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

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, 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 fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

It Enely

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana sition is ambitious and he is also edu-State Lotteries which may be presented at R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. | the province are much too intelligent Jno. H. Connor, Pres. State Nat'l Bank. A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk. Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING. At the Academy of Music. New Orleans.

fuesday, April 11, 1893. Capital Prize, \$75,000. 100,000 Numbers In the Wheel.

	LIST OF PRIZES	
1 PRIZE OF	\$75,000 is	\$75,00
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,00
1 PRIZE OF	10 000 ia	
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,00
	5,000 is	5,00
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are	5,00
5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	5,00
25 PRIZES OF	300 are	7,50
100 PRIZES OF	200 are	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
200 PRIZES OF		20,00
300 PRIZES OF		20,00
SOU PRIZES OF	60 are	18,00
500 PRIZES OF	40 are	20 00
AP	PROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of	\$100 are	\$10,00
100 do	60 are	6,00
100 do	40 gru	
	40 are	4,00
	TERMINAL PRIZES.	
999 Prizes of \$20	are	\$19,98
999 Prizes of 90	are	
		19,98
3.434 Prizes	emounting to	

PRICE OF TICKETS Whole Tickets at \$5; Two-Fifths \$2; One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50c; One-Twentieth 25c.

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IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENS IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS.

Give full address and make signature plain. Concress 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 applies tion to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST ATTENTION .- The present charter of Th Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force UNTIL 1895.

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

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

## NOTICE OF SALE

with them. These gentlemen

were so, would not a legislative as

tant in its membership, soon remedy

the government has done in the matter

that can be successfully attacked

They know, probably, that some ex-

citable people in Bathurst have become

arrayed against each other over the

school question and-as generally hap-

pens, under such circumstances-the

minority have been obliged to put up

themselves, are primarily to blame, be-

cause they permitted themselves to be

led into the position they occupy by a

fanatical person who, unfortunately, is

a clergyman of the most narrow type,

whose hatred of the majority of his

neighbors has left him without ordinary

human charity, and manifested itself in

such objectionable and undisguised

ways as to challenge opposition from

But these,

with unfair treatment.

TO Ignatius Redmond, of the Parish of Chatham. the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and Cecily Redmond, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty Second day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty Five and made between the said Ignatius Redmond, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, farmer, of the one part and Harriet Jane Irvine of the same place, widow, of the second part: which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the Third day of October, A. D. 1885, in Volume 64 of the County Records pages 38 and 30 and is numbered 34 in said Records pages 38 and 39, and is numbered 34 in said here will in pursuance of the said Power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having beenmade in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the First day of May next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, in said County at 12 celebrate and the said Fower and the said County at 12 celebrate and the said Fower and the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the First day of May next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, in said County, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely:—"All and singular that certain "piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying "and being on the west side of the Great Read "(leading from Chatham to Richibneto) in the said 'Parish of Chatham, bounded as follows, to wit:— "On the east by the said Great Road leading from Richibucto, on the north by lands "formerly owned by the late George Cripps. On the west by lands now occupied by George Searle, and on the south by lands also occupied by the said 'George Searle, which said piece or parcel of land "and premises was conveyed to the said Ignatius Redmond by Thomas Hart and Johanna Hart, ning six acres more or less Together with all and singular the buildings and ovements thereon, and the rights, members, improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges and hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof &c. of the said Ignatius Redmond and Cecily his wife, of, in, to or upon the said lands and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the Thirteenth day of December, A. D

L. J. TWEEDIE, MARY HARRIET LETSON,

Miramichi Advance.

Deferred Matter.

Several columns of local and other natter has had to be held over this week to make room for the report of the dis cussion in the Assembly on the school question. Unlike the other local papers, we deem it a duty to lay before our readers as much as possible of what is said on this important subject by the people's representatives. The report, though condensed, is official and conveys a fair idea of the merits of the controversy.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on Saturday last, after a session of sixty-five days. It was one of the shortest since confeder ation. The French Treaty was not submitted for approval by the ministry, which will, of course, defer its going into operation-if it goes at all in its present form-until after parliament has again

that which it had no authority to do,

they have so distorted the facts and in

volved the question with side issues as

to encourage Messrs. Stockton. Pitts

and others in the sectarian crusade

they have carried on for some time, but

those gentlemen will learn in the end,

that they have under-estimated the

do not say that the majority at Bath-

urst has dealt fairly with the minority.

but it is unfortunate for the latter that

they have, by taking an ill-advised

course from the first, alienated the

sympathies of those through whose

good offices any real grievance might

may prevail and harmony be restored.

but that desirable end will never be

accomplished by the execrable methods

of the professional agitators and dema-

gogues who have sought to make

sectarian and political capital out of

the question.

attain to power by such means.

## The School Question and Party

The progress of Christianity and th developments of science seem to have not yet suppressed the crank and demagogue; and the deplorable fact that it is so still unjustly encourages the argument of the feudalist and con servative against the enfranchisement o the masses, who are yet through their credulity, too often misled, to their ow prejudice. Our local legislature contains examples of the elements which prove that the political economist, educationist Christian may not hope to retain control of affairs without a constant struggle against the uneducated, unin-Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in .1879, by one side and the demagogue —who may or may not be educated -on the other

play in the general election, in York and other counties where it could be secretly worked by demagogues, and also in the Mr. Stockton, the leader of the oppoby-election in Queens County, that it would be presented for decision to the legislature on its merits. Petitions were members, who happened to be a Roman circulated and signed by several thousand Catholic, was appointed to a police persons in different parts of the province, magistracy, seems to have decided that setting forth that special privileges had as a majority of the people of the been granted to the Roman Catholic province are protestants, he is justified church in educational matters, that memin seeking to reach the government bers of religious orders had been employbenches, by encouraging a crusade ed as teachers in contravention of the Schools Act : that Protestant ratepayers against those who belong to the had been compelled to support Catholic minority christian church. Having a schools in Bathurst, etc.; and it was respectable position, both socially and prayed by these petitioners that the legisprofessionally he does not openly enlature would "give instructions to the courage those who, through lack of Board of Education as follows":education, are easily prejudiced and in-"1. To rescind the orders and regulations which have been made or modified in the cited to behave uncharitably towards interests of the religious orders of the Roman their neighbor, who differ from them "2. Not to use for school purposes any in faith, but he adopts the policy of Conventual Buildings or religious houses, se the well-known political type to which long as these buildings or houses are occupied in whole or in part by the members of he belongs, and avails himself of the any religious orders. services of Mr. Pitts of York, who is "3. To take the necessary and immediate steps towards securing justice to the Protso easy in the matter of self-respect 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. Villere to represent him at the Drawings whenever he was absent. Mr. Villere has already supervised nine of our Drawings.

So easy in the matter of self-respect that he is willing to do work to which history, good breeding and decent instructions of the stigma of stinct have attached the stigma of estant minority in Bathurst and Bathurst 4. "To see that the Free School Law this Province shall hereafter be honestly stinct have attached the stigma degradation. The leader of the oppo-

Henest people would, naturally, ascated. He knows that the people of sume that the gentlemen of the oppo sition, who had encouraged and connived to approve of a sectarian war being at the circulation of these petitions for waged upon the government because signatures, all over the province, would have taken the earliest opportunity the Bathurst school trustees have, perbring them before the legislature and haps, violated the spirit of the nonmove for the rescinding of regulations, the sectarian school law while complying prohibiting of conventual buildings for with the letter of it, so he puts Mr. school purposes, redress of the alleged Pitts forward in the disguise of an ininjustice at Bathurst, etc., in the regular dependent oppositionist, as the leader way by resolution. That, however, was of his fillibusters, whilst he himself and just what Messrs. Stockton & Co. did not most of his followers keep protesting and do not want to do. They used the that they have no sympathy with any religious cry for political purposes and finding it a failure, became afraid of it. attempt to fan the flame of religious Their courage failed them just at the discord and bring about the condition point where their ignorant dupes and of feeling between Roman Catholics sympathisers expected them to claim and Protestants which existed some from the people's representatives twenty years ago and was happily decision on the issues raised, and instead allayed by wise, just and christianlike of even their champion fanatic, Pitts, the concessions made at that time. leader of the opposition in York, being permitted to ask the house for its decision everybody, save perhaps a few comon the points raised in the prayer of the paratively ignorant persons realise, Mr. petitions, he was forced by Mr. Stockton o merely move that the petitions be probably, prefer even infamy to the ferred to a special committee of se obscurity in which he and all who are members to investigate the matters like him should remain. That is the forth therein. This he did in the legislareason why he is so willing, pliable and ture on Monday last, delivering a rambling blatant an instrument in Mr. Stockilliterate and inflammatory speech, calton's hands, but, when the merits of culated to make his constituency ashamed the present agitation through which of itself. He quoted Shakespeare for scripture and scripture in a transposed Messrs. Stockton and Pitts each hope form, assuring the House that it "would on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes thoroughly understood by the people as Address PAUL CONRAD.

The promote their personal follows, and the people as th to promote their personal fortunes, are sow according as it had reaped" and also denying that he was either a nuisance, an anarchist or an obstructionist. appointment will follow, over the fact

HON. MR. BLAIR. that any man of sufficient character Hon. Mr. Blair addressed himself education and standing to justify his the subject in a logical speech which choice as a party-leader in New Brunsprefaced by saying he was glad Mr. Pitts and his colleagues had introduced this wick should engage in the work that question into the assembly, that they had Mr. Stockton is now doing, both secretcome out of their ambush and that the ly and openly, in order that he and his system of guerilla warfare which they had followers may get possession and conso long carried on was to end. He pro trol of the government at Fredericton. ceeded to show that schools such as th If the school regulations are wrong complained of had existed for years if they give undue privileges to any Fredericton and were well known to the class, why does not Mr. Stockton or hon, member from whom they had a some of his leading supporters seek by attracted the slightest attention. neanwhile, supporting the government resolution in the Legislature to have and, yet, he would now have people be them rescinded? That is the only lieve that his sudden attacks upon them honest, direct and manly way to deal through his paper and by means of inflammatory secret circulars on the eve deavor to make the country believe the late election were inspired by the that the government has improperly purest patriotism. Taking up some o favored the Roman Catholics. If that the canvasses circulated in the election by Mr. Pitts and his friends, in which h Mr. Blair, had been represented as sembly, which is overwhelmly protesleague with the enemies of our non-sectarian school law, he showed they were it? Mr. Stockton and his followers oure inventions and with withering score have been asked to make their attack he marshalled the malicious array of false directly, but they take good care not to hoods and declared that they ought do so. They know that there is nothbring the blush of shame to the cheek of ing in the regulations, or in anything any man of decency or honor.

AN HONEST AND OPEN DISCUSSION. There was no need to refer this matter o a special committee and entail a needless expense upon the country when the facts, so far as the Govern- disqualified. ment or Board of Education was concerned were well known. He then entered upon a history of the School Act and the regulations made thereunder, showing that those complained of were made by the free school government of 1875 under argument is that after they sanction of the members of the legislature | Normal school and receive their licenses. of that time. He said hon, members if they go into the church they do becom would recall the bitter, intense feeling of disqualified as teachers, what becomes o that time when it seemed as if the well- the argument advanced here; what bebeing of the community was imperilled come of the disreputable means that have and even its commercial relations about to been resorted to inflame the people of the have done wrongly in throwing them- is the broader, or really, perhaps, the

NOT A ONE-SIDED QUESTION.

nate for his deluded adherents that he and they have, so placed themselves different light, and did not allow their with their neighbors as to invite the least possible consideration at their dren. If they had done so he believed hands that the law and their mutual it would have been to their mutual adrelationships will permit; but it is the vantage. But he had no right to form a fortune of a war that they themselves judgment as to what the conscientious declared, when prudence, good judg- view of another man ought to be, and he ment and christian feeling ought to thought every reasonable man ought to have suggested a more conciliatory recognize and make allowance conscientious opinions of others. Right. attitude. The same unreason which ly or wrongly, the Catholic people withcaused them to fight where they should drew themselves from the operation of have negotiated, now leads them to he law and educated their children at blame the government for not interheir own expense, and thus one-third of fering in their behalf, when there is no the children of the country were precluded law to justify such interference. In from attending the public schools. revenge for the government not doing

A STATESMANLIKE APPRAL. He wished to ask the sober, solid seuse of the house whether it wished to take the responsibility of reopening the settlement which the very framers of the law had effected and whether they wished to see the fires of sectarian strife rekindled. He thought the fact that during all these years, from 1875 to 1892, no public sentiment had shown itself antaintelligence of the people in seeking to gonistic to that arrangement ought to convince any man quity of the agitation now sought to be revived. Where was the proof religious instruction was being given in that had ever been shown in the press or it would receive immediate attention

THE PROPOSITIONS OF 1875.

fore the board of education. It might be in different portions of the province; if so, they had been promptly dealt with by the inspectors. As to proposition 1, submitted in 1875, what possible objection tricts? He did not think the Protestantism of the country was so weak and mean a thing that it could not stand up against | the principles of Protestantism, years he had never known any person seriously to propose to abrogate the condition of affairs until this agitation had commenced. As to the second proposition, "That regulations be made to provide for the granting of licenses to persons holding certificates from the superior of any religious order," hon. members could see why that proposal was made. If all the regular hours were devoted to teaching and only such text books used as were prescribed, there was no reason why the teaching should not be given by any teacher provided he or she was qualified. No suggestion had been made that the sisters were not fully qualified. They were most efficient and competent teachers, and the inspectors have stated that their schools were very successful and deserving the nighest commendation.

THE REGULATIONS OF 1878. Following this regulation there was an application made to the government 1878 to allow the Sisters of charity to be examined separate and apart from other applicants, and if any of them desired to come up for examination that they should not be compelled to attend with the gen eral applicants but having regard to t and impartially administered in the interests | nature of their sisterhood and its obligaof all our citizens and irrespective of any tions that they might be allowed to sub mit themselves to examination in a less public way. Mr. Blair showed that examinations had taken place under this regulation in different parts of the province, without objection from any quarter and with benefit to the cause of education. If, said he, there were Sisters in con nection with the Episcopal church in New Brunswick, as there are in the mother land, and it was the feeling among them that while they desired to be examined under the school law they should be examined in a separate way, while it did not entail any expense and did not trench upon any party's rights and liberties. I do not think the government would refuse to give consent to such sisters as has been given those connected with the Catholic church. Or if there were such an organization connected with any church the same privilege would be extended to such

as were granted by the regulation of 1884

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION. If there is any district in the province where religious instruction is imparted by any of these teachers it is done after school after school hours, after they have done their own work according to the regulation of the board, do give any religious instruction to their pupils. If it is done. I cannot see any serious objection to it. We have nothing to do with the school after school hours, nor is it a matter of concern whether a subsequent hour is devoted by the teacher to instruction of religious character. I wish all denomnations would follow that course. I would think it would be to the advantage of the children; it must be of infinite advantage the people of the country, that our children are receiving religious instruction and the conclusion that therefore will be asked to pass a regulation. teachers belonging to the Catholic church or sisters of charity should not be allowed to hold a license. As the law stands. very considerable number of those connected with the sisters of charity received their education in the Normal school before they became members of that order. SHALL INJUSTICE BE DONE AT THE DEMAND

OF FANATICISM? The teachers in Sc. John, Chatham, and I am informed Moncton, did receive instructions in the Normal school and such is the case largely throughout the province. Now what is the proposition that those reformers are going to propose the legislature, under their cry of equal rights for all ? That these young women. educated in the Normal school and quali fied by law to teach, the moment they become members of an order connected with the Catholic church, are to be disqualified to continue as teachers? If this is the proposition, I want to hear somebody calmly suggest to this legislature that after these young women have acquired the right to teach, because they have taken orders they are therefore to be

Here Mr. Pitts ejaculated, "That is not the proposition

WHAT DO THEY MEAN? Mr. Blair-The hop. gentleman says that is not the proposition. Weil, if the rent asunder. The Catholics may country? The ground they have taken selves into direct antagonism to the law, narrower ground, that we allowed Sisters of Charity to teach in the public schools.

thought it a pity that our Roman Catho- You cannot say a teacher should be allic people had not viewed the matter in a lowed to take training in the Normal school, receive qualification, assume one of the religious orders, and then be allowed to teach without withdrawing from your position and saying it is no objection to a person that she is a Sister of Charity. It simply narrows itself down to this that you should not allow anybody to attend examinations who has not gone to Normal school at all. Every graduate of the U. N. B., of St. Joseph's college, Kings College, Mount Allison, or other colleges of recognized standing is entitled to make application for examination without attending the Normal school, and if successful in passing, receive his license.

A FEW EXAMPLES.

Individuals actually and promineutly

connected with different churches have

been examined and received licenses.

I have a few names : Rev. John Home,

a Presbyterian minister, never attended

Normal School, received license and

taught school for years, and I am informed is still teaching ; Rev. Mr. Parsons (Episcopal) and Rev. David White. another Presbyterian, are other names It is because they do not happen to h connected with the Roman Catholic Suppose there was not any regulation about it; suppose those persons came u in the way they did and our Catholic friends make an ado about it and seek to estir up an agitation and have somebody move a resolution to refer the matter to a have been redressed. Better counsels No such complaint had ever been brought select committee of seven, as in the pres ent case, would it not be felt on all sides of the house that it was an intolerent spirit that dictated such a course ? What need had been shown for a change in the existing state of things? The government were most carefully and thoroughly could there be to the Catholic children enforcing all the regulations of the Board being taught together in populous dis- of Education; they were carrying on the schools in conformity with the law, no attempt was being made to undermine such an arrangement as that. In all these | the Catholic children could receive any benefit by being taught after school hours upon matters of religion, it ought to be matter of satisfaction to every wellthinking man rather than a ground for censure and complaint.

THE BATHURST SCHOOLS. After going at considerable length into natters of detail Mr. Blair proceeded to state the facts respecting the school diffi culties at Bathurst, in so far as they had ome under the notice or action of the government or board of education. The provincial secretary, the surveyor general, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Harrison and himself (Mr. Blair) had visited Bathurst in February. 1892 and investigated complaints that had been made in reference to the Village schools and it was in consequence of what they learned at that time that an order of the board was passed directing that public school buildings must be occupied to their full capacity before additional buildings shall be leased. They endeavored to have a meeting in the town with Rev. Mr. Allan and others who had made complaints in connection with school matters there, but they declined to appear or to submit any statement or suggestions to the committee. Although they were thus debarred from having a hearing with the people of Bathurst theyaddressed themselve to the ques ion as carefully as possible.

Continuing, Mr. Blair showed that the overnment and board of education had, every way endeavored to harmonize macters at Bathurst, as the voluminous correspondence brought down in response to Mr. Sievewright's request would show. REV. MR. THOMPSON.

He said that Rev. Mr. Thompson and others acting with him had made certain arrangements with the Chief Supt. of education and afterwards receded from them. Mr. Stockton-Was it not the trustees who raised the difficulty?

Hon. Mr. Blair-I am prepared to say it was not they but Mr. Thompson who withdrew from the arrangement. I have been to the conclusion that Mr. Thompson wanted a grievance more than anything else. Mr. Stockton-You ought not to impute for" me on the floors of the House of As-

Hon. Mr. Blair-The board of education and the government have been treated by that gentleman in the most unfair way. He has put forth statements which are not acacted in every other way than a gentleman espionage to find out anything to his dis- fer them to a committee of the House for in connected with the church and filling his po- credit. He would find, at all events, that all criticism. I think they have been both to blame. I think there has been a want conciliatory disposition on both sides. It arose in the first place, as and yet in substance and fact simply a question of

Mr. Pitts-Mr. Sellar does not say that,

ULTERIOR OBJECTS. Hon. Mr. Blair said that although Mr. Sellar acted, doubtless, from conscientious motives, he could not accept his statement in preference to his own knowledge. Proceeding Mr. Blair showed how the difficult ties, which were merely local at first had been so manipulated for ulterior purposes way to blame, however. "We have," said he, "done our duty fairly to the Protestant people of the country and to the Catholic people as well, and if the time should come when this question shall be submitted the people of this country in its nakedness truthfally, fairly and frankly, and as result of that this government should fall. I would not ask, as a representative the people or as a member of the govern ment, to go down in a juster fight of engage in what I conceive to be a worthier just, fair and right by all classes of our people, conferring special favors upon none, but assuring equal rights to all.

The debate being continued on Wednesday, Hon. Mr. White, seconded by Mr. gether with papers on the Bathurst Schools ment in the York campaign, the Queen such committee to have power to report To-day they had some of these gentlemen their opinion and recommendations in the

Mr. Stockton spoke at considerable length, but avoided taking either one side or the other. He asked why the public school building at Bathurst was not occu-

occupied at the present time, with the exception of one room, which was too small. Mr. Stockton said the attorney-general was attempting to laugh the question down. He might stifle the question here, but it would not be stifled in the country. Mr Sivewright-Who is at fault?

Mr. Stockton-The fault is with the Mr. Sivewright-You are right. Mr. Stockton said it was the duty of

the board of education to see that the trustees carried out the law. Hon, Mr. White-You can make the recommendation before the committee of the whole.

Sole Executrix of the late Harriet Jane Irvine. | them to all his wishes. It is unfortu- He was free to admit now that he You cannot press one without the other. | ernment had had back bone enough to see | without foundation, they had a right to be as saying that no difficulty existed at Bath-

that the school law was carried out.

Mr Blair-In what respect ? Mr. Stockton-Well, I am satisfied that the school law would have been carried our satisfactorily if the board of education had taken hold of the matter in a proper and business-like way. HON. MR. TWEEDIE.

Hon, Mr. Tweedie said, the leader of the Opposition (Stockton) had delivered one uttered a solitary syllable or injustice of their cause. He had not dared to deal with the charges made They had asked for bread and he had given them a stone He had drifted entirely away from the subject matter, and had not dared to pass his opinion upon the statements in the

The first statement of importance in that

"That special privileges have been granted to the Roman Catholic church by the educational authorities of the province. On August 6th, 1875 again on June 10th, 1884. and at different subsequent dates certain private orders or regulations have been adopted by the Board of Education, setting aside the rules prescribed in the school manual for the licensing of teachers and making it possible for the members of certain religious orders of the Roman Catholic church to qualify for teachers without sub mitting to the rules enforced upon other can didates for license."

NO MORE SECRECY. What was it that these petitioners asked for? They asked plainly and emphatically that the agreement entered into between the framers of the School Law and th Catholic representatives in 1875 should rescinded. What did the leader of the Opposition say to that? Did he tell the House that it should or should not be re seinded? Not at all. He had gone around it and had not the manliness to tell the country where he stood. The government had taken this course of bringing the whole matter before the House in order that the charges secretly used against them throughthat those who were making them should have to stand forth and show themselves. EXCITING CREED AGAINST CREED.

The leader of the Opposition had dwelt upon the importance of not inciting creed against creed in this province. Who had been seeking to incite creed against creed it was not the political associates of the leader of the Opposition? Who was it that uttered the rallying cry of the holy war "It is all very well to cry peace, peace when there is no peace?" The leader of the Opposition and the mover of the resolution had allied themselves together in the Queens election but did the former say one word condemnation of the course taken by the mover of the resolution? No, they worked hand in hand as brother soldiers in the cause. Now, the leader of the opposition is ashamed of the alliance. Now, he wants the partnership dissolved, but the Government will not let him get clear. out the length and breadth of the land it had been charged that the Government and the Board of E lucation had not been giving equal rights to all the people, but were at the mercy of the Roman Catholics. If that charge could be proved let those who could prove it come forward and do so and of the members of this House believed it. let them stand up and be counted. All the evidence that could possibly be adduced as to the conduct of the government had been presented and now was the time to discuss it fairly and fully. For the past two years a guerilla warfare had been waged against the government but now they would meet the opposition in the open field. MR. PITTS AND HIS METHODS.

Mr. Pitts-You daresn't fight fair ! Hon. Mr. Tweedie-Who is this gentleman who talks about fighting fairly. The hon gentleman who speaks of fighting fairly is one of the most unfair opponents that have ever taken part in provincial politics. The hon, member who asked for fairness was the same hon, gentleman who wrote to Mr. Hutchison, as a former opponent of mine, to inquire if he could supply him with any interesting facts in my political or sembly. (Applause and cries of "shame" from the house) Mr. Tweedie said that his career politically and otherwise was well man from York with his system of secret he had been a little too honorable to attempt such contemptible tactics as these. Opposition had taken this gentleman into their fold and he wished them joy of him. He did not believe that there was a member of the Opposition who would justify such conduct towards a political opponent as that gentleman had been guilty of.

The leader of the Opposition had declared that his attitude towards this question, and the attitude he wished to see taken by all, was one of calm, judicial deliberation. BOGUS RELIGIOUS RIOT.

That might be the principle actuating that hon, gentleman, but what about the course that had been pursued and was still being pursued by the organs of the Opposition party. Hon. members opposite were crying "peace, peace" while their organs were blowing the bellows and fanning the flame all the time. And what did we find in the organ of the Opposition to-night, the Fredericton Gleaner? It gives a bogus despatch from Bathurst which says that : "Upon the report of Mr. Blair's inflammatory speech reaching Bathurst a number of Roman Catholics became excited and formed themselves into a mob and proceeded to the private Protestant School and barricaded the door," That statement was wholly and absolutely untrue. Its appearance in an Opposition paper snewed that it was not the desire of that paper at least that there should be a free discussion of this question. POLITICAL ASSASSINS!

Instead of the Government trying to sidetrack the question it was the Opposition who were seeking to do so. The Governquestion moved for by Mr. Sivewright, be campaign and elsewhere had been fighting political assassins, who fought in the dark. by the throat and did not intend to let

THAT ALLEGED RIOT. This alleged riot at Bathurst was a me dispute between landlord and tenant, and the landlord was a Protestant and so were the tenants. This was the sort of material Mr. Sivewright said that it was fully that was being used by a section of the Opposition party at least to prejudice the people against the Government.

The Attorney-General had even received telegrams asking for Government protection. Listen to this :-"Bathurst, March 28 -On verge of riot

this morning; door private school barricad ed : number Roman Catholics in vicinity when Protestants arrived ; our liberties and rights threatened, call upon government for protection. J. SELLAR, A. F. THOMSON. (Loud laughter.) AN UNCHRISTIANLIKE MINISTER.

Mr. Tweedie said it was not true as the leader of the opposition had asserted, that the Attorney-General had attacked the clerical profession. He thought however that when school for their own children. Mr. Stockton-I shall make no recom- clergymen descended from their high posimendation until I get all the facts. This tions to try to inflame the minds of the cation taken with regard to these comdifficulty would not have arisen to its people, and to send such nonsenical tele- plaints. The leader of the Opposition had present magnitude if the leader of the gov. grams as the above, which were entirely pretended to quote the Attorney General

for their unchris ian conduct When clergymen step out of the pu pit and upon the political platform they should expect to have their acts discussed the same man could fail to recognize that the Rev. A. F. Thomson had made many mistakes

and misrepresentations in this matter. LICENSING THE SISTERS Mr. Tweedie said he remembered dis inct get the regulations so changed that R as a result of his efforts this agreement was Since then the Sisters of Charity have been teaching in different portions of the province and no difficulty had occurred in any place except Bathurst in all the years. Every Sister of Charity who teaches at Chatham is a duly licensed graduate of the Provincial Normal School. the change of examining station was made from Chatham to Bathurst was that there were no teachers at Chatham now that had

These regulations of 1875, which it was now proposed to rescind, were not secret resolu They had been published in the Tele and the Freeman and all over the province, had been fully discussed in the ress, and he (Tweedie), then a member the House, had heard no one place and condemn the government for its Protestant house elected upon the school question. Not a single member had protested against these concessions to the Roman Catholic minority. Neither after the election of 1878, nor during that campaign, had any such contention been made. Did not that show that the people of this province considered that it was wise that all these difficulties should be allayed and that peace and harmony should be restored?

NO SECRECY.

WHERE IS THE LEADER ? Was the leader of the opposition in position to say that the King government should or that this agreement should now be reseinded? As a gentleman who led a great party and who hoped same day to come into power it would be the fairer course for him to state what his views on that question were. The Protestants of the province, as well as the Catholics would like to hear from him one way or the other.

Hon, Mr. Mitchell-And the petitioners will expect to hear from him-Hon. Mr. Tweedie-They certainly ex

pect him to take one side or the other and not to pigeon hole it.

After recess Hon. Mr. Tweedie resumed is address. The leader of the opposition having failed to express an opinion upon the first two paragraphs of the petition, how did he stand with reference to the third? "That in the opinion of your petitioners,

the employment of the members of the religious orders of any church as teachers by the trustees of our Public Schools is a direct contravention of the School Act and regulations of the Board of Education of this province, as published in I873. Notwithstanding this fact, members of certain religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church have been employed for many years n Fredericton, St. John, Moncton, Bath urst, Bathurst Village and other places: and the salaries of these religious teachers who wear the cross, crucifix and other mblems of their order, and who teach in conventual buildings, are paid out of the public school moneys.'

If the leader of the opposition was sincere in the position he had assumed he would have hailed with delight the fact that the amendment had been moved and that the government and Board of Education courted the fullest inquiry. Re would rejoice that instead of a committee of seven members the government were anxious to have a committee of the whole house investigate the matter; for then, if the leader of the opposition wished to carry out the prayer of the petition, he would have the opportunity to move a resolution declaring that the agreement of 1875 should be rescinded. could make the question a living issue.

HE HAS CHANGED HIS VIEWS. It was idle to talk about testimony being required and witnesses being sworn. The private career that would enable him to "go hop, members who were now declaring that a committee of seven would give the freest and fullest investigation, were the same men who had said in former years that it ferring any matte, to a special committee of this house. When the 18 charges were year and the Attorney-General offered to revestigation, that gentleman objected to that course and said that fair play could not be had. To-day the hon, member had changed his tune because it suited his monumental insincerity to do so. It was not his desire that the matter should be investigated by the house, but shoved to one side, embalmed and buried from the eyes of the public and of the members of this house. A committee of seven members would be a very con venient thing for hon, members opposite; for then they would not be obliged to go upon record at all, whereas if the subject was referred to a committee of the whole house they would have to face the music and place themselves on record. He was amazed at the audacity of the hon. member (Stock ton) in charging the Attorney General with trying to burk this question and keep dangling before the eyes of the people. Was it the members of the government who had raised this unhappy question, or the individual who represented the county of York? Was it the government who sent out these diabolical circulars in York and Queens or was it Mr. Pitts and other friends of the

> SAUL AND THE WITCH OF ENDOR Hon. Mr. Blair-And who brought these

for York and his associates, and now, like King Saul when he raised the witch of Endor, having taised this question they are afraid of it. They have raised the issue and now wish to seek shelter behind a committee. Paragraph No. 4 of the petition

"That your petitioners are fully convinced that these Conventual schools are religious and sectarian and are conducted in the interests of the Roman Catholic church." What evidence did hon. members require on that point? Did they think that witnesses could be sent for who could establish that proposition? Paragraph No. 5 was-

"That it is a very grave injustice that Protestants should be compelled to contribute, either locally through the school rates and County fund, or provincially through the grants from the public treasury, towards the support of Roman Catholic institutions."

THE BATHURST DIFFICULTY. And paragraph No. 6 reads--

"That at Bathurst and Bathurst Village the school law of the Province has been so administered as to cause a vast deal of discussion, dissatisfaction and ill-feeling among the people of these districts. More teachers are employed than are necessary. Conventual buildings are used for school purposes while rooms la the Public School building are unoccupied and the expense of maintaining the schools is excessive. Your petitioners regard it as an outrage that while the Protestant minority of Bathurst town are compelled to contribute largely towards the support of the Roman Catholic Conventual schools, they should be forced to provide at their own expense, a private

Now, what action had the Board of Edu-Commence of the commence of th

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Any persona having legal claims against the estate of the late John H gan deceased, are requested to present the same to me duly attested within hree months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make Dated Chatham N. B. 26th March A. D. 1893. WARREN C. WINSLOW ANGUS McEACHERN

The preliminary lists are now posted at Post will be at the office of G Stothart every Thursday

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