A SHORTENING.

Down the street through the busy way A lady passed on marketing day. Who, pausing at a grocery store, Stepped quickly in at the open door. With bated breath and anxious mien She queried: "have you COTTOLENE?" The grocer, leaving off his work, Interrogated every clerk;

An article called "COTTOLENE." "What is it?" said he to the dame, "That answers to this curious name. What is it made of? What's its use? My ignorance you'll please excuse."

But none up to that time had seen

"You're not the merchant for my dimes, I see you're quite behind the times. For COTTOLENE, I'd have you know, Is now the thing that's all the go, An article of high regard; A healthful substitute for lard. Its composition pure and clean; For cooking give me COTTOLENE." As from his store the lady fled,

The grocer gently scratched his head-On his next order, first was seen, "One dozen cases COTTOLENE."

Ask Your Grocer for it.

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

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED

CROUP, WHOOPING COUCH COUCHS AND COLDS. OVER 40 YEARS IN USE. 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS

PROFESSIONAL.

George Gilbert.

T JOHN B

ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, NOTARY &c &c. OFFICE-WATER STREET. BATHURST N.



PETTERSON

Merchant Tailor

CHATHAM N. B All Kinds of Cloths, single Garments.

pection of which is respectfully invited. F. O.PETTERSON.

LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale one half of the property situated at the mouth of Black River in the parish of Glenelg now jointly owned by him and Donald McLean, and formerly owned by the late Alexander McDonald deceased. For particulars CAPT. C. C. MCLEAN, Hardwick

or M. S. BENSON, Barrister Chatham

New Spring Goods. | substantial unity of purpose between them. The Ontario-made wine is said WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW LINE OF

WINDOW

Landscape scenes. Something new. W. S. LOGGIE, Manchester House,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES

REPRESENTING : Travelers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn. Norwich Union, of England. Royal Canadian, of Montreal. London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, of London, England and Montreal, Que. OFFICE-CUNARD STREET OPPOSITE E. A. STRANC CHATHAM, N. B

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Farm at lower end of Black Brook known as Francis Loggie property. For further particulars W. S. LOGGIE, Chatham. 22nd Sept. 1893.

Five Thousand Hides Wanted.

I will pay cash on delivery for all the hides I can procure; also, I will buy one thousand calf skins either for cash or for exchange, Parties in any part of the County needing plastering hair can be supplied by sending in their orders WILLIAM TROY Chatham, May 15th, 1893.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

Piano and Pipe Organ. Miss Carter, organist of St. Luke's Church, Ghatham (Graduate of the Toronto College of Music is

prepared to receive pupils for instruction in above, in primary and advanced grades. Terms on application at the residence Strang, Esq., Duke Street, Chatham.

LET The house at present occupied by Mr. Wn

JAS. NICOL

Aberdeen

Hacks to and from all trains.

Hotel The building known as the Muirhead stone hous opposite the Post Office, Chatham,

WILL BE OPENED APRIL IST by the subscriber as a first class hotel for the ommodation of permanent and transient guests. The Hotel is in the centre of the business portion of the town, near the Steamboat Landing. Good stabling and yard room. Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B.,

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Several matters of local interest

interests. He withdrew even

proposed line to Black Brook.

business from it, wherever

intention to apply for incorporation

and some other lines in the County.

their proposed road to Black Brook

to the Minister of Railways at Ottawa,

promoters referred to, without doubt,

caused Mr. Gibson to realise that the

parties who had originally influenced

subsidy for the work before it would

laspe and not be available to anybody.

and at Black Brook, who have in a most

the chairman at the Black Brook meet-

undertakings were all "bogus." It

fair, however, in view of the railway-

building record of one of them-Mr.

Snowball-to assume that they were not

work before it was to lapse on 16th inst.

by getting up plans and going to

claim so much of our space this week that we cannot refer at any length to the proceedings of Parliament at Ottawa. The Budget has been submitted and tariff charges announced. The latter include a good many reductions, and make the imposts less complicated in their adjustment than formerly. The party papers are, as usual, fighting over the matter and while the liberals almost argue that there should be no tariff at all, the conservatives who are, just now, carrying on the government of the that direction. The Act of the New country, cannot, of course, hit upon Brunswick Legislature, providing the any plan by which to raise the country's revenue without a tariff.

Settled.

It is right, we think, to give the towards the survey after Mr. Gibson fairly full presentation of the Bathurst schools matter which appears in this week's ADVANCE beginning on our first page. There has been so much dis- up to within two months ago (and we cussion of the subject in the Legislature | understand none is yet made) other and press and amongst all classes of our people that the judicial opinion of made, gave public notice of their Hon. John James Fraser, who is now the honored Lieutenant-Governor of the as a company to build the Black Brook Province, will be read with interest. and confidence in its conclusions. They had also presented a plan of Judge Fraser was the associate of the present Judge King of the Supreme Sectarian School Government" of New of a subsidy, which, with the one speaker who urged them to an- follows :-Brunswick some twenty years ago, when the School act was passed, and have enabled them to construct the his position as a staunch upholder of the law, a man of clear mind and judgment and of personal honor and integrity, is unassailable. He is, besides, a Presbyterian in religion and, therefore, not under suspicion of unduly favoring the Roman Catholics. report agrees in every particular with what the ADVANCE has given, from time to time to its readers as the facts of the controversy. It shows that the people of Bathurst have been inconvenienced and put to unnecessary trouble and expense by the bigotry of professional agitators, but for whom the Protestants and Catholics would have had their children educated under the law and in the harmony, good neighborhood and Christian toleration and charity which are so desirable and would exist, but for intolerant persons like Rev. A. F. Thompson and the half dozen other gentlemen who encourage him in his occupation as a promoter of religious strife for political purposes, Men less dangerous to the communities in which they live are to-day in the lunatic asylum, but, we persume, it is not to be hoped that Rev. Mr. Thomp-

irreverent Pitts to drivel over.

to the lumbering industry.

Extension of our Railway System.

down-river parishes who are more

directly interested than others in the

long talked-of extension of our railway

system to Black Brook and other

points further east, are perhaps some-

what perplexed over the action of a

last Friday evening, particulars of

which are in another column. It ap-

pears that the action of the promoters

of the proposed line of railway along the

south shore of the Miramichi from the

the statutory public notice of their

undertaking and intention to apply

for additional legislation - have stirred

up the Canada Eastern people to a

realization of the fact that they could

no longer afford to ignore the claims

of Black Brook, as they have done in

the past. In 1891, the local govern-

ment was induced by the Chatham in-

terest in the Canada Eastern Railway

to include in its subsidy bill of that

year a provision for the extension of

that road to Black Brook. They want-

ed more than that. They asked for a

subsidy to Hardwick, but the govern-

time Messrs, Gibson and Snowball,

who owned the railway, were acting in

few of our prominent citizens

The people of Chatham and the other

A Singular Combination

It is reasonable to believe that having by their efforts of three years ago got son's malady will be conquered by the statutory provisions at Fredericton for patient and charitable treatment it has the line of railway from the Intercolonial received. There is, however, encouragethrough Nelson, four miles, and from Chatham to Black Brook, that their move ment for the sane and enlightened of a few months ago to secure the benefit masses of our people in the fact that of these subsidies to the communities the Bathurst school difficulty no longer interested, before they should lapse owing exists, save as a memory, a thing for to the inaction of the Canada Eastern persons like the Rev. Thompson and the management, were bona fide, bogus and not the outcome of a whim or caprice of so recent a date as January

Ottawa to secure additional aid.

Up to the night of the meeting The prohibitionists have, for once, Black Brook there was no public joined hands with the wine-makers, knowledge that Mr. Gibson had any and both are urging the Dominion thought of taking advantage of the government not to ratify the French subsidy for the Black Brook railway. Treaty. The motive of each may be He has made no survey, nor has he even different, but all the same, there is applied for a contract, both of which must be done before 16th instant, or the local subsidy authorised in 1891 lapse. This was pointed out by Mr. to be just as good and to have as much Smith at the meeting on Friday night, "gladness" in it as the French article, but he was contradicted by Mr. Winslow and it is creditable to the loyalty of the | who was perhaps believed when he said SHADES. prohibitionists to their own country the company had five years from the and to the protective policy of the passing of the Act in which to make government, that they are thus worksurvey and enter into a contract. ing in the interest of the home-made seemed that the meeting referred to was prepared to accept as truth almost anystimulant. Their efforts please the thing that was said by those who enwhiskey-makers of the Dominion, also, deavored to impress it with the bogus because if light French wines were character of the propositions of those wh cheapened, the people would probably wished to move for the local subsidy learn to prefer them to the excellent before it was too late; and of the absolutearticle of whiskey made in Canada. ly bona fide complexion of what they ad-At the same time, however, we believe vanced in Mr. Gibson's name. the French treaty will be ratified. If so assume, however, that they will beleive our people down here by the sea will the words of the Act providing for the be pleased, as it will be advantageous Black Brook subsidy, the last section of which reads as follows :-

16. In order to entitle any Company or the survey of the line of railway which said Company or body corporate may under this Act offer to construct, shall be commenced, and the contract with Her Majesty the Queen for its completion, entered into within three years, and the work on such line be bona fide commenced within five years from and after the passing of this

parties, therefore, -realising

that Mr. Gibson had evidently intended to take no action in the matter of the under the leadership of Mr. John Black Brook line, but to let the 16th Blake, had a meeting at Black Brook of this month pass and the subsidy lapse, -having supplied the omission on his part and he having been, apparently, impelled thereby to show some disposition to give Black Brook railway facilities, it people of Black Brook to be influenced Intercolonial to Black Brook-in pre- by him to ask the Dominion to tie senting their plans and propositions at | up the project exclusively in his hands. Ottawa some months ago and giving The more practical and reasonable view of it would seem to be that he should, so of the undertaking to do what he precoming summer, even without the Dominion subsidy. That may have had a great influence in causing the meeting to Sisters of Charity who were employed as practically say that it did not want to teachers by the trustees of the town and ment did not feel that they could go so encourage anyone else but Mr. Gibson to village schools were contrary to law far at that time, and the promoters had interest themselves in the matter, but licensed to teach in said districts, inas-

from that time until Mr. Gibson bought out Mr. Snowball's entire interest in the line, it is well known that Mr. Gibson directed his energies against the railway's was possible for him to do so, although and practically said it wants none of their minute of council:he was a half-owner, and, of course assistance. We have always taken a defeated-amongst other things-Mr. Snowball's intention of building the The matter of the railway between Chatham and Black Brook, therefore, was in abeyance until the time, last do we shall wish both them and Mr. lations of the board of education. year, when Mr. Gibson purchased Mr. Snowball's interest in the Canada Eastern road, and it was natural to suppose that if Mr. Gibson intended to make the extension to Black Brook he would have taken some action in o railway to Black Brook. The comitself felt in the interest of that com- quired." Black Brook subsidy made it necessary munity, but if the attitude of Friday for a survey and contract to be made within three years from 16th April 1891, and as nothing had been done friends may realise, when too late, that assumed the management of the competition in railway enterprise, as in Canada Eastern, and no application other business, is best for the people. had been made by him for a contract policy to assume that any one capitalist can monopolise all the railroading of a country, for railways will continue to be capitalists having had a rough survey

built everywhere long after Mr. Gibson.

Mr. Gibson keep his promise to build

influence to secure a Dominion subsidy

and then let the most ready and enter-

prising parties secure the contract and This action on the part of the local One of the speakers at the Black Brook meeting had a fling at the promoters of the scheme to build a railway from the the local government to provide the Intercolonial through Douglastown, and Black Brook subsidy, were not satisfied thence down the North Shore of the to permit his inaction to stand in the Miramichi to and through Alnwick. He way of the preliminary steps being had, perhaps, heard of the revival of that project, and wished to discourage it, being taken to secure the benefit of that satisfied that the great scheme of shipping all the deals sawn in the Nashwaak mill rom Black Brook was glory enough for It is stated by a few gentlemen here the Miramichi for the present century. We venture the prediction however, that determined manner, ranged themselves the proposed railway down the north side against the Nelson-Chatham and Black of the river will not suffer by the covert Brook project, that its promoters are attack thus made upon it. insincere. Several speakers, including

It seems a very narrow-minded and sectional policy for Mr. Gibson's spokesing of Friday night, said that their men to attack the railway interests of Nelson, and of the north side of the river, from Redbank to the Gloucester County line, in the hope of promoting the extension of railway facilities to Black Brook. merely amusing themselves in securing the That community has, heretofore, not been subsidy in 1891 and making efforts to get at ungenerous to others in the county, but the gentlemen who have so suddenly rushed in and attached themselves to Mr. Gibson and his supposed designs have influenced it in that direction. We hope however, that there shall continue to be room in Northumberland for the extension of railway facilities not only to Black Brook, but also to all the other centres of its business activity. Let us not be selfish or exclusive, or make the mistake of slandering any of our railway promoters proclaiming their undertakings 'bogus," for if we only think of the development of railway enterprise within the last twenty years, we may have enlarged conceptions of the possibilities to be achieved within the next ten.

> Hay Importations. Cannot our farmers do something more than they are now doing in the way of retaining on the North Shore the money that is sent away every season for hay? Up to date no less than seventy-five carloads of hay have been landed at Chatham from outside points. Eighteen these came from the St. John river, but he remainder were imported from Que-This hay costs about \$140 a car, and there does not seem to be any good reason why the \$7,800 thus sent to outsiders should not be retained in the County of Northumberland. There are many mer who are practically wasting their time i fishing where that occupation cannot be ngaged in with profit, or in trying to get ogs where it does not pay to do so, who yould find it more advantageous to pull

> > (Continued from 1st Page.)

stumps and clear up hay-land.

BATHURST SCHOOL OUES.

Mr. Fowler contended that there was religious teaching in these school buildbody corporate to the benefit of this Act, ings after teaching hours, and that that was contrary to law. The use of the convent school rooms after school hours for such a purpose, inasmuch as the buildings were only hired for school purposes during school hours, does not appear to be an infringement of the regulations within the spirit of the minute of the executive council of the 6th August, 1875, which was as follows :-

"Where, by negotations with governing bodies of schools existent at the passage of the School Act, arrangements are made by trustees under 36th Victoria. chapter 12, section 58, no restriction is

I have, therefore, to report that in my opinion the evidence offered entirely fails to sustain the first ground put forward in

Mr. Thomson's list of complaints. 2. The second ground of complaint is that special arrangements were made by the board of education of the province far as they are concerned, be given just of New Brunswick for the examination teaching orders on their coming as vented the Canada Eastern management aforesaid to said school districts, and or from doing from 1891 to 1893 and showed | their so coming to said school districts no disposition to do since he himself | they were examined in the Roman become the Canada Eastern's sole owner, Catholic convent in the county of until forced to move under the circum- Gloucester for the purpose of being stances we have stated. Mr. Robert licensed as teachers under the common Loggie said, at the meeting Friday night | schools act of this province, and upon that Mr. Gibson had intimated to him such examination they were contrary to that he would build the road during the law licensed to teach in said districts

The gist of this complaint is that the to content themselves with the pro- was it judicious to antagonise the interest much as they were examined under vision for Black Brook only. At that which has undoubtedly whipped Mr. special arrangements involving special Gibson up to a sense of his duty? privileges which were refused to other Diplomacy, tact, experience and the teachers.

to Black Brook whether Mr. Gibson or to the licensing of teachers, and under Mr. Somebody else builds the read. That the third sub-section of that regulation, community, however, has not only not "they being persons who had undergone even thanked those who have forced Mr. training at a recognized Normal School Gibson to promise to do what he would of another country for the period of one evidently not have done in the direction school year or annual session," and the of giving it railway facilities, but, through construction given to that sub-section by the chairman of its meeting and others, the governor-in-council on the 6th of it has pronounced them a "bogus" lot. August, 1875, which is stated in the

"Any person who has undergone traingreat interest in the extension of railway ing at a recognized training or normal acilities to Black Brook, and only hope school in another country, or who holds that its people will realise all they have a diploma from a chartered college or been led to believe Mr. Gibson will do university, is eligible for examination for for them in the coming summer. If they license under regulation 30 of the regu-Gibson every success and the best possible certificate of the superior of any of the results, but we cannot help the misgiving Roman Catholic teaching orders is rethat they have been very imprudently cognized as rendering the holder eligible advised and that unless some compelling for such examination, and it would not force is kept behind Mr. Gibson, the be necessary for such a person to attend summer will end and he will have built the New Brunswick training school. Where such certificate is not held, atpelling force was in a fair way of making tendance upon the training school is re-

The examination was presided over by night's meeting shall prove effectual in Mr. J. Henry Phair, of Fredericton, then removing it, the main object which seems assistant clerk of the legislative council, to have been sought by Mr. Gibson will acting as deputy for the chief superinhave been attained, and our Black Brook | tendent, as he had done on other oc-

It is not claimed that the examination was not conducted fairly and properly in This is a railway age, and it is not good every respect, but what was urged was that while St. John and Chatham had been named as examining stations the board of education had by order substituted Bathurst as an examining station for Mr. Snowball and all the rest of us are | Chatham, and that this was done for the special benefit of the sisters to be examinin the next world; and we have no doubt that even our Black Brook neighbors | ed, and was therefore an infrigement of will know before a year-even though the school act.

I cannot see any infringement of the their railway this summer—that no harm school act in the board of education makwould have been done on Friday night | ing Bathurst a station for examination. and secured a provisional promise had they listened to the advice of the 3. The third ground of complaint is as local subsidy already provided, would tagonise no interest, but combine every

cising their religious offices in the said school districts have interferred with the schools of said districts in the following

(a) One of said priests, after the establishment of the said conventual schools as aforesaid, on Sunday, in the Roman Catholic church in Bathurst, gave instructions as to what children should attend the said conventual schools and what children should attend the schools taught outside of the said school presided over and taught by the members of said religious teaching orders.

(b) That during the school term ending the 30th of December, 1892, another of the pupils attending one of the public buildings. It is true that in Bathurst schools of one of said districts to take her daughter, the said pupil, from the said public school which she was then attending, and send her to one of the said conventual schools.

(c) That one of the said priests, instructed Theodore Langis, one of the teachers in the public schools of said district No. 16, to teach the pupils in the said schools the Roman Catholic catechism, which said teacher did, in pursuance of said instructions, and by the further directions of one of the trustees of the said school district No. 16, so to do.

(d). That one of the said priests, previous to the establishment of said conventual schools in said district No. 16. wrote a letter to the board of trustees of said district requesting said trustees to rent for Convent buildings in said district for school purposes in the district aforesaid, and to employ the members of teachers therein; and in consequence thereof, the said trustees did so engage and occupy a portion of the said Convent school building for such school purposes, and did employ said members of said religious teaching orders as teachers there-

Judge Fraser goes at length into all these charges and finds them not sustained by the evidence.

4. The fourth ground of complaint is that, under and by reason of the influence of the Roman Catholic authorities in said school districts, Roman Catholic holy days, not being school holidays, have districts, as well as in said conventual

There was not a particle of evidence to show that the Roman Catholic authorties or the Roman Catholic church in any way or manner interfered with the trustees or the teachers to cause the closing of any schools on these holy days in the common schools of the districts; the closing seems to have been the act of the teachers, and for the reasons given, that Roman Catholic pupils would not attend school on such holy

5. The fifth ground of complaint is that a report prepared by George W. Mersereau, Esq., school inspector for said district, with reference to certain of their statements of facts, and forwarded to and received at the office of the board education, had not been laid before that

It appears that this report or scheme was never intended for the board of edu. cation, but was simply for the information of the attorney general; and, as Mr. Mersereau states, the chief superintendent informed him that he had received the report so intended for the attorney general, had handed it to him, and ha not seen it afterward.

(6) The sixth ground of complaint placed upon the use of the buildings after | That the board of education of the Province of New Brunswick has from time time, and persistently, declined to take action on the memorials, communications and complaints addressed to it in reference to the matter set out in the statement complaint, and particularly a memorial sent by the Protestant ratepayers electors of said districts to the said board 1890, as to the establishing of said conventual schools as public schools under said acts. and protesting against the same; and also complaint sent by Protestant parents and | should be compelled to attend the teach ratepayers to the said board of education at the beginning of the year 1893, with | buildings. regard to the teacher placed in charge of which declining to act by said board of

plaint that the board of education were guilty of delay in dealing with the complaint sent to them by Protestant parents | course pursued by the school trustees in so and ratepayers of the town of Bathurst with establishing the said conventual schools. regard to the teacher placed in charge of and in sustaining the same, and in rendering the grammar school in Bathurst town, the the public common schools of said district counsel on behalf of the complainants con- less useful than they otherwise would have ceded that the board of education had acted | been has greatly increased the cost of mainas promptly as could have been expected of taining schools in said school districts to the them in this particular. My note of Mr. | great loss and injury of the ratepayers. public interest involved all seem to The Sisters of Charity who were ex- Fowler's statement on the argument in Judge Fraser goes into this charge at concert,—but circumstances soon after suggest that the discouragement of the amined at Bathurst in June, 1891, for regard to this is as follows: "Mr Skinner great length and his conclusion is as arose, under which Mr. Gibson was proposed new company meant the removal license were so examined under school and myself think there is no cause of com-

aforesaid were allowed to act illegally.

management to Mr. Snowball, and, work forward. It ought to matter little | board of education then in force relating | respect to the appointment of O'Brien as | state of facts. I take it that any ordinary, Grammar School teacher." This leaves fair-minded man would come to the conopen for discussion the other branch of clusion that when the Roman Catholics of

> taken by the solicitor general as to whether it comes within the subject of the inquiry contained in my commission, and I have doubtful whether I am in any way authorised to inquire into or report upon the conduct of the board of education as to whether they have or have not declined to take action plaints addressed to them in reference to tention was that they need not report as to to have accepted the school law, as the however, that the evidence showed that the reluctance, but nevertheless with the desire receipt of communications and representations to the board of education from Protestant ratepayers of Bathurst town and village was always acknowledged; but it must be evident to any one who considers what the functions of the board of education are that the action to be taken upon such communications and representations. when and how it should be taken, and what the board of education, and that the governexercised their judgement and discretion unless their action or want of action showed would establish that the board of education had been derelict in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings by the board of education, they are, I apprehend responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

7. The seventh ground of complaint is That the grading of the schools in the said according to law; that the trustees of said districts, have made an effort to compel Protestants in said school districts to send their children to the said conventual schools and that the religious teachers of the Roman Catholic church in said school districts were by the said trustees placed in actual charge of certain departments of the public com year 1891, all of which were brought about in consequence of the employment of the said religious teaching orders of the Roman Catholic church by the trustees aforesaid as hereinbefore set forth.

There was no evidence whatever warrant the statement that the clergy of the Roman Catholic church in these twe districts had made any effort to compel Protestants in the districts to send their village two of the Sisters of Charity, licensed teachers, were placed as teachers the public school buildings, but this was done at the instance of the Protestant trusted of the board of trustees. They remained but a short time, however, owing to the opposition of the parents of Protestant pupils who declined to send their children to any department in the public schools taught by a Sister of Charity.

It would hardly seem necessary to refe to the statement in this complaint that the trustees, aided and influenced by the clergy of the Roman Catholic church in the said districts had made an effort to Protestants to send their children to the conventual schools-I may here say once for all that from the beginning of the evidence to the close of it, there was nothing to justify anyone even thinking that the clergy of the Roman Catholic church these two districts had made any effort compel Protestants to send their children to the school rooms in the convent buildings. the said religious teaching orders as The complaint is evidently the production of someone who could not see any good in his neighbor if that neighbor was a priest of the Roman Catholic church.

8. The eighth ground of complaint is that by the action of the trustees of the said and by the neglect of the said board education, as also set forth in this state ment, the efficiency of the school service said school districts has been greatly lessened, and interfered with in the following particulars :-

(a) That inferior and incompetent teachers have been employed in said districts. (b) That the Superior school in school

district No. 16, (Bathurst village) was in district No. 2, Bathurst town, was also (c) That such closing of the Superior and

Frammar schools was done in order to it necessary as far as possible that the children of Protestants should be compelled to attend the said conventual schools of the Roman Catholic church, and if possible firmly establish the latter schools in said school districts No. 2 and No. 16. (d) That a French teacher with an inferior

grade of license was placed in charge of the primary department of the public school in district No. 16 at the beginning of the year 1892, and the Protestant children were compelled to be under such inferior French or attend the said conventual

(e) That a teacher obnoxious to the Protestant ratepayers in said school district No. 2 (town school), was placed in charge of the Grammar school in the hereinbefore last mentioned school district at the beginning of the present school term, such teacher was not a grammar school teacher, and had been previously dismissed by the said board of education from the position of school nspector under said board.

This ground of complaint with its sub divisions must have exercised to a large extent the ingenuity of Mr. Skinner and Mr. Fowler, who prepared the complaint for the Rev. Mr. Thompson, so as to in corporate into it clerical throughout, from the beginning to the end. The whole complaint in this matter. permeating almost every sentence of it. an allegation that everything complained of Catholic church; that conventual schools have been established in their interests, and that there has been a design from first to last on the part of the Roman Catholic clergy of Bathurst town and Bathurst village to so work the schools of these two districts as that children of Protestant parents ing in the school rooms of the convent The appointment of this teacher by the

education, the trustees of school districts | this appointment school matters in the town would not have assumed the un-As respects the charge in this com- pleasant and regrettable phase which followed this appointment.

The ninth ground of complaint is that the

reluctantly obliged to relinquish the of a powerful spur which would force the regulation 30 of the regulation 30 of the regulation and a description of the change to which he (Tweedie) and

Bathurst town and Bathurst village, after I have given consideration to the point supporting by voluntary subscriptions their own schools for 17 years, and paying during that time the assessed school rates for the support of the schools in these districts from which Roman Catholic children de rived but little benefit, concurred in arrange ments by which these schools should come under the law, that they might at least he credited with some honesty in the matter. instead of being charged with a desire to place the schools under the control of the Roman Catholic clergy, whom he believed witnesses stated they did-perhaps with carried out during school hours in the school rooms which the trustees had taken for the

purpose of the two districts. Under this head of the complaint I can not think that the evidence establishes that there has been such an excessive cost maintaining the schools in the said districts as the complaint would seek to put forward : it should be, is a matter entirely for the but beyond question the school trustees had exercise of the judgement and discretion of not up to the time of the investigation fully met, as I think they ought to have done. ment never intended to refer for report the reasonable requirements of the chief whether they had or had not properly superintendent of education in regard to grading and average attendance; but as hi letter virtually gave the trustees up to the end of the then current term (30th of June, 1893) to meet the requirements he demand ed, it is to be hoped that by that date th trustees may have shewn compliance wit the terms contained in his letter to them

10. The 10th ground of complaint is that the said conventual schools were so establish ed for the special benefit of the Roman Catholic church, and with a view of for warding the interest of such church, and for the purpose of injuring the Protestant church and to the injury of the Protestant ratepayers of said discrict, who pay a large portion of the school taxes assessed upon the

I have already stated that in my opinion school districts, aided and influenced by the no conventual schools, in the sense that clergy of the Roman Catholic church in said the tenets of the Roman Catholic church town or Bathurst village; and all that was done in regard to the taking over of the convent school buildings in Bathurst town and Bathurst village and the engaging of auly licensed Sisters of Charity to teach the town and village, was done with the ona fide intention of having the schools uch buildings taught and conducted unde he provisions of the school law and accordance with the regulations of the poard of education, and not in the slightes egree for the special benefit of the Roman Catholic church or with the view of for warding the interests of that church injuring the Protestant church or the Protestant ratepayers of said school districts as is alleged in this ground of complaint.

11. The eleventh ground of complaint i that regulation No. 10 of the school manual issued under and by authority of the board of education in the year 1892 was when passing through the press illegally and nproperly changed and altered, because the said trustees of said school districts objected to comply with the terms of said regulation as originally passed by said board of education, and the reason of their so objecting was that the alteration and change would better enable such trustees to cut down the rights of Protestants in said school districts There is no evidence to sustain any such harge as is put forward in this ground omplaint, that regulation 10 of the school manual of 1892 was when passing through

the press illegally changed and altered (12) The twelfth ground of complaint that in the County of Gloucester, and in other school districts in said county, the said trustees of said hereinbefore last mentioned districts have refused to emplo Protestant teachers on account of their religious faith, and because such teachers would not from conscientious scruples agree to teach the Roman Catholic catechism to the pupils of said schools.

cannot find anywhere in the evidence, it may be there and may have escaped my notice) that the trustees of any district refused to employ Protestant teachers be cause such teachers would not from conconscientious scruples agree to teach the Roman Catholie catechism to the pupils of

13. The 13th ground of complaint is That arrangements have been entered into between the board of education and the school trustees of school districts No. 15 and 16 in said County of Gloucester, under which teachers have been employed with the distinct understanding that they will impart religious instruction in the tenets of the Roman Catholic church to the pupils in the schools of said school districts after the regular school hours, and before the said pupils have departed to their several homes ; thereby infringing upon and attempting to destroy the non-sectarian character of the

schools in the said districts in the said county of Gloucester. This complaint, divested of the glamour contained in it about giving religious in struction in the tenets of the Roman Catholic church, which so largely premeates all these complaints, is a very simple one, viz : with, or affected thereby, shall be fully investigated that Dr. Inch for what he believed to be before a committee of this House, such committee with the consent of all concerned, sanctioned a temporary arrangement by which certain pupils of district No. 15 might attend school in district No. 16, and when informed that one of the trustees of district No. 15 had never assented to such arrangement withdrew his consent, and said the arrangement must terminate; but subsequently, thinking the educational interests of district No. 15 equired an extension of the arrangement

The arrangement as made was a tem porary arrangement to secure children of district No. 15 their school privileges by attending the schools of another distric during the time required to enable the trustees to put the school building in their own district in such condition as to afford ample school accommodation for all the children of the district. If there was wilful misrepresentation in this (I do not say there was) as to the condition and capacity of the school building in district No. 15, the parties making the misrepresentation, not Dr. Inch or the board of education, should bear the responsibility.

It seems to me the case was one which th board had power to deal with, and which came within the purview of sub-section 8 of section 5 of the common school act, chapter 65 Consolidated Statutes.

I may add that in what was done there did not appear to be any attempt to infringe upon or destroy the non-sectarian character of the schools in districts No. 15 and 16 in Gloucester county. We hold over the remainder of this repor

Hon. Mr. Tweedie's Lien Bill

the Assembly at Fredericton a bill provide "a woodman's lien for wages. It provides that any person performing down rivers or streams, or hauled directly from the woods, or brought by railway to a mill or pond in connection therewith, shall have a lien thereon for the amount due for such labor, service or services. and the same shall be deemed a first lien or charge on such logs or timber and or liens thereon, except any lien or claim

The lien shall not attach or remain a charge on the logs or timber unless and until a statement thereof in writing, duly verified upon oath by the person claiming | the government of New Brunswick were such lien, or someone duly authorized on accused of selling public offices. In face his behalf, shall be filed in the office of of the circulation given to the charges it the Clerk of the County Court of the | was but right that the Actorney-General County in which the labor or services, should rise in his place and state the facts or some part thereof, have been perform- as he had done. Does this resolution

Such statement shall set out briefly | facts? It does not, and when the hon. the nature of the debt, demand or claim, member for Kent (Phinney) asks the the amount due to the claimant as near as | Attorney-General to consent to the may be over and above all legal set-offs or amendment he was asking for a

logs or timber upon or against which the

The statement of claim shall, in respect of work done in the woods, be filed within thirty days after the last day on which such labor or services were performed, and in respect of work done in stream driving or otherwise than in the woods, within twenty days after the last day on which such labor or services were perfirmed. Provided that no sale or transfer of the logs or timber upon which a lien is claimed during the time limited for the filing of such statement of claim and orevious to the filing thereof or after the filing thereof and during the time limited for the enforcement thereof, shall in anywise affect such lien, but such lien shall remain and be in force against such logs or timber in whosesoever possession the same shall be found.

In case of the transfer by sale or chattel nortgage of any logs or timber which may become subject to a lien the purchaser, before paying his purchase money or giving a mortgage or other value as security for any balance of such purchase money, or the mortgagee before advancing any money on the security of a chattel mortgage or otherwise, shall require from the vendor, in the case of a sale, or from the mortgagor in the case of a mortgage, an affidavit or statutory declaration by such vendor, or mortgagor, as the case may be, or his agent, stating that all claims for wages to the persons mentioned in section 3 of this Act have been paid, under a penalty of \$100.

The bill contains also full provisions respecting procedure, forms, etc. and will, if passed, give excellent protection to wage-earners engaged in the lumber woods, on drives, etc.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

Supply has been voted in the Assembly and the government is endeavoring to put the other business of the session through. but are much hindered by the guerilla tactics of the opposition, who seem to have bandoned themselves, as an organization, to the designs of Mr. Pitts of York, who supplanted Mr. Phinney as Dr. Stockton's right hand man, and now seems to be relegating even the Doctor himself to a back seat. Mr. Pitts has, for some time, been making and insinuating a charge against Attorney-General Blair to the effect that he obtained two hund ed dollars for the York county election fund in 1890 by promising a certain office to one Quinn, whose father made a statutory declaration a few days ago intended to help Mr. Pitts in the circulation of the charge, the purpose of it all evidently being to impress the people of the province that Mr. Blair had been corruptly guilty of wrong-doing. Mr. Blair emphatically denied the charges made and asked that they be formulated so that an investigation might be had. Neither Mr. Pitts, nor any other member of the Opposition, however, would go beyond their evident intention, which was to poison the public mind. Mr. Blair himself, therefore, took the matter up on Tuesday. Our despatches are as follows Hon. Mr. Blair moved the following

Whereas Mr Pitts, a member for the County of Tork stated and charged in his place in the House on Thursday last that money contributions had been xacted from persons seeking favors at the hands of was to be appointed, and when the said Mr Pitts was Pitts replied, no, he would be to careful to figure in he matter lirectly, leaving the implication that while f and a party to the transaction, and whereas the Ateing made absolutely denied the truth thereof in every particular so far as his knowledge of or conection with the matter was concerned; and later after Easter recess and, on Wednesday last, made a ull and complete statement of all knowledge rom which statements it manifestly appeared that, so far as the Attorney General was concerned, he was any such transaction there were -- and

Whereas under the pretence of clearing his skirts of the stigma of having slandered a member of this House, the said Mr. Pitts produced and read a statutory declaration by William H. Quinn, relating to the matters aforesaid, but has not followed up the reading of such declaration or statement by any motion to refer the said matter to a committee for

Whereas it does not appear to be the purpose or ommittes, or to make any charge directly impeach. ing the conduct of the Attorney General in any way in the alleged matter, but leaving it so that the said member and others desiring to do so may ereafter contend that the said statutory declaration did involve matter reflecting upon the integrity

Whereus the Attorney-General desires that all the facts in connection with the alleged matter, so far as he is directly or indirectly connected there evidence and their opinion as to whether there is anything in the acts or conduct of the Attorney General reflecting upon him in the slightest legree in the said matter—he it therefore Resolved that the said statutory declaration and Il papers in anywise connected therewith be reation, so far as they relate to Mr. Blair; and that and papers and examine all witnesses upon oath pursuance of the powers conferred by Chapter 33 f Thirty-Third Victoria, and to report the evidence so taken on such inquiry of this House, and the

pinion and finding of such committee upon such Mr. Phinney moved the following amendment seconded by Mr. Smith of St John nitted and that all after the words referre t on the endent commission, being a judge of the upreme Court, to investigate all the facts and cirnstances connected with the statements made in said statutory declaration; to take the evidence,

Hon. Mr. Tweedie was one of the speakers on the resolutions and said the opposition had changed their ground. What were the facts of the case? They were that ever since the opening of the house Mr. Pitts has been making insinuations and charges against the Attorney-General and his associates. These charges were that Mr. Quinn had paid \$200 on condition that he was to receive a public office; that Mr. Blair was a party to the transaction, and that the money had been paid into the York election fund after Mr. Quiun had had a talk with the leader of the govern-

When Mr. Pitts first brought this matter up and had been asked if he meant to say that the leader of the government had received the money, he had said, no, that the leader of the government was too shrewd to be caught in the position of having directly received money. When he (Mr. Pitts) had been challenged, time and time again, to formulate a charge, he had declin ed to do so and it was now idle for the gentlemen opposite to say that no charge had been made against the Attorney-General. It was a fact known to everybody that a view of injuring the leader of the government. The opposition were not satisfied with having their slanders circulated throughout this province, for we find the charge made in the parliament of Canada that the Attorney General and contain anything not in accord with the

Hon. Mr. Tweedie has introduced

any labor or services in connection with any logs or timber intended to be driver shall have precedence over all other claims which the Crown may have upon such logs or timber for any dues or charges, or which any Streams Improvement the charge had been made and made with Company or Boom Company or person owning Streams Improvements or Booms may have thereon for tolls.