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The Christian's Work

There's work to-day, Oh, Christian!
No time is this to sleep,
The laws of God are on thee,
Do thou his covenant keep.
Be up and doing for Him,
This is the hour of need
And as thou lovest Jesus,
His lambs he bids thee feed.

For never yet were marshalled,
Like dangers in array,
Alluring souls unwary,
From life's safe path away.
With wily forms of error
And his enchantments fair,
The prince of darkness seeketh,
The careless to ensnare.

God's Word the young can shelter,
From every threatening ill,
Train in his admonitions,
The Word of Life instill.
Oh, fond heart of the christian,
Christ counted all the cost—
With him a mighty helper,
Thy work will not be lost.

Abiding in Christ Jesus,
He'll faith and wisdom give,
And by the blood that saveth
The wand'ers yet shall live.
Shall live to sing in glory,
Of grace that brought them there.
To magnify and praise Him,
Who hears the fervent prayer.

Acadiaville. P.

Legislature of N. B.

FREDERICTON, April 3.—Mr. Killam
introduced a bill to provide for the ap-
pointment of a stipendiary or police mag-
istrate with civil jurisdiction in the parish
of Westmorland.

Mr. Killam also presented several peti-
tions against the passage of the bill to
authorize the city of Moncton to provide
a water system and light system.

Mr. Smith (Westmorland) introduced a
bill to authorize the Moncton City Council
to provide a system of lighting for said
city.

Mr. Powell recommitted the bill relat-
ing to fences, trespasses and pounds.
Agreed to with amendments.

The House in committee reported pro-
gress upon the bill amending the several
acts incorporating or relating to the city
of Moncton with amendments.

The House in committee agreed to bill
to allow the municipality of West-
morland to effect temporary loans in
certain cases. Agreed to with amend-
ments.

Several other bills passed the house and
a large amount of routine business was
transacted.

FREDERICTON, April 4.—In the House
this afternoon Hon. Mr. Blair, seconded
by Hon. Mr. White, moved the following
resolution.

Resolved that at the time of the passing
of the common schools act of 1871 and
for several years thereafter, the Roman
Catholic people in many sections of the
province continued to maintain separate
schools at their own expense while paying
school rates in support of the public
schools; that the state of feeling in the
public mind in consequence of this division
of opinion became so grave and serious
that it was deemed advisable by the gov-
ernment of that day that steps should be
taken to quiet the agitation and induce
the Catholic people to accept the law;

that at the conference on the 6th day of
August, A. D. 1875 between certain rep-
resentative Roman Catholics and the then
executive government, which government
had been sustained at the previous election
and was composed exclusively of Protes-
tant members an arrangement was recom-
mended to the board of education that
the certificate of the superior of any of
the Roman Catholic teaching orders of the
qualification of an applicant and that he or
she had attended one year at any recog-
nized Normal School should be taken to be
sufficient to render the holder thereof
eligible for examination for license under
the regulations of the Board of Education
without the attendance of the applicant
at the Provincial Normal School; that
immediately upon the said arrange-
ment being entered into the same was

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UPON
THE
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made known through the press without
any public protest or objection and was
thereupon accepted by the Roman Catholic
people who closed their separate schools
and came in under the free school law and
have so continued till the present time;
that while the members of this House re-
gard the arrangement entered into as
aforesaid as in the nature of a public
compact which it would now be both unjust
and inexpedient to open up or rescind we
heartily approve the early action of the
present Government in so enlarging the
scope of the said arrangement as to adopt
a regulation (see regulation 31 school
manual for 1892) whereby the holder of a
similar certificate from a training or nor-
mal school, whether or not connected with
any religious denomination of christians
is equally entitled to apply for examina-
tion for license without attending the
provincial training school at Fredericton;
And further resolved, that in the opinion
of this committee, neither the said
original arrangements nor the said regu-
lation 31 contravenes the non-sectarian
principle of the free common school law
of 1871.

Mr. Stockton moved in amendment
that in the opinion of this committee it is
desirable that the subject matter of the
petition be referred to a committee or
commission of five independent men with
power to examine witnesses under oath
call for persons and papers and report to
this House at its next session.

Chairman Killam decided the amend-
ment was out of order.

Mr. Stockton appealed to the speaker,
who confirmed Killam's decision.

A long debate followed in which Blair,
Stockton, Pitts, Phinney, and others took
part.

The following amendment was moved
by Mr. Powell, seconded by Mr. Phin-
ney:

That in the opinion of this committee
the arrangement made between the then
existing government and certain represen-
tative Roman Catholics on the 6th day of
August, 1875, was a compromise adopted
with the object of securing and preserving
public peace and harmony, and it is not
deemed desirable in the public interest to
depart from the arrangement then entered
into.

After further debate Mr. Powell's
amendment was lost on the following
vote:

Yeas—Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Smith
(St. John), Alward, Perley.—6
Nays—Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson,
White, Tweedie, Labilloy's Connell, Gogain,
Shaw, Lewis, Howe, Pinder, Pitts, Allen,
Russell, Theriault, Blanchard, Sivewright,
Mott, Smith (Westmorland), Flewelling,
Scovil, O'Brien (Northumberland), Baird,
Dibblee, Robinson, Dunn, McLeod, Wells,
Ferris, O'Brien (Charlotte), Hill.—32.

The original motion was then put and
carried on the following vote:

Yeas—Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson, White,
Tweedie, Labilloy's Connell, Gogain, Lewis,
Russell, Theriault, Blanchard, Sivewright,
Mott, Smith (Westmorland), Flewelling,
Scovil, O'Brien, (Northumberland), Baird,
Dibblee, Robinson, Dunn, McLeod, Wells,
Ferris, O'Brien (Charlotte), Hill.—27.

Nays—Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Shaw,
Smith (St. John), Alward, Howe, Pinder,
Allen, Pitts, Perley.—11

FREDERICTON, April 5.—Petitions for
the passage of the bill for instruction in
the public schools of the effect of alcoholic
drinks on the human system, and of nar-
cotics have been accumulating at the clerk's
desk for some days. With those presented
to-day there must be upwards of six
thousand names of voters, and almost an
equal number of women on the petitions
now before the house. who ask to have
the above law passed. A number of the
W. C. T. U. ladies were in attendance.
It was evident that although some mem-
bers were inclined to oppose the bill they
hesitated to come out squarely against the
principle of the proposed enactment, and
beat about the bush to find other means
of barking its passage or so amending it
as to render the enactment inoperative, its

THE BEST VARIETY DANIEL

—OF—
AND
PRINTED COTTONS,
PRINTED CAMBRICS,
LAWNS, SATEENS,
AND
WOOL CHALLIES
IN
ST. JOHN
IS TO BE HAD AT
ROBERTSON'S,
LONDON HOUSE RETAIL,
PROVE
IT BY
SENDING
A POST-CARD
FOR
SAMPLES.

enforcement optional or its provisions
ridiculous.

The solicitor general explained the
object of the bill and supported it by a
strong speech. He read letters from
Supervisor McKay of the Halifax schools
which spoke in most commendable terms
of the beneficial effects of a similar law now
in force in Nova Scotia.

Hon. Mr. Blair held there was no neces-
sity to pass this law in order to stimulate
the board of education to compel this in-
struction in schools. He would not op-
pose the first section of the bill. "I am
sure," he said, "it cannot do any good,
and I am not sure it will do any harm."

Hon. Mr. Mitchell opposed the bill on
the ground that its passage would neces-
sitate a change of school books.

Dr. Stockton pointed out that last year
a similar bill was before the house, but
was withdrawn on the promise of the gov-
ernment that the board of education would
make regulations covering the provisions
contained in that bill. No changes had
been made, and he urged the adoption of
the present bill by the house.

Mr. Phinney regarded education in this
direction as of the highest importance.
He thought the bill should pass.

Messrs. Killam, Hill, and Powell, also
supported the bill.

The first section passed, but this did not
end the discussion. Both the attorney
general and the provincial secretary pro-
tested against the adoption of the sub-
sequent section, as utterly useless. They
protested again and again against its pro-
visions becoming law, and still dare not
vote themselves or ask others to vote as
they felt. A remark from Mr. Powell
that the bill should pass because there had
such a demand for it from the women of
the country, drew from Mr. Blair the
reply that when the women began to dic-
tate to the legislature it was one of the
best reasons why their demands should be
rejected.

The following petition, which was re-
ceived here by telegraph from Bathurst
this afternoon, shows the school difficulties
are still agitating the people there. The
petition is signed by the Protestants gen-
erally of that place, and is as follows:

To the Honorable House of Assembly:
We the undersigned ratepayers of Bath-
urst and Bathurst Village do hereby de-
mand either that a committee of the house
be appointed to enquire into and arrive at
an early settlement of the difficulty now
existing in connection with our schools; or
said committee to be composed of mem-
bers of both sides of the house, and have
power to call and to examine witnesses
under oath or that legislation be passed to
grant separate schools to all the Protestants
who may desire the same, conserving to
the Protestants their rights in the school
property now owned by the districts and
securing for them their proportionate share
of the provincial and county moneys.
We will never submit to the present out-
rageous arrangements.

Tax reduction bill was before the mun-
icipalities committee this morning. Mr.
Emmerson in the chair.

FREDERICTON, April 6.—At both ses-
sions to-day the galleries were crowded
with spectators anxious to hear the dis-
cussion on the Bathurst school question,
which it was expected would be resumed.
The subject did come up, but very few of
the spectators heard the discussion, for it
was 11 o'clock at night before it began,
and by that time most of the visitors had
gone to their homes. Almost the whole
afternoon and the entire evening session
was occupied with the consideration of a
subject now quite a chestnut in the Leg-
islature, but one which it can safely be
predicted will be talked upon for several
sessions yet to come—a lien bill. The bill
was introduced by Mr. Stockton, who sup-

ported it in several eloquent speeches.
The Attorney General strongly opposed
the measure. He was backed up by Hon.
Messrs. Mitchell, White, and Emmerson,
while Hon. Mr. Tweedie was heart and
soul with Mr. Stockton. Hon. Mr. Con-
nel wanted an amendment to the bill giving
the laborer a first lien, and when Mr.
Stockton promised to make it he voted
for the first section. Others who strongly
backed up Mr. Stockton were Messrs.
Phinney, Baird, and J. W. Y. Smith.

The Bathurst school matter was brought
up by a motion of the Attorney General
proposing that the House authorize the
sending of a Judge of the Supreme or
County Court to Bathurst to enquire into
the difficulties, hear evidence under oath,
and report the evidence to the Board of
Education for submission to the House.

For awhile the discussion was very tame
and the members fought shy of the resolu-
tion. Mr. Stockton and Mr. Pitts led the
opposition and Mr. Sivewright replied to
them. About one o'clock, Mr. Phinney
rose and treated the House to a good stir-
ring speech in which he squarely opposed
the motion of the Attorney General and
charged that it was a sham and a humbug.
He overhauled the government leader for
alleged unfair and unmanly treatment of
the Rev. J. S. Allen; called Hon. C. H.
LaBilloy a fire-brand, and said the latter
had endeavored to stir up religious strife
in the county of Kent, and if he had his
deserts he would now be in some other
place than this House. Mr. Phinney then
declared that the Judge to whom would
be given the task of investigating the
question was not given power to settle it
and that it would be competent for him to
examine who he liked. He argued that
the government had kept this matter alive
when it might have been settled and
charged them with insincerity. He favored
the agreement on which the school law
is now operated in the province and hoped
it would not be disturbed. Mr. Phinney
concluded by moving an amendment in
effect that the difficulty could have been
amicably settled by judicious, firm and
considerate action on the part of the Board
of Education and expressing the opinion
that the delay had greatly added to the
difficulty and demanding that further en-
quiry be made and action taken without
delay.

Hon. Mr. LaBilloy replied to Mr.
Phinney. He denied ever having stirred
up religious strife in Kent or anywhere
else and read an affidavit to prove that he
had not done as Mr. Phinney charged.
He then made certain charges against Mr.
Phinney of having written or inspired at-
tacks on him in the Richibucto REVIEW.

This was the beginning of one of the
biggest rackets heard in the Legislature
this session.

Mr. Phinney replied in an even more
caustic speech than before. The character
of LaBilloy's was so well known, he said,
that it was not necessary for him to reply
to his charges. Many statements had been
made about him for years and had never
been denied. The sworn statement read
by Mr. LaBilloy, he said, was made by
residents of one parish and referred to
matters which took place in another. The
statement was worthless in view of what
Rev. Fr. Ouellette had told him, "that
such language might serve in Kent or
Restigouche, but that the Catholics could
not afford to have it go over the province."

Mr. LaBilloy at once denied that Rev.
Fr. Ouellette had ever said anything of the
kind to him.

Mr. Stockton and Mr. Phinney at once
jumped to their feet and declared that
Rev. Fr. Ouellette had told them he did.

Mr. Phinney continuing his remarks
about Hon. Mr. LaBilloy said "the gentle-
man knows his reputation stinks in the
nostrils of the men of this country."

Attorney General Blair at once demand-
ed that the remark be taken down and
that Mr. Phinney be called upon to with-
draw it and to apologize to the House.

The chairman and clerk had some doubt
what the words were, but finally, by the
assistance of the Attorney General and the
Provincial Secretary, they got them down
as follows: "His reputation stinks in the
nostrils of the people of this country."

The clerk then read them to the House
and the Speaker was called in and the
trouble reported to him.

Dr. Stockton at once objected that the
proceedings were illegal, inasmuch as there
had been no motion of the committee to
call in the Speaker and refer the matter to
him.

Mr. Blair pointed out that this was not
necessary, and the Speaker ruled against
Mr. Stockton.

The Speaker said he was sorry for the
occasion.

Mr. Blair—It is the second or third time
he has transgressed the law.

Several members rose to a point of order
and declared Mr. Blair had no right to
make such a statement.

Mr. Phinney then denied that the words
as taken down were the words used by
him.

Mr. Blair argued that if Mr. Phinney
denied, it was the duty of the House to
decide what he did say. He ended by
moving that the words were as taken down
by the clerk.

Mr. Phinney urged that what he said
must be decided in committee of the whole
where the words had been used, and he ob-
jected that it would not be right for the
many members who were not in the House
when he made his remark to vote on the
subject.

The point was discussed at some length
and finally the Speaker held the motion
was in order.

Then it was argued that Mr. Phinney
must retire while the matter was discussed.

Mr. Stockton thought the matter had
not yet reached that stage.

After some further discussion Mr. Phin-
ney rose and said if it was correct that he
was bound by the return made by the com-
mittee as to what he said then he would
retract the words.

Mr. Blair—Apologize to the House.

Mr. Alward—I rise to a point of order.
It is not competent for the leader of the
government to dictate to the House. The
Speaker is the custodian of the House.

Mr. Powell read the rule to show that it
was only necessary to retract or to apolo-
gize and that both were not called for.

Mr. Blair then argued that the words
had not been retracted, as Mr. Phinney
denied using them.

Mr. Powell—That's a handsome argu-
ment. If he had also apologized then it
would have been all right.

Mr. Blair to the Speaker—Do you un-
derstand he has apologized?

The Speaker said he understood the
hon. member had withdrawn any unparlia-
mentary language he might have used.

Mr. Blair still protested that there had
been no apology, and Mr. Phinney and
several others argued that as the Speaker
was satisfied he had no right to continue
the matter, and Mr. Phinney declared it
was a wonder he had not transgressed
worse than he did in view of the great
provocation continually given from the
government side.

The matter then dropped and as the
Speaker left the room the opposition ap-
plauded loudly.

(Continued on Page 7.)