

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.
(Continued from first page.)

Proposition two.—That regulations be made to provide for the granting of licenses to persons holding certificates from the superior of any religious order, or where such persons hold no such certificate, that provision be made for the examination of such persons, at their place of residence or school room.

On the strength of this order the Roman Catholics of the province who had remained out of the public school system, and maintained their own separate schools, immediately withdrew all further opposition and came in under the law, and had so continued down to the present time. Whatever opinion any member might entertain as to the expediency of having entered into that arrangement, no one could now dispute but that it was a matter of fact compact or contract between the government and the Roman Catholic representatives, when, by that arrangement, all trouble and agitation ceased; and when we recognize from that moment down to the present, no complaint has been made to the knowledge of the board of education, with regard to the adoption or continued operation of that arrangement, was it not now too late in any point of view to ask that this question should be reopened, and that the struggle of those days should be revived? When the present government came in power they felt that they would be justified in putting on record a regulation which would not in terms discriminate in favor of any denomination, and they passed an order similar in terms to that which was found in the manual of '92, though not in the identical language. That regulation (31) read as follows: "Licensing of teachers.—Persons eligible for examination: That he has obtained professional classification at the provincial Normal school or has received a certificate of qualification from some other recognized normal or training school for teachers after attendance thereof of not less than one school year."

Mr. Stockton.—That is not the same as regulation 30 published in the manual of '89.

Hon. Mr. Blair.—The regulation 30, published in 1887, under the same heading, specified "that he has undergone training at a recognized normal school of another country for the period of one year or an annual session."

Hon. Mr. Blair claimed that the two regulations were practically the same. The change in phraseology was made without the slightest desire of extending special favor to any denomination, but because it looked unreasonable to retain the words "in another country" in the regulation, the intention being that any normal or training school matter whether at home or abroad might be recognized by the board of education. It struck him as rather absurd in view of the tremendous agitation which had been got up in various parts of the province, that this question should now settle down to a mere dispute about the phraseology of these regulations. It would take more than the ingenuity of the hon. member for St. John to establish that the phraseology of these regulations pointed in any shape to the adoption or recognition of sectarian schools. The resolution he would propose to the house, seconded by Hon. Mr. White, on this branch of the subject, was as follows:

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 government 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 of August, A. D. 1875, between certain representative Roman Catholics and the then executive government—which government had been sustained at the previous general election known as the school law election of 1874 and was composed exclusively of Protestant members—an arrangement was recommended 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 for the applicant at the provincial normal school, that immediately upon the said arrangement being entered into the same was 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 school law and have so continued till the present time; that while the members of the house regard the arrangements 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 present arrangement as to adopt a regulation (see regulation 31 school manual for 1892) whereby the holder of a similar certificate from a training or normal school whether or not connected with any religious denomination of Christians, is equally entitled to apply for examination for license without attending the provincial training school at Fredericton; and further

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee neither the said original arrangement nor the said regulation 31 contravenes the non-sectarian principle of the free common school law of 1871.

did the arrangement of 1875 contravene the non-sectarian principle of the law? Mr. Stockton.—That was a compact entered into in good faith for the sake of peace and harmony, though a good many people think that to a certain extent it does not contravene the non-sectarian principle.

Hon. Mr. Blair.—What is your view upon that? Mr. Stockton.—My view is that there may be circumstances in which it may not contravene that principle, and therefore I wish the concluding clauses omitted. Mr. Stockton was perfectly willing to say that he did not think regulation 31 contravened that principle in any way. He supposed that some of his supporters would be dissatisfied with his actions, but he wanted this matter settled. In his own constituency peace and harmony had existed between the two great classes for many years and he would be sorry to see any action taken that would create discord and dissension.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Mitchell, White, Pitts and Siveright, and after recess by Messrs. Pitts, Phinney, Blair and Stockton.

Mr. Stockton moved in amendment.—"That in the opinion of the 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 and call for persons and papers and report to this house at the next session."

Chairman Killam moved the amendment out of order.

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

The following amendment was moved by Mr. Powell, seconded by Mr. Phinney:—"That in the opinion of the committee the arrangement made between the then existing government and certain others, representative 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 by the following vote:—
Yeas—Messrs. Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Smith (St. John), Alward and Perley—6.
Nays—Messrs. Blair, Mitchell, Emerson, White, Tweedie, LaBillois, Connell, Shaw, Gogaine, Lewis, Howe, Pinder, Pitts, Allen, Russell, Theriault, Blanchard, Siveright, Mott, Smith (Westmorland), Flewelling, Scovil, O'Brien (Northumberland), Baird, Dibble, Robinson, Dunn, McLeod, Wells, Ferris, O'Brien (Charlotte), and Hill—32.

The original motion was then put and carried on the following vote:—
Yeas—Messrs. Blair, Mitchell, Emerson, White, Tweedie, LaBillois, Connell, Gogaine, Theriault, Blanchard, Siveright, Mott, Smith (Westmorland), Flewelling, Scovil, O'Brien (Northumberland), Baird, Dibble, Robinson, Dunn, McLeod, Wells, Ferris, O'Brien (Charlotte), Lewis, Russell and Hill—27.
Nays—Messrs. Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Shaw, Smith (St. John), Alward, Howe, Pinder, Allen, Pitts and Perley—11.

Hon. Mr. Blair moved the following resolution:—
Resolved, That regulation number 20 of the board of education passed and in force in the year 1872 was in the words following: Regulation 20, emblems in the school room—Symbols or emblems distinctive of any national or other society, political party or religious organization, shall not be exhibited or employed in the school room, either in its general arrangements or other exercises or on the person of any teacher or pupil; and

Whereas, On the 31st December, 1872, the board of education passed the following order: "Ordered that nothing in regulation 20 shall be taken to prevent the wearing of the cross or any other emblem ordinarily worn by the members at large of any denomination of Christians," which amendment was published in the school manual of the year 1873, and so continued until the year 1875, when it was published in substantially the same form as it is at present, excepting as to the wearing of emblems of any temperance organization; and whereas, The regulation on that subject now in force is as follows: "Regulation 21, symbols or emblems in the school room—symbols or emblems distinctive of any national or other society, political party or religious organization shall not be exhibited or employed in the school room in its general arrangements or exercises;" and that nothing herein shall be taken to refer to any peculiarity of the teacher's garb or to the wearing of the cross or other emblems worn by the members of any denomination of Christians or temperance organizations; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of the members of this house the said regulation 21 does not contravene the non-sectarian principle of the school law and it is not expedient to alter or amend the same, and the said regulation is hereby approved. This was carried upon the following vote:—
Yeas—Messrs. Blair, Mitchell, Emerson, White, Tweedie, LaBillois, Lewis, Russell, Theriault, Blanchard, Siveright, Mott, Smith (Westmorland), Flewelling, Scovil, O'Brien (Northumberland), Baird, Dibble, Robinson, Dunn, McLeod, Wells, Ferris, O'Brien (Charlotte), Hill, Powell and Perley—27.
Nays—Messrs. Stockton, Phinney, Shaw, Smith (St. John), Alward, Howe, Pinder, Pitts and Allen—9.

Hon. Mr. Blair moved the following:—
Resolved, That while the leasing or occupancy by a board of school trustees of any building suitable for school purposes is not contrary to the non-sectarian principle of the school law or any regulation of the board of education merely by reason of such building being the property of any religious denomination or Orange, Masonic, temperance or any other society or association, it is expedient that the power of a board of school trustees to lease or occupy such building should be subject to limitations, and the members of this house approve the action of the board of education in providing, as has been provided by regulation number 10, school manual 1892, that such rooms or buildings, as the case may be, shall be under the supervision and control of the trustees for school purposes during school hours and at such other times as the necessities of the school may require; and that "any school house or school houses owned by the district shall be first occupied by the full seating capacity before additional accommodation shall be leased, unless the chief superintendent of the board of education in consideration of any special circumstances in any case shall otherwise order."

Mr. Stockton said he saw no objection to the leasing of conventional buildings if the schools were carried on according to law. He would like to see a provision that parallel grading of schools should not be allowed in districts of limited population.

Thursday.
After a lengthy discussion on the subject of liens, the house then went into committee on further consideration of public schools, through a good many Hon. Mr. Blair said that as he had already said, if the committee thought further inquiry was necessary as to the difficulty at Bathurst the government were prepared to accede to that feeling. He believed that the evidence needed had already been given, but to meet the view so generally expressed for a further investigation of the Bathurst troubles he would move a resolution to that effect, which he thought would give the most complete answer to the prayer of the petitioners.

Resolved, That the petitioners in the petition referred to this committee in reference to the public schools having practiced, that the legislative assembly may be pleased to give instructions to the board of education as follows:—
1. To rescind orders or regulations which may have been made and modified in the interest of religious orders.
2. Not to use for school purposes any conventional buildings or religious houses so long as the said buildings or houses are occupied in whole or in part by the members of any religious orders.
3. To take the necessary and immediate steps towards securing justice to the Protestant minority in Bathurst and Bathurst village.

4. To see that the free school law in this province shall hereafter be honestly and impartially administered in the interests of all our citizens and irrespective of either church or creed, and this committee, having considered the allegations and prayer in the said petition, having in answer to so much of the said petition as charges that certain regulations of the board of education contravene the non-sectarian principle of the school law come to certain resolutions which have been concurred in by the whole house as to so much of the said petition as alleges or complains that there have been infractions and violations of the school law and regulations in the town of Bathurst and Bathurst village, whereby injustice has been done to the Protestant minority, the committee answers, that while it is of opinion that the petitioners should have formulated their charges to the legislative assembly, stating in what respect the public schools at Bathurst town and village are improperly or illegally conducted or differ from the public schools in St. John, Fredericton and elsewhere throughout the province, so that it might be known of what specific matters the said petitioners complain, it will approve and does hereby recommend that one of the judges of the supreme court or of the county courts be commissioned under act of assembly 4th Victoria, chapter 4, to proceed to Bathurst town and village to enquire into and fully and thoroughly investigate any alleged infractions of the law or regulations on the part of the teachers or trustees in each of the said districts, and generally to enquire into all matters of complaint which shall be laid before the said commissioner touching the management of the said schools and take evidence upon all such matters on oath and report the evidence so taken to the board of education to be laid before the legislature at its next session.

The resolution was seconded by hon. Mr. Mitchell.

Hon. Mr. Blair said that Mr. Stockton had been unwilling for the committee of the whole to take up and consider the regulations that had been impeached. He had stated at the outset that when the general charges in respect to the regulations had been looked into by the house there would be no unwillingness on his part to take the necessary steps to be laid before the legislature at its next session.

The resolution was seconded by hon. Mr. Mitchell.

Hon. Mr. Blair said that Mr. Stockton had been unwilling for the committee of the whole to take up and consider the regulations that had been impeached. He had stated at the outset that when the general charges in respect to the regulations had been looked into by the house there would be no unwillingness on his part to take the necessary steps to be laid before the legislature at its next session.

The resolution was seconded by hon. Mr. Mitchell.

Hon. Mr. Blair said that Mr. Stockton had been unwilling for the committee of the whole to take up and consider the regulations that had been impeached. He had stated at the outset that when the general charges in respect to the regulations had been looked into by the house there would be no unwillingness on his part to take the necessary steps to be laid before the legislature at its next session.

The resolution was seconded by hon. Mr. Mitchell.

Hon. Mr. Blair said that Mr. Stockton had been unwilling for the committee of the whole to take up and consider the regulations that had been impeached. He had stated at the outset that when the general charges in respect to the regulations had been looked into by the house there would be no unwillingness on his part to take the necessary steps to be laid before the legislature at its next session.

The resolution was seconded by hon. Mr. Mitchell.

Hon. Mr. Blair said that Mr. Stockton had been unwilling for the committee of the whole to take up and consider the regulations that had been impeached. He had stated at the outset that when the general charges in respect to the regulations had been looked into by the house there would be no unwillingness on his part to take the necessary steps to be laid before the legislature at its next session.

The resolution was seconded by hon. Mr. Mitchell.

Flower Seeds,
Tomato Seeds,
Cabbage Seeds,
Cauliflower Seeds.
FOR SALE BY
G. FRED. CHESTNUT
Apothecary,
2 doors above Barker House
Queen St., Fredericton.
Jan. 14th, 1893.

LUCY & CO'S CHEAP SALE.
Our Semi-annual Sale Will Commence on Saturday, Corner Queen and Regent Streets. Please Examine the Wonderful Low Prices on the Following List:
Men's Pers'n Lamb Caps, \$3 75 Boys Shoe Packs, 60
" Seal Caps, 2 50 Youths " 30
" Oil Tan'd Moccasins, 40 Boys Moccasins, 40
" " Packs, 90 Ladies Waterpr'f Overb'ts, 1 65
" " Larrigans, 2 00 Misses Felt Overboots, 75
" Rubber Coats, 2 25 Childrens " 50
" Diagonal Suits, 8 00 Ladies Rubbers, 35
" Overcoats, 6 50 Mens, Boys and Childrens
Suits at all Prices.
Fredericton, February 24, 1893.

DR. MURDOCK'S
Cough Balsam
Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Tickling in the Throat, Shortness of Breath, And Diseases of the Throat & Lungs.
GEORGE H. DAVIS,
Agent, Fredericton, N. B.

NEW FURNITURE PARLORS.
Bedroom Sets,
PARLOR SUITES, DINING TABLES, CHAIRS, LOUNGES, etc.
Easy Chairs in Leather, Brocade and fancy coverings, and full lines of Kitchen and Dining-room Furniture.
FOLDING BEDS AND CRIBS A SPECIALTY.
Also a complete stock of ASSORTED CROCKERY Woven Wire Spring Beds in the latest and most fashionable designs.
E. H. ALLEN & CO.
282 Queen St., Fredericton
Just below Oak Hall.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK
FUTURITY STAKES.
To be trotted on Moncton Driving Park on AUGUST 30th and 31st, 1893.
Open to Colts owned in the Maritime Provinces on or before January 1st, 1893.
Stake No. 1, for Trotting Foals of 1892.
Stake No. 2, " " " " 1891.
Stake No. 3, " " " " 1890.
Stake No. 4, " " " " 1889.
CONDITIONS:
The fees in each Stake will be twelve dollars, payable as follows: \$2.00 on 1st March, when nominations close; \$4.00 on 1st June, when entries are closed; and \$6.00 on 1st August, when the race is given, and final payment of \$2.00 one week before the race.
An owner can nominate any number of eligible colts or fillies in either Stake, but can only start one animal in each class.
To each of above stakes, and the purses will be divided as follows: When four or more start in premium of 20 per cent. to first, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth. When three start, premiums of 30, 30 and 10 per cent., where two start, 50 and 20 per cent.
Any animal starting in the Stake in either class will be entitled to first money only. In such an event, the remaining colts to trot off on same terms as above, the balance of purse to be divided same percentage as above, according to number of starters. Should there however, be any premium for which any "disabled" horse stand equal, the horse shall trot one heat for the same under the ordinary conditions of racing with divide money will be permitted.
Distances in the yielding race, will be two hundred yards, in the two-year-old race, one hundred and fifty yards; in the three-year-old and four-year-old race, one hundred yards.
Stake No. 1, will be half mile heats, to 2 in 3; Stake No. 2, mile heats, best 2 in 3; Stake No. 3, mile heats, best 2 in 3, and Stake No. 4, best 2 in 3. On all other matters National Rules to govern.

GEORGE McSWEENEY, Manager.
W. E. SEERY, A Full Line
Merchant Tailor, OF
Has Just Received a splendid new stock of
CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,
Spring Overcoating,
Suits, and Trousers, etc.
Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES AT MODERATE PRICES.
W. E. SEERY,
WILMOTS AVE.
A. F. RANDOLPH & SONS.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF
In 1 oz., 2 oz., and 4 oz. Jars.
ALSO
LIEBIG'S FLUID BEEF,
In 2 oz., 4 oz. and 1 lb. Bottles.
For Sale at Manufacturers Prices.

Speaker Durbill, who was decidedly popular with the members of the old House on both sides of politics, is not less liked by the members generally of the present legislature. His uniform fairness and courtesy and unfailing good humor, make him friends on all sides, and he is already recognized as one of the ablest speakers that have presided over the deliberations of the House.

A PICTURE OF COMFORT.
Health, Grace and Economy. The Genuine
JACKSON CORSET WAIST.
A Perfect Corset and Waist combined, Famous for its Style, Graceful Symmetry and Healthful Qualities. For sale by
JOHN J. WEDDALL,
Agent for the STANDARD PATTERNS.
March 25, 1893.

ASK FOR THE
OAK HALL WORKING PANTS
And Buy No Other.
The strongest and best looking Pants in use. 350 pairs just opened at Oak Hall, where you can buy them at
\$1.00 and \$1.25 A PAIR.
ASK FOR OAK HALL PANTS.
NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY
MACHINE SHOP.
McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines,
CELEBRATED
DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS.
Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Machinery, Enclosed
Mowers, Ithaca Horse rakes, Stoves and Furnaces,
Railway Castings.

NEW GOODS.
We Have Just Received the Following Goods.
Grey and White Cottons,
Grey and White Shirtings,
Table Linens and Napkins,
Towels and Towellings,
Pillow Cottons and Cotton Sheetings,
Ginghams and Prints, etc.
JOHN HASLIN.
DEVER BROTHERS.

1893- Dress Department-1893
In this department we have given special attention this spring in the selection of both our Colored and Black Dress Goods, and anybody desiring anything in this line will have a nice assortment to select from, as will be seen by the following lines:—
Crepons in Plain and Fancy Weave.
Bradford Cord in 3 Browns, Fawns and Belges.
Shot Serges in Beautiful Effects.
Cheviots in Zigzag and Swivel Designs.
Stanley Cloths in All Mixtures.
Costume Lengths, only One Dress of a Color or Design.
Flats and Vienna Diagonals.
Shot Bengaline Cord in all the Newest Shades; and our Black and Blue Inevitable Dye Serges, guaranteed Fast Dye; will not Spot or Shrink. Also, New Jersey Braids from 1 inch to 6 inches wide for Trimming Serges.
As these Goods are imported direct from the manufacturers, it will be your advantage to Give us a Call and Get Our Prices before buying elsewhere.
DEVER BROTHERS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
First Session in Upper House. Opened March 9.
Lemont & Sons,
Will give the public leave to offer bills (bank bills) to their firm, for value received, on more favorable terms than bills offered on the floors of the House, many of them being thrown out. We never throw out good bills, as the Legislature does. Bills will cover all kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Woodware, Crockery and China, Tinware, Silverware, Fancy Goods, Furniture Coverings, Lamps and all kinds of Marriage Goods.
Chamber Suites in Oak.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
First Session in Upper House. Opened March 9.
Lemont & Sons,
Will give the public leave to offer bills (bank bills) to their firm, for value received, on more favorable terms than bills offered on the floors of the House, many of them being thrown out. We never throw out good bills, as the Legislature does. Bills will cover all kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Woodware, Crockery and China, Tinware, Silverware, Fancy Goods, Furniture Coverings, Lamps and all kinds of Marriage Goods.
Chamber Suites in Oak.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
First Session in Upper House. Opened March 9.
Lemont & Sons,
Will give the public leave to offer bills (bank bills) to their firm, for value received, on more favorable terms than bills offered on the floors of the House, many of them being thrown out. We never throw out good bills, as the Legislature does. Bills will cover all kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Woodware, Crockery and China, Tinware, Silverware, Fancy Goods, Furniture Coverings, Lamps and all kinds of Marriage Goods.
Chamber Suites in Oak.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
First Session in Upper House. Opened March 9.
Lemont & Sons,
Will give the public leave to offer bills (bank bills) to their firm, for value received, on more favorable terms than bills offered on the floors of the House, many of them being thrown out. We never throw out good bills, as the Legislature does. Bills will cover all kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Woodware, Crockery and China, Tinware, Silverware, Fancy Goods, Furniture Coverings, Lamps and all kinds of Marriage Goods.
Chamber Suites in Oak.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
First Session in Upper House. Opened March 9.
Lemont & Sons,
Will give the public leave to offer bills (bank bills) to their firm, for value received, on more favorable terms than bills offered on the floors of the House, many of them being thrown out. We never throw out good bills, as the Legislature does. Bills will cover all kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Woodware, Crockery and China, Tinware, Silverware, Fancy Goods, Furniture Coverings, Lamps and all kinds of Marriage Goods.
Chamber Suites in Oak.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
First Session in Upper House. Opened March 9.
Lemont & Sons,
Will give the public leave to offer bills (bank bills) to their firm, for value received, on more favorable terms than bills offered on the floors of the House, many of them being thrown out. We never throw out good bills, as the Legislature does. Bills will cover all kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Woodware, Crockery and China, Tinware, Silverware, Fancy Goods, Furniture Coverings, Lamps and all kinds of Marriage Goods.
Chamber Suites in Oak.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
First Session in Upper House. Opened March 9.
Lemont & Sons,
Will give the public leave to offer bills (bank bills) to their firm, for value received, on more favorable terms than bills offered on the floors of the House, many of them being thrown out. We never throw out good bills, as the Legislature does. Bills will cover all kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Woodware, Crockery and China, Tinware, Silverware, Fancy Goods, Furniture Coverings, Lamps and all kinds of Marriage Goods.
Chamber Suites in Oak.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
First Session in Upper House. Opened March 9.
Lemont & Sons,
Will give the public leave to offer bills (bank bills) to their firm, for value received, on more favorable terms than bills offered on the floors of the House, many of them being thrown out. We never throw out good bills, as the Legislature does. Bills will cover all kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Woodware, Crockery and China, Tinware, Silverware, Fancy Goods, Furniture Coverings, Lamps and all kinds of Marriage Goods.
Chamber Suites in Oak.