THE HERALD
PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY,
CORNER QUEEN AND REGENT STREETS,
BY
THE HERALD PRINTING AND PUBSH'G. CO. L'td

THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, APRIL 14, 1894.

FIZZLED OUT.

Judge Fraser's report on the Bathurst school question, with the single exception of the collapse of the Quinn charges, has done more to flatten out the opposition than even an indignant electorate could accomplish, if these gentlemen were all sent back to their constituents. In that case they would be dead and buried out of sight, but now their naked political corpses are hung in mid air, a constant reminder to the people of what once was, but has now ceased to exist except in a decayed and helpless form. There are now only two persons who believe that the Bathurst school question is giving any serious concern to the electors of New Brunswick, and these two eminent, if isolated persons, are the Rev. A. F. Thompson of Bathurst and the Hon. Herman Pitts of Fredericton. These two worthies this week attempted to galvanize the thing into life, but the most powerful restoratives they could apply to its inanimate form failed to again start its pulse beating. The rev. agitator left his congregation and came over to brace Hermie up for his final onslaught, but the performance was a dismal failure. The report in another column tells the story. The legislature by an overwhelming majority voted confidence in Judge Fraser's report, and that the government and board of education are blameless of the charges laid at their door. It will be observed that not a member of the opposition, beyond the irrepressible Pitts, raised his voice in condemnation of the commissioners' report, or in favor of keeping the agitation alive; indeed, none of them were on hand to second Pitts' watery resolution, except that distinguished purist and statesman, the Hon. James K. Pinder of Nackawick. Solicitor General White's speech was an able effort, straight to the point, and no man was better able to deal with the question. He was through the whole investigation, his information and conclusions are invaluable, and, taken in conjunction with Judge Fraser's report, the agitators are left without a leg to stand on. It is true they still have Pitts in the legislature, but even that small consolation will be denied them on the first opportunity York has to remedy its grievous error of 1892.

THE DUTY ON COAL OIL.

In their readjustment of the tariff the Dominion government have not touched the duty on coal oil which is consumed in such targe quantities all over Canada, and especially by the masses of the people. Even the Halifax chamber of commerce, which is largely composed of government supporters have joined in the protest against the oil duties, and at a recent meeting passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, The duty now imposed on imported kerosene oil is excessive, and is a burden, especially to consumers in the maritime provinces;

Resolved, That the government, through the minister of customs, be requested to reduce such duty from 7 1-5 cents per imperial gallon to 5 cents per imperial gallon, and that the law now permitting importation of oil in bulk in tank cars only, be so amended as to permit the importation of oil in tank vessels."

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the collossal height of 223 per cent; and Mr. Shatford, after the complaining that compulsory importation of the oil by rail — if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of — is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 11,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American oil. L. H. Davies, from his place in parliament, read an invoice in which $2,875 worth of coal oil imported into St. John, paid $4,912 in duties. This last importation was, of course, further interfered with indirectly — that is, it either had to bear the expense of barrelling if it took the cheapest freight rate via the sea, or else it was mulcted of the higher freight rate by going in by rail.

The question not only touches the maritime provinces, but is a burning one all over the country.

COMPLETELY EXONERATED.

The committee on the Quinn charges submitted their report to the legislature Tuesday evening, entirely exonerating the attorney general from any misconduct. The report is as follows:

The committee appointed under resolution of the house passed on the third day of April inst., to whom was referred the statutory declaration of William H. Quinn, with instructions to investigate and determine whether there was anything in the conduct of the attorney general in connection with any of the matters referred to in said declaration reflecting unfavorably upon him or his integrity in office, beg to report, that pursuant to the instructions and authority to them given, your committee called and examined upon oath all persons referred to in said declaration as in anywise connected with and able to give evidence touching the matters therein set forth, and also examined such other persons as appeared from the testimony or otherwise likely to give any material evidence relative to any of the matters referred to in said declaration. And your committee made full and searching enquiry into all such matters and submit herewith a verbatim report of all evidence taken by them, together with a statement of the proceedings had on their hearings.

Your committee after the most careful examination possible, find that there has been nothing in the conduct of the attorney general in connection with any of the matters referred to in said declaration in any, even the slightest degree, reflecting unfavorably upon him or his integrity in office, and the committee therefore find and determine that the attorney general, the Hon. Mr. Blair, is wholly exonerated from any express or implied charge of imputation of misconduct in said declaration contained.

THE people of St. John are very much delighted that their electric light plant and street railway have fallen into the hands of such eminent capitalists and men of the shrewd character of President Van Horne of the C. P. R. and James Ross, the Quebec millionaire. These gentlemen have made a personal inspection of their newly-acquired property, and have decided to entirely remodel it, and to extend the railway to various suburban points. It is stated they will expend half a million dollars in the work, and our sister city of course is delighted with the prospect.

GENERALLY CONDEMNED.

From every quarter, says the Montreal Star, comes condemnation of the more glaring and easily seen blunders of the tariff revision. The masses are thoroughly awake to the dire meaning that the change in the book duties has for them. They do not find comfort in the reflection that the expensive editions of expensive works will be much more lightly taxed than formerly; for it is seldom, indeed, that such books find their way into their hands. Systematically has many a man waited until an enticing new book came out in a cheap edition before he ventured to treat himself to its purchase; but now his long waited for cheap edition is pounced upon by the custom house officer and made to pay relatively a much heavier tribute to the revenues of the country than did the costly volume, fresh from the presses, which went into the library of the lucky man who sits at the first literary table. It is idle for men to sneer at the quality of cheap literature. Many of the best things in the English language are to-day printed between paper covers and sold at fabulously low prices. This publication of good literature for the people is one of the signs of the very latest times; and the ministry will be governed by neither political wisdom nor love of humanity if it persists in setting up a new and burdensome toll gate in this already thronged road to the happy field of letters, so lately opened to all who will go.

MR. BLAIR IS INNOCENT.

The committe on the Quinn charges have entirely exonerated Hon. Mr. Blair from the foul aspersions cast on him by the Quinn charges, and the persons who were responsible for formulating them stand convicted of a malicious and wicked persecution of the attorney general. There was not scintilla of evidence that would impute to Mr. Blair, even the suspicion of wrong doing, and the conspiracy has completely fallen to the ground. Neither has it been shown that Mr. Wilson was guilty of the charges set up against him, but of course it was no part of the committee's business to report on that point. They had only to do with the charges levelled against the attorney general. The report of the committee will be dealt with in the legislature Monday, and we mistake the character of Mr. Blair, if he does not handle the conspirators in a manner that will make them devoutly wish they had gone to their beds, instead of having prowled around Quinn's residence to work up scandal against the attorney general.

MAJOR LE CARON, who was once employed by the British government as a spy upon Irishmen in America, is dead, and the fact recalls some incidents in his life. Le Caron's real name is said to have been Thos. Miller Beach, and his identity was first disclosed in the Parnell-Times trial of 1889. For twenty-one years he had been active in the ranks of the Fenians in America, was high up in their councils and was a trusted officer. He served as an officer in the Northern army in the war of the Rebellion. He was an Englishman, and early in life emigrated to America. He was senior guardian of Clan-na-Gael camp, and communicated to the British government every detail of the first Fenian raid on Canada, being at that time a military organizer in the Fenian "army."

J. A. VANWART, Q. C., of this city, has been appointed a judge of the supreme court of New Brunswick, to succeed Judge Palmer. The new judge is a native of Queensbury in this county and has been a practising barrister in this city for twenty years. He occupied a prominent position at the bar and his appointment has generally been well received. Mr. VanWart's selection gives Fredericton an active judge, for which the bar of this city, on account of the disability of the chief justice, recently petitioned the government.

BOTH the St. John and Halifax boards of trade have protested against the duty of ten per cent to be levied on teas imported from Great Britain.

THE TARIFF DENOUNCED.

By Dalton McCarthy, who Until Recently was a Leading Tory.

In the debate on the budget at Ottawa, Wednesday night, Dalton McCarthy spoke strongly against the government's tariff policy.

He started out by saying that the limit of taxation had been reached in Canada, and he was of the opinion that the country was approaching an era of deficits. The public debt and taxation were increasing beyond the increase in population, and the debt per head in Canada was in excess of that of countries like Great Britain, where the debt had been rolled up in the wars. In England the interest on public debt only took thirty-one per cent. of the revenue raised by taxation, whereas in Canada forty-one per cent. of the country's revenue had to be paid away in interest of the public debt. In the United States the debt was only twelve dollars per head, and only seven per cent. of the country's revenue was devoted to paying interest on it. He doubted whether the country would ever have agreed to embark

Upon Huge Expenditures

for the Canadian Pacific railway, had the people not been assured that the receipts from the Northwest lands would recoup that outlay to the treasury, and been told that in ten years there would be half a million people in the Northwest.

Referring to the tariff resolutions, he, said changes proposed, left the tariff not one in the interest of the great consuming classes, but one in the interest of the manufacturers. (Cheers). He supported the statement with quotations from Mr. Foster's speech, in which the latter said the prime object of the tariff was to reduce the cost of manufacturing. The government adhered to the policy of the tariff for protection with incidental revenue and specific duties had been retained in some cases where they should have been abolished. He would describe the proposed tariff as one of from thirty to thirty-five per cent., and it certainly did not discriminate in favor of England, notwithstanding the professed anxiety of ministerialists to increase trade with England. The business of

Importing Tea From England

was to be destroyed by this tariff at the very time when the Canadian government was urging England to remove the embargo on our cattle. Not only did the proposed tariff discriminate against imports from England, but it contained no proposal looking to reciprocity with the United States. The Americans were offering reciprocity in agricultural implements and other articles, but their offers were not accepted. The goverment's tariff was a manufacturers' tariff, discriminating against Great Britan and holding out no hope of enlarged trade with the United States. (Applause). He took issue with the government squarely on the tariff question. The government had at last been forced to admit that protective duties increased the price of articles on which they were levied, and it could not be truly stated that the prices of manufactured goods had fallen in Canada since 1879 in proportion to reductions in other countries.

The national policy could not be given credit for progress in agriculture, lumbering or fishing during the past fifteen years, and the increase in the exports of manufactures was less than a million and a half out of a total increase of twenty-three millions. Comparing the trade statistics of Great Britain with those of the United States he showed that Great Britain's exports of manufacturers were growing greater than those of the protectionist republic. He was prepared to assert that the prices of goods manufactured in Canada were as high as the tariff would permit them to be, and the tariff would not be kept up except for that purpose. If Canadian made goods were better and cheaper than foreign wares our people would not prefer the the latter. Taking up the census returns he showed that the returns of 1891 were padded so far as manufacturing establishlishments were concerned, because enumerators were paid 15 cents for each industry discovered. Places were called factories which had no right whatever to be so called. In 1881 no such inducements were held out to enumerators to pad returns. Industrial statistics of 1891 were notoriously valueless. He was able to excite derisive laughter in Ontario towns simply by quoting the census figures showing increases of manufacturing establishments. In many places the census figures showed a large increase in factories and operatives; whereas the population of such places had actually decreased. He calculated that over eight or nine per cent. of persons having occupations in Canada were engaged in industries and could be said to be benefitted by the national policy, and to support this eight or nine per cent. the whole Canadian people were to be taxed excessively. For the $20,000,000 people of this country paid into the public treasury they paid fifty or sixty millions to manufacturers. For every dollar Canadian people paid into the treasury they paid two or three to support special interest. He read resolutions passed by the farmers' association at Brandon, in Minister Daly's constituency, condemning the new tariff as inadequate, and demanding reciprocity in agricultural implements. It was costing the people of Canada $2,197,000 a year to support cotton manufacturers who paid $2,102,000 in wages. Yet the manufacturer got his raw material free. The woolen mills of Canada were being sustained at a cost of $2,194,000 in taxes, while the total wages paid out reached $1,741,000. Considering the whole situation he was convinced that the attempt to build up factories at the expense of the whole country was the maddest project that man ever engaged in. Cities and towns and factories would grow as the requirements of the country demanded just as they had grown under a revenue tariff. (Applause.)

NEWS FROM QUEENS.

Gaspereaux Station.

MAR. 28.— Rev. John McKenzie, pastor of the F C Baptist church at Patterson Settlement, has been holding services every evening this week. Much good is apparently been done by him.

From 150 to 200 cords of wood have been hauled this winter to the station for shipment.

Members of the late order of Unity in this vicinity, have received dividends from the receiver. A little more than 30 per cent of the assessments paid by them have been returned.

Rumor has it that one of our young ladies is soon to enter the matrimonial ranks.

Petersville.

Thomas Godfrey, a respectable resident of Welsford, who has been suffering for a long time from the effects of a corroding cancer in the lower part of the mouth, died on the 29th of March last. He leaves a wife and family, and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn the loss; he was highly esteemed by all his acquaintances.

Upper Gagetown.

APRIL 3.—Harry Chase met with the loss of one of his horses on Saturday last.

Arthur Weston is laid up from the effects of a cut foot.

Hedley Hoben and Lewis Brooks have returned home after spending the winter in the lumber woods.

G. W. Coy was quite badly kicked a few days ago by one of his horses.

Charles Boyd and family are talking of moving to Houlton some time this spring.

R F Davis is again able to attend to his several offices in the store after having been confined for a few days with lagrippe.

Miss Laura A Chase spent Saturday and part of Sunday at home. She is teaching at Lakeville Corner.

Mrs Bradford Currier is still confined to her bed.

Capt D Weston is slowly improving.

Oxford division S of T met on its usual night of meeting and electing its officers for the ensuing quarter.

White's Cove.

APRIL 4.— Mrs John Reardon, who has been ill, is recovering slowly.

Bertie McLean, who has been ill with the mumps, is able to be around again.

Messrs McAfee and White are building an extension on the low water wharf here and hope to have it completed before long.

Several horses have died here lately. C M Colwell, of Jemseg, lost a span; Thos Dykeman one; Richard Gunter lost a valuable mare and Chester Dean one.

Several of the schooners are loading in the Jemseg for Rockland, and will be ready to start as soon as the ice moves out.

Joshua Colwell has been making extensive repairs on his little steamer Montecello.

Mrs Melvin Hendry is visiting friends at the Cove.

Johnston.

APRIL 9.— The ice in the river shows no signs of going out, teams still cross on it

Mr Hetherington is erecting a warehouse at Cody's station for agricultural implements

Thornetown school reopened April 1st, with Miss Snodgrass as teacher

Wilmot White of the Narrows, passed away Saturday night after a lingering illness of consumption

Also James Thompson of Salmon creek, an aged settler, died, leaving a wife, one son and four daughters to mourn their loss

The Free Baptists are having quite an extensive revival at the Narrows under Pastor Mott. Eighteen were baptized yesterday

Rev S. D. Ervine, pastor at Thornetown, has been holding a series of meetings with Evangelist Young at the Range and at Cumberland Bay

Central railway seems to be doing a prosperous business. Leonard & Co., and Patterson, are shipping lumber over it

The owl is a bird of night and noted for its wise look, but has not been seen of late. Perhaps he is after Quinn's chickens, that's a dangerous business, for owls, despite their wise look, are not noted for superior brain power and so might get into a Pitt fall. Unless you can teach the thing better habits it might be sent to Sackville for the bluffer degree, or better still confine it in some office, or stuff it and place it in some public square to remind the people that wise looking owls get caught in Pitt falls.

Wedding Bells.

A quiet wedding took place at the Gibson parsonage on Wednesday of last week, when the Rev. F. D. Davidson united Phineas Guitar and Emily McDonald, both of Marysville.

At the Kingsclear church on Tuesday, Miss Annie Clements, daughter of F.W. Clements, was led to the matrimonial altar by W. D. Maunsell, second son of Lieut. Col. Maunsell. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. Montgomery, rector of Kingsclear, in the presence of the immediate friends of the bride and groom.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION

Again Brought Before the Legislature by the York Agitator.

In the legislature Wednesday afternoon Mr. Pitts, in moving that the report of Judge Fraser and the evidence in the Bathurst investigation be referred to the committee of the whole, said he had every respect for the opinion of Judge Fraser, but he thought his honor was astray in finding that there was no truth in the complaints made by the Protestant minority. He (Pitts) wished to say that he was fully satisfied with the way in which the evidence was taken at the inquiry. It had been a most full and exhaustive inquiry, and the Protestant minority could find no fault with it in that respect. Mr. Pitts then proceeded to show that the allegations in the complaint had been proved, and said the Protestants of this country would never be satisfied as long as the public money went to maintain sectarian schools, as long as public schools were maintained in religious buildings and under ecclesiastical control. They would never be satisfied while sisters of charity were allowed to teach in the public schools wearing their peculiar garb. It was the interference of the Catholic clergy with the schools that was producing such organizations as the Protestant protective association and the American protective association, and unless they stopped this policy serious results would follow. The present agitation in this province would continue until some government obtained the reins of power that would have the stamina to stand by the school law as it had been passed by the will of the people. He moved, seconded by Mr. Pinder, that the evidence taken at the investigation, and the report of Judge Fraser be referred to the committee of the whole.

The house then resolved itself into committee, Mr. O'Brien of Charlotte in the chair, and Mr. Pitts moved the following:

Resolved, Whereas by a resolution of this legislature passed at the last session, a commission was appointed to visit Bathurst to take evidence and inquire into the difficulties arising in connection with the carrying out of the school law in Bathurst and vicinity; and

Whereas, In pursuance of such resolution, the Hon. Judge Fraser was appointed such commission and has visited the said locality, and under the terms of his commission held an enquiry touching the difficulties and infraction upon the school law as alleged by the Protestants of that town and vicinity, and the evidence so taken is now upon the table of the house;

Therefore resolved, In the opinion of this committee, from the evidence, facts and circumstances now before it, the petitioners were justified in asking for an investigation into the administration of the public schools in the county of Gloucester;

Further Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee, in the administration of the public schools law of this province all classes and creeds should stand equal before the law.

The Solicitor General Speaks.

Hon. Mr. White, solicitor general, said he had hoped he might not feel it necessary to address the house, and certainly if the matter had been left where the hon. member for York intended to leave it, he would not have addressed the house. The hon. member was evidently fulfilling a promise that he had made at the opening when he said he was "loaded for bear." But when he had fired the load it had proved to be an empty cartridge. After the mountain had labored all the afternoon, this resolution was the mouse that had been brought forth. The house had already expressed itself in favor of the first proposal of the resolution. When last session it carried a resolution for an investigation against the wishes of the hon. gentlemen opposite, it was rather a work of supererogation to take up the time of the committee for a whole afternoon in order that it might reach the conclusion that the reference was justifiable. A great many of these charges, Mr. White said, had been first heard of before the investigation. In view of the misapprehension existing in the country it had been thought well by the house that an enquiry should be held to show just how much or rather how little there was in these charges. Considering the great number of school districts in the province

It Would be Marvellous

if there were no infractions of the law. Though no complaints had been made to the board of education the government authorized of their own free will and accord the commission to investigate all such alleged infractions in Gloucester county. No application had been made to induce the government to extend the enquiry outside of Bathurst town and village, but the government had extended it to all points in Gloucester, in order that all possible grievances might be ventilated. The house had intended that the inquiry should apply to the present time, but the legal gentleman representing the complainants had been instrumental in going back ten or fifteen years ago. The object of this evidently was to cover up the existing state of things with the dust and rubbish of the past Two thirds of the evidence he believed was directed to a state of things which had years ago ceased to exist.

The government had been fortunate enough to secure a most experienced, competent and impartial commissioner, and their selection was approved by the house and country as the best that could possibly have been made. In selecting him the government had in mind the charge that was made that the school law was being violated in letter as well as in spirit, and they

Had Chosen a Gentleman

who had been a prominent member of the King government and a most enthusiastic advocate of the law at the time of its adoption. A vast mass of testimony had been adduced at that inquiry. So much so that no ordinary citizen could digest it, and therefore it was desirable that the commissioner should report his conclusions for the benefit of the public. It was futile for the hon. member to attack the gentleman's report or to seek to convince the public that he was better able to weigh the evidence than Judge Fraser. His was a case of a fool rushing in where angels feared to tread. He had not attempted to really weigh the evidence, but had selected isolated passages. The hon. member's statement that he (White) had appeared as the champion of the Catholics, or that he had endeavored to limit the enquiry was a most unfounded statement. The legal gentleman representing the complainants had freely stated that he had done everything in his power to further the investigation and to bring about a full enquiry. The complainants of course had brought out such facts as tended to establish their case, and it was natural that as representing the board of education he should desire to have all the facts elicited. It was entirely false to say that he had gone there to defend the Catholics, and he had heard no such statement made by anyone while the enquiry was proceeding. Referring to E. L. O'Brien's appointment, Mr. White said the gentleman representing the complainants had admitted that the board of education were in no way responsible, but had acted with the utmost promptness to remedy the mistake. He believed that, but for that appointment the agitation would

Long Since Have Died Out,

although the board had acted with all possible promptness, the incident had been seized upon by agitators to incite the Protestants to establish a separate school. The hon. member had most unfairly selected certain isolated passages in Bishop Rogers' evidence.

Mr. Pitts — Are you going to argue that the bishop did not bring the Sisters of Charity to Bathurst.

Hon. Mr. White — I say that the bishop took a part in bringing them there; that was never disputed, but I have yet to learn that it is a crime for any individual to seek to bring a teacher to any district where the decision is left to the trustees of the district. It is one thing to charge the bishop with that; it was another to charge him with ulterior motives. The evidence of the bishop as a whole did not show that he was merely seeking to continue the conventual school, but that it was intended to bring the schools under the law. He had expressly and explicitly denied that it was sought to maintain separate sectarian schools. The point was sought to be made that our fellow Catholics are

Under Control of the Pope.

The evidence of Father Varrily showed that it was the first duty of Catholics to render obedience to the state, so long as the state did not require of its citizens that which they could not conscientiously do. That is the same view as put forward by all good Protestant clergymen and one that would meet with general approval. The hon. member for York (Pitts) had quoted the hearsay evidence of Mr McIntosh to show that there had been some priestly interference in the management of the Bathurst schools. What were the facts: That a girl attending the sisters' school had been guilty of indiscretion with a boatman; that she had been reprimanded by the teacher and had left the sisters and gone to Mr. McIntosh's school; that afterwards the priest had seen the girl's mother, and the girl had gone back to the sister's school. This could scarcely be called priestly interference, and in view of the activity of Rev. Mr. Thomson regarding the Bathurst schools no one could assert that the clerical influence is on one side. Regarding the charge that the sisters were improperly examined at Bathurst he would not have much to say as the matter had been explained at length last year.

Mr. Pitts—It was your regulation on that matter that got you into trouble.

Mr. White said the government's position in that matter had been thoroughly explained. If the trouble had arisen because of such examination, then there had been little reason to find fault considering that such examination in no way interfered with any privilege enjoyed by Protestants. The speech of Mr. Pitts was mild compared with his agitation of last year.

Inflammatory Circulars

had been sent all over the country, and an attempt had been made to create the impression that the Protestants of Bathurst had a real grievance. What were the facts? That from the passage of the school law down to 1889 the public schools existed in Bathurst town. During that time the catholics maintained their own schools, and notwithstanding that they were largely in the majority and paid most of the taxes, the Catholics allowed the Protestants to have full swing in the running of the public schools. Previous to 1889 the cost of the public schools had been about $1,100. Since the Catholics come under the law there has been an additional cost of about $350, the number of pupils since then attending the public schools having nearly doubled. Protestant children have in every respect all the privileges they enjoyed previous to 1889, and the same condition of things exist today as previous to 1889, regarding teachers in the grammar and public schools, and as regards grades. Coming to Bathurst village, Mr. White said all through there were 170 Catholic children attending the school there as against sixteen Protestant children, there had always been one and sometimes two Protestant school trustees.

Every Consideration

had been shown, both in the Bathurst village and town for the feelings and opinions of Protestants, and as the son of an Orangeman, he (White) must say that there are little or no grounds for this so-called equal rights agitation. Fault had been found because prayers had been said in some of the school buildings after school hours. The buildings were only hired from nine to four o'clock, and the owners could use them as they liked after those hours. The school houses all over the province, or most of them, were built by Catholics and Protestants, and there is abundance of evidence that frequently such school houses are used for all kinds of Protestant services and meetings. If Catholics were anxious to get up an agitation, what a howl they could make over the fact that schol buildings which their money helped to build, were being used for Protestant purposes. It came out in evidence that Rev. Mr. Thompson himself was in the habit of holding prayer meetings and other services in one of the school houses of his county, and no fault had been found with his doings. In this country, made up as it is, there must be give and take between both Protestants and Catholics. (Hear, hear). As to the testimony of Ida May Ellis, it was

Totally Unworthy of Belief.

She stated that she was compelled to kneel and cross herself and threatened with punishment, and yet neither her brother nor any of the other Protestant children heard a word about it. Not a particle of testimony had been given to corrobate her statement, that she was compelled to kneel and cross herself. Her mother and father were present in court, and had not been called to the stand. When she was asked in court to cross herself, she was unable to do so. Even supposing this charge was true, the incident had happened five years ago. The hon. member was right in saying that as the result of the investigations two regulations had been passed by the board of education. It had seemed wise for the board of education to limit the power of the school trustees to having the bible read and only the Lord's prayer recited. It was either necessary to allow either version of the bible to be used or else to exclude the bible from the schools altogether, a measure which would be very obnoxious to the majority of the people of the province. The other regulation had excluded the teaching of the catechism at noon hours, because the previous regulation had not been entirely clear on the subject. If the report was open to objection at all, it was upon the ground that it only referred to infraction of the law by Catholic teachers. Those made by Protestant teachers had not been referred to by the commissioner. He would move in amendment, seconded by Mr. Blair, that all the words after "therefore resolved," be struck out and the following inserted:

That considering the many years during which the present school law had been in operation in this province, the population of which is composed of persons of different creeds and nationalities, it would not be surprising if in remote districts occasional infractions of the school law did occur, and this committe is pleased to learn from the report of the commissioner that the board of education has not been negligent in any respect in the discharge of its duty, as has been alleged against it, and has not countenanced or knowingly permitted any violation of the law.

The amendment was put and carried on the following division:

Yeas—Blair, Mitchell, White, Tweedie, Blanchard, Theriault, Russell, Sivewright, Emmerson, Labillois, Gogain, Lewis, Mott, Killam, Smith (Westmorland) Flewelling, Scovil, Dibblee, O'Brien (Northumberland), Robinson, Dunn, McLeod, Wells, Ferris, Hill—25.

Nays—Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Shaw, Smith (St. John), Alward, Pitts, Allen, Howe, Pinder—10.

PHUL-NANA.

This is the name of a new Japanese Perfume. We have other kinds at all prices; also a choice variety of seasonable goods in our line. We like to show our stock.

C. FRED. CHESTNUT,
Apothecary.
2 doors above Barker House,
Queen St., Fredericton.

Dec. 4th, 1893.

APRIL.

1894.

Now is the time to order a

New Spring...

Suit,

Overcoat

Or Pants.

ANDERSON & WALKER

Merchant Tailors,

Nearly opposite Post Office, have all their New Stock in—Beautiful Patterns.

☞ SEE THEIR PRICES.

Suits made to order $11 and upwards.

Seeds. New Seeds.

G. T. WHELPLEY.

A FULL STOCK OF

Field,
Flower
and Garden
Seeds,

Timothy,
Long Late Clover,
and Clover Seed,
White and
Black Seed Oats,
Turnip,
Carrot and
Seed
of every
Description.

G. T. WHELPLEY,
310 Queen St., F'ton,

THE OLD SAYING

Throw Physic to the Dogs,

Will not apply to the

Present Day.

ALONZO STAPLES,

Druggist and Apothecary,

—HAS IN STOCK—

New, Fresh Drugs

—AND FULL LINES OF—

PATENT MEDICINES.

A CHOICE LINE OF HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS.

And all requisites

found in a First-class Drug Store.

☞ Physician's prescriptions compounded with utmost care at all hours.

Opposite Randolph's Flour Store.

FREDERICTON'S

CORSET HOUSE.

John J. Weddall.

Agent for Standard Patterns and Gilbert's Lace Dye Works.

Save
Your...
Money...
HOW?
—BY BUYING YOUR—
Clothing
READY
MADE
—AT—
OAK
HALL

800 Mens
—AND—
BOYS
SUITS
TO SELECT FROM.
Lowest Prices
FOR
QUALITY
ALWAYS
—AT—
OAK HALL.

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 Gear Mowers, Ithaca Horse rakes, Stoves and Furnaces, Railway Castings.

DEVER BROTHERS

NEW PRINTS

We have just opened New Prints in all the Newest Patterns and Colorings.

Challies. Challies.

LIGHT AND DARK GROUNDS.

New Hamburg Embroideries.

...NEW CARPETS...

ROLLER BLINDS, 45 Cents

—AT—

DEVER BROS.

JOHN G. ADAMS, UNDERTAKER,

COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE, OPP. QUEEN HOTEL.

☞ As we intend to move to our New Store adjoining the Queen Hotel, on or about the middle of May, we will sell our Stock of Furniture at a Greatly Reduced Rate. Bargains may be expected.

Caskets, Coffins, Burial Robes and Funeral Furnishings of Every Description. A full Line of Furniture kept in stock. Cabinet Making and Upholstering in all their Various Branches.
Telephone No. 26.

WEDDING INVITATIONS

NEATLY PRINTED.

Orders From the Country, Promptly Attended to.

Don't be Bashful; Send it Along to the

HERALD OFFICE, COR. QUEEN AND REGENT STS.

GOODS IN OUR LINES ARRIVING DAILY.

READER—Do you know what Kind of Goods we have for sale?

If you want your house Furnished from Top to Bottom, we,

LEMONT & SONS,

Can do it for you at VERY LOWEST PRICES.