GOOD Food - - Digestion - Complexion

are all intimately connected—practically inseparable. Though the fact is often ignored, it is nevertheless true that a good complexion is an impossibility without good digestion, which in turn depends on good food.

There is no more common cause of indigestion than lard. Let the bright housekeeper use

COTTOLENE

COTTOLENE

COTTOLENE

The New Vegetable Shortening and substitute for lard, and her cheeks, with those of her family, will be far more likely to be "Like a rose in the snow."

COTTOLENE is clean, delicate, healthful and popular. Try it.

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

GRAND MAMMOTH DRAWING!
OVER ONE-HALF OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows:

"*We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.*"

G. T. Beauregard
Jno. Phelps
Jno. S. Wilkinson

Commissioners.

Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen. Beauregard as one of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings. Gen. Beauregard always selected Mr. Villere to represent him at the Drawings whenever he was absent. Mr. Villere has already supervised nine of our Drawings.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.
Jno. H. Connor, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING
At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 13th, 1893.

Capital Prize, $150,000.
100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$150,000 is	$150,000
1 PRIZE OF	40,000 is	40,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
2 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	10,000
5 PRIZES OF	2,000 are	10,000
25 PRIZES OF	600 are	15,000
100 PRIZES OF	400 are	40,000
200 PRIZES OF	200 are	40,000
300 PRIZES OF	120 are	36,000
500 PRIZES OF	80 are	40,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$200 are	$20,000
100 do	120 are	12,000
100 do	80 are	8,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of	$40 are	$39,960
999 Prizes of	40 are	39,960
3,134 Prizes,	amounting to	$530,920

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at $10; Halves, $5; Fifths $2; Tenths $1; Twentieths 50c.; Fortieths 25c.

Club Rates, $55 worth of Tickets for $50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS,
on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.
Address PAUL CONRAD,
New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST

ATTENTION.—After January 1st, 1894, our drawings will take place in Puerto, Cortez, Honduras, Central America, under and by virtue of a contract for 25 years with that Government. These drawings will take place monthly as heretofore. There will be no change in the management and no interruption in the business. PAUL CONRAD, President.

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

N. B.—The tickets for the July drawing, and all others thereafter, in addition to the usual endorsements of J. A. EARLY and W. L. CABELL, will bear that of the new commissioner, CH. J. VILLERE, the successor of Gen'l G. T. BEAUREGARD, deceased.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Point du Chene Breakwater," will be received until Friday, the 9th day of June next, inclusively, for the reconstruction of the Breakwater at Point du Chene, Westmorland County New Brunswick, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the Intercolonial Railway Station Agent's Office, Point du Chene, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to *five per cent. of amount of tender*, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
E F E R O Y,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 27th April, 1893.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offers for sale the piece of land adjoining on the west that now occupied by Mr. Joseph Forrest at Rock Heads, Chatham. The lot is 15 rods wide and extends from the Miramichi River the full depth of the first tier of lots. About six acres are cleared and there is a good meadow. It also has a good growth of firewood and spool wood on it. For particulars apply to

WILLIAM FORREST,
Rock Heads.

February 27th, 1893.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - - JUNE 8, 1893.

The Bathurst School Matter.

We hope our readers who have taken an interest in the Bathurst School controversy will carefully read the report of the testimony that has been given before the court now in session there, in order that they may be enabled to arrive at just conclusions respecting the charges that have been made against the Government and Board of Education of the province in connection therewith.

It will be observed that the testimony given, thus far, proves that the teachers of the schools in the convent buildings have most scrupulously and conscientiously observed the regulations which prohibit religious instruction during school hours, and that the clergymen—the bishop and priests—have declared with a sincerity which admits of no doubt, that they would neither countenance nor permit any violation of the law in this respect. However regrettable it may be that the legislature of the province has determined that the children of the country shall not be taught anything of religion in the public schools, it is satisfactory to have it established—as all unprejudiced and well-informed persons knew it would be—that the aspersions cast upon the good faith and integrity of those connected with the so-called conventual schools, in observing the nonsectarian requirements of the law, were entirely undeserved.

There has, doubtless, been more expensive school organizations maintained at Bathurst than would be necessary, were there less bigotry and intolerance amongst certain classes of ratepayers, but that is a matter of local concern, and those who make the quarrels pay for the luxury they seem to enjoy.

An interesting development is that in connection with infractions of the law proved in outlying districts, in no way connected with the Bathurst schools, and where the sisters have never taught. There, the Roman Catholic catechism has apparently been taught as a part of the regular course of instruction, by Normal school graduates, although the fact has been concealed from the Inspector, save in one case, in which he put a stop to it as soon as it was known to him. The famous Miss Alexander, too, seems to have been obliged to give up a school in consequence of obscene writings and damage done by persons attending religious meetings led by Rev. A. F. Thompson—all after regular school hours, of course. It may safely be assumed that if the Sisters used the convent school rooms after regular school hours for the purpose of teaching Roman Catholic children their church's catechism, there would be no danger of the destructive and immoral effects which followed Rev. Mr. Thompson's occupancy of the school building at Dunlap for presbyterian prayer meeting and Sabbath school work. The exhibit would be amusing were it not for the central fact that it has its genesis in a professed desire to promote christianity, the fundamental principle of which is love of God and charity towards all men.

Chatham's Great Requirement.

The question of building an engine house in Chatham that will afford requisite accommodation for the steam fire engine, and hose reel or reels, facilities for drying hose, etc., is attracting some attention and there is, doubtless, a good deal of difference of opinion in reference to it. This is natural because few of our citizens have had opportunity to examine buildings provided for such purposes in other places, and even those fairly familiar with such matters have not, perhaps, given the subject sufficient attention to enable them to determine just what is best adapted to the requirements of Chatham, in view of its extended water front and other local characteristics. The matter of site, too, is one which, unlike that of the size and form which the proposed building should assume, causes quite positive differences of opinion, owing to personal or sectional interests involved. Then, there is the question as to whether the proposed building should not be sufficiently large to contain a lock-up, police station and police court room. It is suggested, however, in this connection, that the police committee and fire organization have nothing to do with each other and that it would, therefore, be difficult for the two services to unite for the purpose of erecting a building common to both. This will, of course, appear very absurd to people living in places of even one half of Chatham's size, population and importance, but they will not think it strange when informed that the town is still apparently satisfied to allow the whole county to control its local affairs, because its ratepayers are either too indifferent or not sufficiently well informed to have the place incorporated, and thus bring all its local services and public interests directly under the control of one body selected by and responsible only to the people of the town. We know that a good many of our best-informed people are discouraged from making any attempt to permanently improve the town services, because of the lack of any stable governing body, such as only incorporation can furnish. The Street and Fire Commissioners have no guarantee that they will be afforded time in which to carry out any undertaking that they may enter upon, for the twenty-four representatives of the twelve other parishes have as much to say in appointing them as have the two councillors for Chatham, and even if the two Chatham councillors agree and were to make the appointments, they have no control over either the expenditure or other action of those whom they appoint. Would it not, therefore, be well for the fire authorities, as well as other citizens, to address themselves to the question of incorporating the town. If the matter were now taken hold of and the people approved, a bill for the necessary legislation could be thoroughly digested and prepared for the next session of the legislature, and we would then be in a position to have the question of a new engine house, a lock-up and all similar and other matters of local concern dealt with by a body of men elected from the different parts of the town and who would be careful to act upon the understood wishes of the ratepayers. In this matter, differences on general political or other issues should not prevent our leading people from joining in an effort to place Chatham on an equality with other places in the maritime provinces of even much less importance and smaller population, for it is not to our credit that "we are as we are"

Salmon-Angling.

The outlook for salmon-angling is not encouraging, owing to the dry weather that has prevailed of late. Reports from the different salmon rivers of this region show that the water has been unusually low of late, and as salmon do not ascend the rivers well save when there is a fair "head" of water, it seems probable that this may be "an off year" for salmon—that is, unless we have a rise of water very soon.

Dominion Public Building.

It is to be hoped that a change will be made in the ground plan of the proposed Dominion public building in Chatham, sufficiently, at least, to leave the public roadway leading down its west side wide and direct enough to be of service for the purpose intended. This can be done by running the walls of the ell on an angle from the main building so that the rear western corner will be eight or ten feet further east than laid down on the plan. It seems a pity that the design of this building has been adapted to far too great an extent from some ready made plan, with insufficient regard for its intended location. The defect pointed out must at all events be remedied.

Liberals in Session.

The Liberal Association of Northumberland met at Masonic Hall, Chatham, on Tuesday evening. Mr. James Troy, was elected Chairman and Mr. W. C. Winslow, secretary. Resolutions were adopted approving of tariff reform and expressing confidence in Hon. Mr. Laurier as leader of the party. The following delegates were selected for the Ottawa convention:—

Hon. Peter Mitchell, W. S. Loggie, James Brown, J. C. Miller, William Kerr, J. R. Nicholson.

Alternates:—T. W. Crocker, Robt. Murray, jr., James Anderson (Bt. Church), Patk Connors, Dr. Desmond, P. Hennessy, Geo. Brown, W. C. Winslow, Geo. Watt, Scott Fairley.

Mr. Treen, Contractor.

A most unwarrantable attempt to injure the credit of Mr. Treen, contractor for the proposed Dominion public building here was made in a recent issue of the World and copied in the St. John Globe. The work was stopped because the supply of stone for the cutters was not sufficient to keep them employed, and Mr. Treen was also unavoidably detained at Lunenburg, N. S., where he is erecting another dominion building. This, it is true, gave some color to rumors that were set afloat by interested parties, but it hardly justified the positive statements of the paper referred to, to the effect that Mr. Treen had abandoned his contract. He is here, now, at all events, and has men at work and seems to be going on with the work of construction. He says he has not the most remote idea of giving up the contract, but will push it to completion.

A Silly Proceeding.

Bills were posted about Chatham last week announcing the coming appearance of a company of women at Masonic Hall, and amongst them were highly-colored representations of members of the organization in tights. There was certainly nothing indecent or immoral in the pictures and few would think them unusual. Hardly a circus comes through the country that does not post representations of the female form in manner more calculated to shock those who profess to prefer seeing it draped from chin to foot. There was, therefore, much surprise and no little quizzical comment on Saturday when it was learned that the bills referred to were torn down by order of Mr. S. U. McCulley, police magistrate who is understood to have become very staid of late. He, of course, has no authority for such vandalism, and has shown a very bad example by taking upon himself the responsibility of destroying advertisements which cost their owners a good deal of money to buy and place them on the walls. Few of our people would, we presume, go to the show advertised by the bills referred to, and we do not know whether it is an objectionable one or not, but if Mr. McCulley, as police magistrate, thought it objectionable on moral grounds, he could only interfere with it either on witnessing its immortality himself, or on complaint in the usual way. No doubt, his unwarranted tearing down of the bills from the walls makes him liable for damages, should the company think it worth while to proceed against him, but it is probable that his silly action in the matter has had the effect of advertising the entertainment and inducing persons to go to it who otherwise might not have done so. It seems a pity that a place of the size and importance of Chatham should have a police magistrate who, by making a laughing-stock of himself, reflects adversely upon the town and the enlightenment of its people, who are more amused than otherwise over Mr. McCulley assuming to himself the duty of their special guardian in moral matters.

Opening of the New Netherland.

[New York Herald, June 2nd.]

That luxurious hotel, the New Netherland, which will be managed by General Ferdinand P. Earle, was opened for business yesterday with little display or ceremony. It is a magnificent house and in its appointments fit to shelter royalty of all degrees and the best of Americans whose purses can stand the expense.

Master Guyon Locke Crocheron Earle, the eight-year-old son of the General, started the great engines in the basement at precisely ten o'clock a. m., by touching an electric button in the office, that also hoisted a flag on the roof and set every bell in the house ringing. A salute of eight guns was fired from the roof in honor of the eighth birthday of young Earle. The entrance doors were then formally thrown open to the public and the house was ready for guests. There was no public reception, as General Earle did not care to have his rooms overrun with curious sightseers.

Senator David B. Hill was the first to inscribe his name upon the register and he was assigned to a suite of rooms numbered 59, 60 and 61. Senators Faulkner and Dubois followed with their signatures and were assigned to apartments, and the first leaf of the register was soon filled with the names of other guests.

The New Netherland was christened by General Earle, who gave it that name for historical reasons and in honor of his ancestors, who were identified with the early history of Manhattan Island.

The structure is one of the highest in this city, if not the highest, and rises eighteen stories. From the roof, which is 259 feet above the pavement, a beautiful bird's eye view can be had of the city and surrounding country.

The main entrance is imposing and broad, with massive carved stone pillars supporting the portico. The walls of the main hall are of Numidian marble, with bronze trimmings. Solid Corinthian pillars of Mexican white onyx, with heavy burnished bronze bases, support the ceiling.

There are 360 guest rooms in the hotel and they are divided into suites of from three to eight each. The parlors on the second floor and the bridal chamber surpass in beauty and magnificent furnishing everything in the hotel. Silver chandeliers, beautifully tinted wainscoting, unique and handsome rugs and carved furniture are in all of them. Every room is furnished with a telephone.

William Waldorf Astor built the hotel and General Earle has leased it for twenty years.

The Bathurst School Enquiry.

[*Continued from 1st Page.*]

Mr. Skinner a second time brought up the first paragraph of the published charges. His Lordshp again indignantly declared that it was false and calumnious that he had brought the Sisters to Bathurst to establish a school with a view of having Protestant children taught. As a matter of fact it was the Catholics of Bathurst who desired the Sisters brought there—he, of course, consenting; as a matter of fact the convent had been established long before, and it was entirely untrue that it was desired to have Protestant children taught there. Indeed, he would prefer that Protestant children should not go there, but they could not be prevented. His Lordship emphatically declared that he considered an apology was due him for the untrue charge that was made. He did not wish people to think that the church was engaged in proselytizing in this way; that was not true. At this stage adjournment was taken.

At the investigation this morning Bishop Rogers' examination was resumed by Mr. Skinner. In reference to the first paragraph in the charges His Lordship again pointed out that false motives were attributed to him and that false statements were made. The movement to bring the Sisters here, he said, was initiated by the people and not by him. He again reprobated as untrue the statement that he had in view the teaching of Protestant children in the convent schools He knew Protestants could attend the schools; possibly they would attend. The arrangements to bring the Sisters were made by Fathers Barry and Varrily and he was not a party to it except that he gave approval.

Mr. White rose to again examine His Lordship, upon which Mr. Skinner said he thought Mr. White had no right to do this. Mr. White claimed the right and the Judge said he had the right to examine the witnesses as to some of the matters touched on by Mr. Skinner in the re-examination. These, however, were not the matters particulary on which he desired to examine the witness. After Mr. White had stated his views again the Judge said that in the future no evidence other than legal evidence shall be admitted and that the mode of examination shall be slightly different.

The Bishop, replying to Mr. White, said he never had in his mind the teaching of Protestant children in the convent schools. Supposing Sisters and Catholic teachers not Sisters were available for schools, all things else being equal, the Sisters would be preferred. Competency would be an important consideration.

EX-SHERIFF DOUCETT

Ex-Sheriff Doucett, called by Mr. Skinner, testified that at a Sunday service in Bathurst church Father Barry referred to the age of boys to be admitted to the convent school, but could not remember particulars.

Cross examined by Mr. Lawlor witness said it was usual to make annuncements concerning schools in the church. He did not think the announcement was in the nature of a direction. Before the Sisters of Charity came only small boys attended the convent school—for five or six months all boys were excluded. Witness contributed to the fund to support the schools of the Ladies of Notre Dame, besides paying public school taxes. He knew there were murmurs among Catholics because they had to pay two sets of taxes. For himself, he never complained and would have preferred to keep these ladies. The desire to have a religious order to teach was general. The movement to bring sisters to teach under the law met with the approbation of the Catholics. As a Catholic and ratepayer having children at the convent school, he had no fault to find. Replying to Mr. White, witness reiterated his preference for schools taught by the Notre Dame congregation not under the law as more satisfactory to Catholics. The priest said in the church, he thought on Sunday, that when the Sisters of Charity came big boys could attend their schools.

REV. T. F. BARRY.

Rev Thos. F. Barry, resident Catholic priest in the town of Bathurst, was called by Mr. Skinner. He said he was instrumental in bringing the Sisters of Charity here in the summer of 1890. He attended the meeting of the trustees and representatives of Catholics preliminary to engaging the Sisters; where the Sisters were to teach was not discussed. Something was said about salaries. Nothing was said about teaching under the law. It was understood they would so teach. That would mean Catholics and Protestants could attend the convent school. It would be a free school. He did not anticipate it would be a Catholic school. The Bishop knew this meeting was to be held. The Sisters came in time for the opening of the school term. The Bishop communicated the wishes of the people to the superioress. Witness said he has not visited the schools. He had no conversation with the Sisters regarding the teaching of catechism in the schools. They did teach the catechism he believed after school hours when the Protestants had retired. It was the duty of the teachers to give religious instruction. Witness related the announcement he had made to his congregation in 1890 when the change in teachers was made in the convent schools. He knew of teachers, not religious, teaching in convent buildings, but there are not many. He understood that half a dozen Protestant pupils attend the convent schools. Some Protestant children used to attend the convent schools when they were taught by the congregation of Notre Dame.

The enqury has rested. The attendance to-day was much larger than on previous days because this is a holiday. Dr. Inch, superintendent of education, is here as a witness.

BATHURST, June 2.—When your report closed yesterday, Father Barry, the parish priest of the town, was on the stand. Before the proceedings were resumed in the afternoon Mr. Lawlor complained that the Fredericton *Gleaner* had said that pressure was being brought to bear to keep important Protestant witnesses from giving evidence, and had made other remarks which reflected on the court and were in contempt of court. Judge Fraser said the remarks made would have no weight with the country at large. He did not know any way what power or right he had to deal with the matter.

Then Father Barry took the stand, and Mr. Skinner resumed his examination. Witness said that under certain circumstances the Sisters could be sent to school buildings other than the convent, and it would be possible to send Protestant teachers to the convent. It would not be pleasing, however, to any of the parties.

Replying to Mr. Lawlor, Father Barry restated many of the facts relating to the change of Sisters and the reasons for such change. For himself, he said he thought that bringing the Sisters of Charity here to teach under the school law would be an improvement. There was no arrangement that he was to receive any advantage from the change. As to the charge of interference with schools Father Barry said the announcement he made in church as to the new arrangement in 1890 was simply an announcement of the change made, and that the schools would open. He was requested by the trustees to make the announcement. He made a suggestion as to boys to be sent to the convent, but it was not acted on. He knew that Protestant boys and girls have attended the convent school. That attendance was voluntary. He made no effort, as charged, to get Protestant children to attend, nor did he make efforts to exclude Protestant children. In visiting the schools he did not go there to perform any ministerial act. He knew that Catholics attend the Grammar school. The religious instruction given by the Sisters is not given in school hours. If they took it on themselves to give such instruction in school hours they would be violating their agreement, and he would stop it. He had no personal knowledge that catechism is taught at any time, but he believed it was taught after hours. There was no idea of turning a teacher out of the Grammar school when it was proposed to bring the Sisters here. He had not used any means to the detriment of the Protestants in making the new arrangement; indeed, he thought it would be considered by the Protestants satisfactory, because it brought the schools under the law.

Replying to Mr. Skinner, witness said there was one Protestant on the Board of Trustees. Three or four more Protestants attend the convent now than when the Notre Dame Sisters taught. The church got none of the money paid as salaries to the Sisters; it went to the Sisterhood. Witness said he was present at about half the examinations in the convent school; he did not attend the Grammar school examination. If the Sisters were violating their agreement by teaching religion in the school hours it would be his pastoral duty to stop them.

Replying to Mr. Lawlor, witness said he would do the same with any Catholic teacher.

INSPECTOR MERSEREAU.

Mr. Geo. W. Mersereau, School Inspector for Gloucester, called by Mr. Skinner, testified to the grading in the Bathurst schools. He said he had no special report on the trouble in Bathurst except one in 1892, when the Attorney-General asked him to make a workable scheme for the village. He sent the report to the Superintendent of Education, who told him he gave the report to Hon. Mr. Blair. Witness had no knowledge of holydays being kept in the Bathurst schools. He had no knowledge of school being kept on Saturday. He was under the impression that the cost of schools has increased since the Sisters came. This was due to the opening of new schools. School can be kept on Saturday, witness said, when for any reason the teacher has to make up time. He explained at some length why he objected to teaching on Saturdays when it can be avoided. He had no knowledge of the effect of substitute days on Bathurst schools. He considered there are more teachers in Bathurst town and village than are required. Some of the schools in town were not satisfactory, and where schools are deficient the blame is generally placed on the teacher. He knew there was some dissatisfaction with Miss Landry, a French young lady, who was not qualified to teach in the department in the village for which she was engaged. She was dispensed with at the end of the term. He had no knowledge of trustees in this county refusing to engage Protestant teachers. Speaking of the convent school rooms, he said one was much too small. Attendance at schools in the town has decreased generally; in the Grammar school there has been a great falling off. Witness gave a history of the putting of two Sisters in the public schools in the village to make the grading continuous. Pupils would be compelled under this system to go into the convent schools. Witness knew Mr. McCully, who applied for and was refused the Bathurst school. Mr. O'Brien (the trustee) said he would not engage McCully because Rev. A. F. Thompson sent him. He knew of one instance of religious instruction in schools. It was in another part of the country. A young lady teacher had the catechism on her time table. That was against the regulation; he told her so, and he reported her. He never heard of the matter again.

Replying to Mr. Lawlor, witness said before the Sisters came there were three other teachers in this town. By the regulations two would be required in the convent; now there are three. A large number of the children in Miss Landry's district were Acadians. As to the small school room in the convent building the school trustees promised to attend to it. He knew the population of the village had decreased. He approved of the grading system in the village. The principal of the superior school in the village was a Presbyterian. He did not know of the catechism being taught in the Sisters' or any other school. The particular instance of religious instruction before referred to happened six or seven years ago. He did not know that the young lady actually taught the catechism; catechism was on her time card, however, and that was not right. He knew no reason why the Sisters should not teach under the school law. The Sisters' school in the village ranks high among the good schools. Eliminating the difficulties of language the Sisters are very efficient.

Replying to Mr. White, witness said the report alluded to in the charges as "suppressed" was a statement sent by him to Mr. Blair, and not to the Board of Education. It referred to the grading question. No effort was made to keep the matter secret. Witness again went over details as to the grading, the size of school rooms, etc., etc. He said no complaint was made to him that catechism was taught in school hours. In ordinary course, such complaints, if made, should be addressed to him. He told of a case at Miscou Island, five or six years ago, when he found a Protestant teacher teaching from the Bible his scholars who were entirely French. This was in school hours. He told the teacher such a course was wrong, and that it must be stopped. He reported the matter and the teacher went away. [In an aside Mr. Skinner said this was brought in as clap-trap, it had nothing to do with the case.] Paragraph six of the complaint was read to witness. It sets out that the Board of Education had persistently refused to take action on complaints made to them by Bathurst people in the matter now under investigation. Mr. Mersereau said the complaints did not come through him; he knew nothing of them. No complaints were ever made to him that Roman Catholic prayers have been used in school hours, or that Protestant children were compelled to kneel and cross themselves; or that a Protestant pupil was compelled to leave school because said pupil would not so kneel. He was the proper person to whom such complaints should be made; if made he would have attended to them.

Mr. Skinner again took this witness in hand, and produced a private letter written by him to Dr. Duncan, secretary of the village school trustees, some time ago, in which he stated the Protestants were not being treated fairly in the matter of teachers. Witness said he wrote the letter. He thought it would have been better if Miss Landry taught in an Acadian school; another better qualified teacher might get the school she was in. Witness was taken over much of this old ground, and finally was asked this: "Are the Protestants fairly dealt with now?" The Judge ruled this question out, and Mr. Skinner smiled complacently and sat down. After Mr. White had asked a question or two the witness was allowed to retire.

REV. WM. VARRILY.

Rev. Wm. Varrily, of Bathurst village, called by Mr. Skinner, told how the Sisters of Charity succeeded the Congregation of Notre Dame. He, in concert with the people, brought them. He attended school examinations like anyone else. Concerning the charge that he had ordered the mother of a pupil attending a public school to take her daughter from said school and send her to the convent school, witness explained that the pupil referred to was a girl who was remonstrated with by a Sister, not a teacher, for some unbecoming conduct and that in consequence the girl had left the Sisters' school and gone to the other public school; that he (the witness) went to the girl's mother and told her she should not allow the girl to act in that way; that the teacher of the public school did not approve of the girl's conduct and did not put her name on the register, and that she was sent back to the Sisters' school. Father Varrily said he believed the catechism is taught after school hours in the convent. "Supposing no Protestants were present would it not be right for the Sisters to teach the catechism at any time," asked Mr. Skinner. "By no means," replied the priest; "the regulations forbid it and I look upon it as a base insinuation for anyboy to say they would be guilty of such conduct." Father Varrily said he did not recollect telling Theodore Langis to teach the catechism, but he would tell any teacher to do so after school hours. He never told Langis or anyone else to give religious instruction during school hours. He did write a letter to the school trustees of district 16 asking them to rent the convent school rooms. Here the enquiry stopped for the day.

Rev. Wm. Varrily took the stand again this morning but stood aside in order that a letter he sent to the school trustees of the village might be produced. The witness preferred not to give the contents of the letter.

DR. INCH, SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

Dr. Inch, superintendent of education, called by Mr. Skinner, defined his duties, described how examinations for licences are carried on and the rules and regulations for the examination of Sisters of Charity. The Sisters, he said, pass the same examination as other teachers. They are examined in their convent buildings. Graduates from universities and Sisters having certificates from their superiors are admitted to examination without attending Normal school. Sisters were examined at Bathurst early in 1891. He received a complaint from Protestant ratepayers against the appointment of Mr. O'Brien as teacher. It was laid before the Board of Education and the Board refused to grant permission to Mr. O'Brien to teach the Grammar school. Rev, Mr. Sellars was informed of that decision.

Referring to the school manual for 1892 Mr. Skinner asked as to some changes made in it relating to leasing school buildings.

Mr. White thought the matter had no connection with the investigation, but would offer no objection to the presentation of the facts.

Witness made a lengthy explanation showing that he had made the change to meet the Bathurst difficulty. He had authority to make the change, and it was ratified by the Board of Education. Mr. Skinner produced a proof sheet of the amended regulations and witness said some writing on the margin was not his writing. He held a conference with the trustees here at the secretary's office and a second conference in a room used for customs purposes. At the meeting Mr. Sivewright was present at his invitation. Others also were present. He had no recollection of complaints being settled. The question to be discussed was the closing of the Grammar school and he did not think a public meeting was necessary. At this meeting other matters were discussed and he subsequently sent directions to the trustees for the governing of the town schools. Mr. Burns was a prominent man in the discussion in 1892. Two persons applied to be examined at Bathurst for license and he replied that if such examination were held they would be admitted. He advised them to go to Fredericton. Miss Elizabeth Arsneau was one of the applicants and Miss MacDonald was the other. The complaint against teacher O'Brien was considered immediately after the Board of Education had received it and at a second meeting six weeks later final action, resulting in O'Brien's dismissal, was taken. O'Brien, witness explained, was not actually dismissed. The Board merely refused to grant him a Grammar school permit. Dr. Inch went into details of this case. He said he recommended Mr. Brown to the trustees for the grammar school, but he was not appointed through some delay in the correspondence. Concerning Mr. Mersereau's plan for settling the Bathurst trouble he said he read it and gave it to the Attorney General. It was not a paper for the Board of Education. No arrangement has been made with the Board of Education whereby religious instruction is given in convent schools after school hours. He had no personal knowledge that such instruction is given. Having heard that religious instruction is given in convent schools after school hours, he would not consider it his duty to investigate the matter and stop the practice. Mr. Skinner next asked witness if an arrangement had been made by which a sister teaching in district No. 16 was allowed to give religious instructions to Catholic pupils in district No. 15, because there was no teacher there competent to give such religious instructions. The lawyers disputed as to whether or not this was allowable but finally agreed that the question should be asked. Witness said an arrangement was made by which pupils of No. 15 were allowed to come into No. 16 for ordinary instruction, but there was no understanding that religious instruction would be given. He added that the Sister who teaches the pupils is paid by the trustees of that

(*Continued on 3rd page.*)

PUBLIC COMFORT.

How Visitors Are Cared for at the World's Fair.

FREE CONVENIENCES FOR ALL.

Plenty of Waiting Rooms and Seats Throughout the Grounds—Free Filtered Water—The Toilet Room Mystery Explained—State Buildings as Club Houses.

WORLD'S FAIR, May 27.—[Special.]—Now that the people are coming in large numbers to see the great exposition we have ample opportunity to test the efficiency of the arrangements made by the management for the public comfort. So far there are few complaints. Almost everything that could have been done to secure the comfort of the visiting multitudes has been done, and in many instances on a scale commensurate with the magnitude and grandeur of the whole enterprise. It is true that some of the conveniences have been slowly put in shape, and during the first two or three weeks of the month there were some complaints, but the managers have apparently done the best they could. The task of finishing up the buildings and grounds was a gigantic one, and even these wonderful Chicago men cannot do all things at the same time. Now that the provisions made for the public comfort are practically complete it is timely to speak to them somewhat in detail.

One first notices that ample arrangements have been made for carrying visitors to and fro within the grounds. The elevated electric cars, the wheel chairs, the gondolas, electric and steam launches carry people from one end to the other of the vast enclosure and at reasonable charges. Scattered throughout the grounds are seats sufficient to accommodate 10,000 people at once. If this should prove insufficient the managers promise to put in as many more as may be necessary. Except on the great days, when it is expected that half a million people will enter the gates, a capacity of 10,000 should be enough, for a hundred thousand persons within the enclosure probably not more than two or three thousand will care to sit at any one time. There is so much to see, and visitors are so eager to make the grand rounds, that the vast majority of people are constantly on the move.

At the luncheon hour many more seats will be required than at any other part of the day, but the restaurants are able to care for 50,000 persons at once. Some of these restaurants are mammoth affairs, and while the charges are higher than most of us have been in the habit of paying at home, except in a few instances they are not exorbitant, everything being considered. One may avoid these expensive places, and enter the smaller eating places or lunch rooms, and do very nicely at an expense of half a dollar. For instance, in the southern end of the main building is a snug little lunch room where one may buy a good sandwich for a dime and a cup of coffee at the same price.

If one spends more money here than he can afford to spend it is his own fault, for the opportunity is given him to take his choice of bills of fare and schedule of prices. Visitors from the country who come in by excursion trains will find that splendid provision has been made for their comfort. In the big terminal railway station, which cost with the tracks running into it nearly a half million dollars, are spacious waiting rooms, lavatories, a lunch room where regulation railway lunch room prices prevail, and tables at which the people may spread out their own lunches and buy a cup of coffee or tea from the cafe for warm drink. At various places throughout the grounds visitors are permitted to spread their baskets and enjoy little impromptu picnics, all their own. Every day one sees thousands of people, more than half of them from Chicago, taking their luncheons in this way. Not a few take their baskets to the top of the main building, 250 feet above the ground,

A RESTFUL CHAT.

and sit down there on the half-mile promenade and enjoy their sandwiches and pickels with one of the most entrancing views ever beheld by the eyes of man spread out below them. It costs a quarter to ride up here in the elevators, but the trip is worth the money, and more too.

There is free drinking water in every nook and corner of the grounds. In all 200 pretty fountains have been erected by the management, and from them is drawn filtered water as pure as any water on earth that has not been distilled by the chemist. It is water from Lake Michigan, filtered through what is known as the Pasteur filter, and carefully cooled without contact with the ice. Visitors need not be afraid to drink this water even in the hottest weather. It is almost ideal water, and it is free. Of course if you want mineral springs water that bubbled from the earth at Waukesha you may have it by paying a cent a glass to one of the hundred pretty girls who sit at neat little fountains in all parts of the exposition.

There are plenty of waiting rooms. In addition to those in the terminal station a number of buildings have been erected at various points in the grounds, and here both men and women may find all conveniences. No charge is made. In addition to these there are toilet rooms for both sexes in all the principal buildings. These are free, also, and clean. It is true there are many toilet rooms to which an admission of 5 cents is charged, and the management has been savagely criticised for permitting these establishments to be opened on the grounds. But when one considers he need not enter the pay-closets unless he wishes to do so, and that wherever there is a pay toilet room there is also a free one that to all intents and purposes is just as good, the criticism loses most of its force. If any criticism is justified it is upon the manner in which the owners of the nickel toilet rooms have been permitted to take possession of the most conspicuous parts of the rooms set apart for this purpose. As one enters the door marked "toilet room" he sees immediately in front of him a handsome lavatory, with other conveniences, and a turnstile beside which a young man sits ready to receive your nickel. He not only sits ready to receive the coin, but calls out to you, "this way, please."

Naturally the visitor who does not know the ropes thinks this the way to the toilet room, and the only way there is. Many are misled into entering the turnstile gate at a cost of 5 cents per entrance, whereas if they would turn either to the right or left immediately after passing through the first door they would find folding doors which admit to pleasant rooms which are absolutely free. There is no use of paying a nickel unless you go in for luxury.

In the Children's building are all conveniences for mothers and their little ones, and the latter may be left in charge of careful nurses, where they will receive good attention and be permitted to amuse themselves in a playroom on the roof with all manner of toys contributed by the nations of the earth, at a small charge per hour.

The state buildings are sure to be a great comfort to many thousands of visitors. With two or three exceptions, all the states and territories have handsome buildings here, and only a small number of them are used for exhibits. They are all devoted to the entertainment of visitors from the states. If you are from Ohio, for instance, in the Buckeye building you will find pleasant parlors, a check room at which your parcels may be left without cost, lavatories and toilet rooms, a spacious piazza outside, letter-writing conveniences, tables at which you may eat your luncheon, messengers, postal boxes, and above all the opportunity to meet friends from your own state and neighborhood. These state buildings are in other words club houses for the visitors from the commonwealths which erected them, their friends from other states. They are not only handsome, but decidedly useful.

Uncle Sam has a postoffice on the grounds, with every department in full running order. There are