Bathurst, the government were prepared to accede to that feeling. He believed that all 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 which he thought would give a most complete answer to the prayer of the petitioners. He then moved as follows, seconded by Hon. Mr. Mitchell:—

Resolved, That the petitioners in the petition referred to this committee in reference to the public schools having petitioned that the legislative assembly may be pleased to give instructions to the board of education as follows: (1) To rescind orders or regulations which have been made and modified in the interest of religious orders; (2) not to use for school purposes any conventual buildings or religious houses so long as the said buildings or houses are occupied in whole or part by the member 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 new school law in this province shall hereafter be honestly and impartially administered in the interest of all our citizens and irrespective of either caste or creed;

And this committee having considered the allegations and prayer in the said petition, and 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, to as much of the said petition as alleges or complains that there have been infraction 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, that it might be known of what specific matters such petitioners complain, it will approve and do hereby recommend that one of the judges of the supreme court or of the county courts be commissioned under an act of assembly, 53th Victoria, chapter 4, to proceed to Bathurst town and village to inquire 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 school districts, and generally to inquire into all matters of complaint which shall be laid before the said commissioner touching the management of said schools, and take evidence upon all such matters so said, and report the evidence so taken to the board of education, to be laid before the legislature at the next session.

MR. PITTS IS STILL ON THE WAR PATH.

Mr. Pitts said this resolution would not settle the difficulty at Bathurst. Protestants there objected to sending their children to schools with Roman Catholic environments. It was impossible to run schools of parallel grades in small communities like Bathurst.

MR. SIVEWRIGHT.

Mr. Sivewright, on whose motion the correspondence, etc., on the Bathurst school trouble was brought down by the government now addressed the House. He said: The voluminous correspondence which has been submitted to this house, together with copies of orders and regulations of the Board of Education, and the full stenographic report of the proceedings of the conference between the members of the government who went to Bathurst and the school trustees and representatives of the Protestant minority of Bathurst Village, afford, I think, sufficient data, to enable the house to form a correct conception of the alleged grievances referred to in the petitions in connection with the Bathurst schools. In order, however, that it may not be said that there was any disposition to stifle investigation or burk full enquiry in the matter, I shall gladly support the resolution for the commission which has just been submitted by the Attorney General. An opportunity will thus be afforded to substantiate under oath the accusations which have been made through newspaper correspondence. I have already said that the proper way would have been to submit these charges—I refer particularly now to what has been rumored to have taken place in schools outside of Bathurst—to the Board of Education, and if they had any foundation in fact the Board and the government would be deserving of censure and condemnation if they did not take immediate action in the matter. In reference to the charge made by Rev. Mr. Thompson, that Protestant children were compelled by a Roman Catholic teacher to kneel in prayer, you are aware that I have received emphatic denials from the teacher and Protestant parents where such alleged misconduct is said to have been committed, denying the charge most distinctly and emphatically. If there are grounds for such complaints they can now be investigated, but I must say that after an industrious enquiry I have been unable to ascertain any facts which would support the accusation. In Bathurst Village the principal difficulty has been owing to the inequality of attendance in the different departments and

THE ALLEGED EMPLOYMENT OF TOO MANY TEACHERS.

There was certainly an anomalous condition of school matters in Bathurst Village at one time, when there was a school having only an enrolled attendance of seven or eight Protestant children, the result of an arrangement between the Protestant minority and the trustees. This, no doubt, created dissatisfaction on the part of those who had no children to send to school and who complained of the consequent increase of taxation. As has already been observed, therefore, the principal element of dissatisfaction was one of taxation. Now, however, the schools are conducted in this district with a regard to an equal distribution of attendance.

IN THE TOWN OF BATHURST

school matters have been moving along smoothly and without friction. At first there was some opposition manifested to the sisters teaching in the public schools, but during the last year I have heard no complaint nor has there been any agitation to disturb the condition of school matters in town. The sisters were conducting their schools efficiently, and were preferred by some Protestant parents for the thoroughness of their teaching and superior discipline. This satisfactory state of matters existed until

THE LAST ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING,

when the ratepayers of the town district, with the object of reducing their annual assessment, passed a resolution virtually abolishing the Grammar school. On further consideration however, it was made apparent that the taxes would not be lessened by such a step and, at a subsequent meeting called for the purpose, a resolution was passed which re-established the grammar school In the meantime, however, the teacher had received notice that his services were no longer required, and as he was a Protestant and the other teachers were Roman Catholics it had been represented at the time in the press that the object of abolishing the grammar school was to remove the only Protestant teacher in the town. From a thorough knowledge of the facts I am in a position to say that

NO SUCH INTENTION

or object was entertained or thought of. At the meeting re-establishing the grammar school, the chairman, Mr Burns, M. P., expressed the desire of himself and the religious body to which he belonged that a Protestant teacher should be engaged by the trustees and this desire was strongly entertained and communicated to the trustees by the R. C. priest of the town of Bathurst. However, a combination of circumstances resulted in the appointment of a Roman Catholic, the son of one of the trustees, and although the person appointed was an excellent teacher, yet the selection at that time was an injudicious one and did not meet with the approval of the prominent Roman Catholics of Bathurst. Immediately after the appointment was made a reverend gentleman now within sound of my voice communicated with the Board of Education asking them to withhold a Grammar School license from the appointee. After some correspondence the Board refused to grant the license to Mr. O'Brien and he had to sever his connection with the school. Pending action by the Board of Education an effort was made to establish a private school for Protestant children which was successful and which still continues. After the license had been withheld from Mr. O'Brien, the trustees appointed a Protestant teacher who opened school a few weeks ago with nineteen scholars and has now an attendance of twenty-five. I thought his appointment would have resulted in the discontinuance of the private school but I regret that such has not been the case.

Dr. Alward.—The teacher of the private school was engaged for a year.

THE AGITATION CONTINUES.

Mr. Sivewright.—That puts a different aspect on the case and would explain the continuance of the school after the cause of the alleged grievance had been removed. As I have stated I thought the appointment of an efficient Protestant teacher would bridge the opening chasm, but I regret that the agitation has not been allayed, and has been accentuated by an unfortunate dispute between the landlord of the building, who, however, is a Protestant, and the Orange Association who had rented the building for a private school. Previously to this the schools had been conducted in town satisfactorily and efficiently.

Mr. Pitts,—Do you think the Protestant minority of Bathurst will ever be satisfied while the nuns who have never attended Normal School are allowed to teach there?

Mr. Sivewright,—The Protestant minority, or at least those who have signed the petition, appear desirous of putting the school act back to the year 1875, when the King-Fraser Government made regulations for an agreement by which the Sisters were allowed to teach in the schools without attendance at the Training School, provided they held a certificate from the Superior of one of their recognized educational institutions corresponding to the Normal School, and to wear the garb and emblems distinctive of their order.

Mr. Pitts.—Were these concessions intended to apply to places like Bathurst or to small towns?

Mr. Sivewright.—I may say frankly that I believe the intention was probably to apply to other towns than Bathurst, as the sisters were not teaching there at the time, but there was nothing in the agreement to prevent the application of this concession to Bathurst if the religious orders were subsequently established there. It is clear that the gravamen of the charges in the petition, the nucleus of the agitation which has culminated in the presentation of these petitions, is to rescind the regulations or agreement made in 1875, when the government which had introduced and carried the School Act thought it advisable to make this agreement in the interest of peace and harmony, and as a concession to the Roman Catholic denomination who had so largely supported their own schools for four years. I regret this agitation and I would like in my own county, where I have friends on both sides, to see peace and harmony prevail and school dissensions and religious animosities removed from among us.

THE AGITATORS DON'T AGREE.

However, I may say frankly to the petitioners that if they intend to cry "no surrender" until they have the regulation of 1875 rescinded, that they may as well call "truce" and lay down their arms as there is no prospect of such repeal being obtained. I have spoken to nearly every member of the house on this school question and I have found not more than five or six would favor the rescinding of the agreement. The honorable leader of the opposition and the members of Westmorland and Kent, who are his prominent supporters, have declared in their speeches that they wish this agreement to stand, and that a concession which has remained undisturbed for seventeen years shall not be annulled and the school battle fought over again It would be well then that all parties should recognize the desirability of not taking away concessions which the Roman Catholics fought so tenaciously for, and that all should endeavor to have the School Law carried out in such a manner as to remove all bitter feeling and animosities.

Mr. Pitts,—Are not the conventual buildings in Bathurst attended by pupils living outside the District?

Mr. Sivewright,—I do not think there is one pupil in attendance living outside the District, and I should certainly say if there are any that there would not be more than five or six.

Mr. Pitts,—Will not the Grammar School building contain all the pupils in the District?

Mr. Sivewright,—It will not. I speak emphatically on that point.

Dr. Stockton,—What was the attendance at the public schools in the town in 1890 when the Sisters commenced to teach under the Act.

Mr. Sivewright,—There were 168 enrolled pupils in the Grammar School building, which was supplemented by an enrolled attendance of 102 in the schools conducted by the Sisters.

Dr. Alward,—How many rooms are in the Grammar School building?

Mr. Sivewright,—There are four, three of which are occupied. The attendance since the establishment of the private school will lessen appreciably the attendance of the different departments of the Grammar School, but I state unhesitatingly that the four school rooms in the Grammar School building will not contain the school children going in the District of the Town of Bathurst.

Mr. Stockton—Inspector Merserau, in 1891, reported that there were six teachers instructing 164 pupils, two of whom were unnecessary, and that some of the pupils had probably come in from adjoining districts.

Hon. Mr. Blair—The report clearly shows that five teachers had 164 pupils. The grammar school teacher had his pupils besides.

Mr. Pitts—It is certainly the case at Bathurst Village that many outside pupils are taken in.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—It is the case at many places throughout the province.

Hon. Mr. Blair—This discussion, now going on, has not much to do with the resolution before the committee.

Mr. Pitts asked for a ruling that the resolution was out of order.

The chairman ruled that the resolution was in order.

Mr. Pitts appealed from the ruling to the speaker. The speaker confirmed the ruling.

MR. STOCKTON PRESENTS A PETITION FOR SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Dr. Stockton read a petition which he had received from Bathurst asking that either a committee of the house be appointed to inquire into matters there or that legislation be passed granting the Bathurst minority separate schools.

MR. PHINNEY GROWS RABID

Mr. Phinney moved an amendment to the effect that the board of education might have settled the Bathurst school difficulty, and that further enquiry should be made in reference thereto by the Board. Following up this amendment, he made a very ill-natured speech, in which he falsely stated that Mr. Blair had referred to certain gentlemen as liars, and he then attacked Mr. Labillois in unparliamentary language and said, among other things, "his reputation stinks in the nostrils of the people of this country."

Hon. Mr. Blair called upon the clerk to take these words down and, the Speaker being called, he expressed regret over the occasion.

MR. PHINNEY ENDEAVORS TO DODGE, BUT IS FORCED TO RETREAT.

Mr. Phinney, after some discussion, endeavored to evade responsibility for his words, by denying that he had uttered them, but on Mr. Blair moving for a decision of the house on the words Mr. Phinney had used that gentleman retracted them.

Mr. Killam resumed the chair and the discussion was continued and lasted fully an hour longer.

Mr. Powell objected to the amendment that it introduced party politics.

Mr. Hill agreed with the facts of the amendment, but did not like the wording of it.

Mr. Howe made a bombastic speech and demanded "nothing less than free non-sectarian schools."

Mr. Gogain could not support the amendment.

Mr. Mott eulogized the course of the Attorney General on the matter and defended his colleague Mr. LaBillois from the attacks and insinuations directed agrinst him and said he had a good reputation in his county, which is a Protestant one, and which returns him, a Catholic, by haudsome majorities.

Mr. Phinney's amendment was lost on the following division:

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

Nays—Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson, White, Tweedie, Labillois, Connell, Gogain, Lewis, Russell, Theriault, Blanchard, Sivewright, Mott, Smith (Westmoreland), Flewelling, Scovil, O'Brien (Northumberland), Baird, Dibblee, Dunn, McLeod, Wells, Ferris, O'Brien (Charlotte), Hill—26.

Mr. Powell then moved an amendment to the effect that a supreme court judge make the enquiry and report the evidence to the board of education, and that the board immediately thereupon cause the evidence to be published.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he had no objection to the provision for the evidence being published immediately being added to the original resolution. The evidence would be published in any case. He could not agree to confine the reference to a supreme court judge, as it might be difficult to secure his consent.

Mr. Powell's amendment was lost as follows:

Yeas—Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Shaw, Smith (St. John), Alward, Lewis, Howe, Pinder, Pitts, Allen, Perley,—12.

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

The original resolution was put to the house at 4 15 Friday morning and carried by the above vote reversed, 25 to 12.

A LIEN BILL.

Mr. Stockton's bill to provide a lien for mechanics and others was discussed on Thursday before the Bathurst school matter came up and the first section was adopted, by the following vote:—

Yeas—Tweedie, Connell, Stockton, Phinney, Shaw, Smith, (Westmorland), Gogain, Howe, Pinder, Pitts, Allen, Russell, Theriault, Blanchard, Sivewright, Smith (St. John), Perley, Scovil, O'Brien (Northumberland), Wells, Baird, Dibblee, O'Brien (Charlotte), Powell—24.

Nays—Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson, White, Labillois, Lewis, Killam, Mott, Flewelling, Dunn, McLeod, Ferris—12.

Progress was then reported and further consideration of the bill made the order of the day for Monday.

THE GAME LAWS.

On Saturday, Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed a bill to consolidate the several acts relating to the protection of certain birds and animals.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell read a memorial that he had received from a number of Charlotte county residents, asking that hunting of deer with dogs be allowed for one month.

Several members discussed the question of hunting with dogs, as it tended to drive the deer out of the province and back into Maine and because of insufficient staff for protection. He would consent to making the season uniform with that of Maine.

Mr. Phinney thought the provision that any person could kill dogs found hunting or supposed to have been hunting deer, was an extraordinary one.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell suggested that a fortnight or a month be allowed for hunting with dogs.

Mr. Shaw was against hunting with dogs, but he thought if people were allowed to shoot any dog found chasing deer, a law should be passed for the protection of dogs.

Hon Mr. Emmerson thought too much money could not be spent for the preservation of game.

Mr. Pinder suggested that the season be shortened, say to two months, hunting with dogs to be confined to one month.

Mr. Powell said his information was that dog hunting was detrimental to the preservation of deer.

Mr. Perley said that the deer in his county had destroyed a thousand bushels of turnips.

Mr. Scovil said farmers in his locality had to chase deer with dogs, as they destroyed grain and vegetables.

The original section was carried on division.

Mr. Perley, on section 5 being reached, demanded a close season for musk rats from June 10th to March 10th.

Mr. Powell and Mr. Emmerson opposed the idea of giving protection to muskrats, as they did much damage to the dykes and aboiteaus of Albert and Westmorland.

The section passed without amendment.—Recess.

After supper the bill was further considered. Section 6 was amended so as to extend the close season for woodcock and snipe until september 20th.

Mr. Tweedie spoke strongly for the necessity of having the game of the province properly protected and moved that the blank in section 29 be filled with $2,000 for the enforcement of this act.

Mr. Phinney protested against an increase in the amount from $400 to $2,000 a year for the protection of game.

Mr. Tweedie said it did not necessarily follow that all of the $2,000 would be spent in any one year. It was desirable that a sum sufficiently large for the protection of the game should be granted. Heretofore the game law had been almost a dead letter and if it was not intended to have the law enforced, better repeal it altogether.

Mr. Phinney moved as an amendment that the amount be $1,000.

Mr. Mitchell said the state of Maine spent from $8 000 to $10,000 a year on the protection of its game, and the claim was made that the expenditure gave a return of over one million dollars. New Brunswick afforded a fine field for the sportsman and with anything like proper protection good results should follow.

Mr. Russell said it was useless to put on the statute book a law like this unless the intention be to carry it out.

Mr. Blair hoped Mr. Phinney would withdraw his amendment. This was no party question, and it did not follow because the amount of $2,000 was agreed upon that the amount would be spent in any one year.

Mr. Tweedie said that in order to supplement what the attorney general said, he might call attention to the fact that under the mining law the government on the recommendation of the surveyor-general, were authorized to spend an amount not exceeding $2,500 a year. Although that act was passed in 1888, not one-half of the $2,500 had been spent altogether since then. Therefore it did not follow that because $2,000 was named in this act that that sum would be spent in any one year.

Mr. Shaw thought that $1,000 only should be named.

Mr. Pitts did not feel like cramping the department in their needs, but thought $1,000 quite sufficient.

Mr. Flewelling asked if a revenue to the province was expected from this source, the same as under the Fisheries act.

Mr. Tweedie said he had no doubt there would be a revenue, not to the province, however, but to the people who would benefit by the large expenditures made by sportsmen coming into the province.

Mr. White argued in favor of the amount being $2 000. When it was known that the government had power to expend that sum in the protection of game the fact would have a deterring effect upon those inclined to violate the law.

Mr. Emmerson spoke at length in favor of making the sum $2,000.

The motion to fill the blank with $2,000 was carried, the vote being:

Yeas—Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson, White, Tweedie, Labillois, Gogaine, Lewis, Russell, Sivewright, Mott, Smith (Westmoreland), Flewelling, O'Brien (Northumberland), Scovil, Baird, Wells, Ferris, O'Brien (Charlotte), Hill—20.

Nays—Phinney, Powell, Shaw, Howe, Pinder, Pitts, Perley—7.

Coming back to section one it was amended to read that: "No person shall hunt, take, kill, wound or destroy within this province any moose, caribou or deer between the 15th day of January and the 30th September," etc. Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Mr. Tweedie committed a bill further amending the Fisheries Act, Mr. Killam in the chair.—Agreed to.

Mr. Mott committed a bill authorizing the town council of Campbellton to issue debentures for fire purposes, Mr. Baird in the chair.—Agreed to with amendments.—Adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Miramichi and the North Shore etc.,

CROWDED OUT:—We are again obliged to hold over considerable local matter, to make room for legislative report.

ST. JOHN:—Mayor Peters of St. John was re elected on Tuesday by a large majority.

A BIG CEDAR:—In a shingle mill at Gray' Harbor, Wash., recently, the entire workmen were kept running all day on a single cedar stick, which made 188,500 shingles.

OBITUARY:—Mr. Andrew Hayes, a well known stevedore of Chatham, who died at the Hotel Dieu on Tuesday, was followed to the grave yesterday by a large number of his friends and acquaintances.

POLICE:—We understand that Mr. Richard Rawlings is to be engaged as chief of police of Chatham. He has had a large experience in police duties in St. John and Moncton. It is said that the services of Mr. John Blake were also available, but Messrs. Murray and McCulley of the committee were opposed to appointing him.

MUCH IMPROVED:—Roger Flanagan, Esq., has improved his store on St. John street very much. By the removal of a rear partition he has added about fourteen feet to its length, put in new shelving, re-painted it and now, when illuminated with the electric lights, which he has also introduced it presents a handsome appearance.

ST. MICHAEL'S C. T. A. SOCIETY entertainment on Thursday evening last in Masonic Hall, Chatham, for the benefit of the Hotel Dieu, was well patronised and the performance of the different participants in the play, farce, and other pieces on the programme highly appreciated. It is very creditable indeed to the society that its young men are able to give such excellent entertainments.

W. A. Robertson, of Lynn Mass, has written to say that a bottle of Hawker's Tolu cured him of a severe cold, and that he gave it to a number of friends with a like good effect.

CLAMS:—Those who are partial to clams for soups, chowders, lunches, etc. will find a first-class article in the Lepreaux sealed clams now kept for sale at the stores of W. T. Harris, T. Flanagan and T. H. Fountain. They are put up in pound tins and are not the watery short-grained things usually sold, but a genuine, large, well prepared and finely flavored clam, in quantity that fills the tin and has only the juice of the clams contained in it, which makes fine flavoring for soups, chowder, etc. There is nothing better for suppers and readily made dishes. Try them.

PERSONAL:—Hon Senator Snowball returned from Ottawa on Friday morning last.

Hon. L. J. Tweedie made a flying visit to Chatham last week.

Maitland Young, Esq., Auditor of the Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co., ltd., was in town last week, accompanied by his son.

Mr. Harry Shirreff is visiting his parents, but his many friends about town have, as yet, seen little of him, as he is not fully recovered from a recent attack of la grippe.

Rev. Fathers Devlin and O'Brien, who have been preaching at Mission Services in the Roman Catholic Churches of Chatham, Newcastle and Nelson are now similarly engaged at Bathurst.

In absence of Mr. Smith from Chatham during the coming week the ADVANCE will be edited by Mr. J. J. Pierce, who is, we believe, the oldest active journalist in the province, although he is a comparitively young man.

Mr. Thos. Blair's duties as agent, *pro tem*, at the Bank of Nova Scotia here, end this evening, when Mr. R. H. Anderson will assume charge as agent. Mr. Blair will still remain in charge of the Newcastle agency for a time. We are sorry to lose Mr. Blair but not sorry to welcome Mr. Anderson.

J. D. Creaghan Esq., has gone on his usual spring visit to the markets of New York, Boston and Montreal, where he is to make purchases supplementary to his extensive British and foreign importations for his Newcastle and Chatham stores.

When we were Boys.

When we were boys in the country mother used to give us water sweetened with molasses to ease our cough. In these fortunate days the kids smack their lips over Hawker's Tolu and cough for more.

The Locomotive Brotherhood's Social.

We were obliged last week to defer notice of the social dance given by The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on Easter Monday Evening. It was, however, a very successful event, a large number were present, including guests from Campbellton Bathurst and Moncton and quite a number went from Chatham. It would be hard to describe all the elegant costumes worn by the ladies, so we let these attractions pass A most enjoyable evening was spent by all present, dancing being kept up until 5 o'clock. The music, which was all that could be desired, was supplied by the McEachran Orchestra, of Chatham, and each guest was presented with a pretty souvenir programme of dances. A nice supper was served at midnight. This was gotten up by Mr. John Kenney of Chatham, in his usual excellent style. The guests were well pleased and hoped the Engineers would have another social at some early date. The piano used was a Newcombe kindly loaned to the Engineers by Mr. Alex. Robinson of Chatham. It was a fine instrument. The Committee are indebted to Mr. John Robinson, Mr. John Ferguson and Mr. J. D. Creaghan of Newcastle for kind favors granted, as well as to a number of other friends. The committee having charge of the affair were Messrs. W. F. Smallmood, W.J. Coffey, E. Kane, David Cool and W. C. Hunter, the latter doing the work of secretary in a very efficient manner.

Easter Meeting.

The regular Easter meetings of St. Paul's church, Chatham, was held at the parish church on Easter Monday. After the business meeting of the outgoing vestry the regular meeting of the congregation took place, and the following were elected for the ensuing year:—

Wardens: Geo. Burchill, F. E. Winslow.

Vestrymen: Hon. Judge Wilkinson, Chas. Sargent, F. E. Danville, T. DesBrisay, D. T. Johnstone, M. S. Hocken, Sam'l Habberley, Dr. J. B. Benson, J. P. Burchill, G. P. Searle, J. R. Goggin, D. G. Smith.

At the meeting of the new vestry, the following were elected:—

Treasurer: T. DesBrisay,

Clerk: D. G. Smith,

Auditors: D. T. Johnstone, M. S. Hocken.

Hon. Judge Wilkinson and Geo. Burchill, Esq., were appointed delegates to the diocesan synod and Chas. Sargent, Esq., and Hon. John P. Burchill substitutes. The same gentlemen were appointed to represent the local committee at the meetings of the Diocesan church society.

[We observe that the Sun and Telegraph published a list of the newly-elected vestry of St. Paul's, from which the name of one of the oldest members was omitted. We presume it was not done intentionally, but whoever sent the list to those papers did not obtain it from the clerk, who alone had the record.]

Northumberland County Court.

The County Court opened at the Court House, Newcastle, on Tuesday, 4th inst., His Honor, Judge Wilkinson presiding.

The docket of causes was a very small one, there being only one civil case entered for trial, that of Albert Collins, vs. Robert W. Flett; this was an action for work and labor and materials provided. The defendent pleaded the general issue and put in an offset.

Collins worked in the woods for Flett and was to receive a certain sum per month for his own labor and the work of his horse. The offset consisted of charges for the board of Collins and his horse on days when they were prevented by unfavorable weather from working, time taken by Collins in making a whiffle-tree, etc. A. A. Davidson Esq., for Plff, R. A. Lawlor Esq., for Deft. Verdict for plaintiff.

George W. Reid vs. John McLean. This was an application by Plaintiff's Counsel, Mr. E.P. Williston, to strike out defendent's notices or pleas, on the ground that they were bad and insufficient in law. Mr. Lawlor on behalf of defendent contra The Judge in delivering his judgment said that he was of opinion that the notices were not necessary as the evidence under such notices could be given under the general issue, but he would not decide the point absolutely but reserve judgment.

Bathurst Notes.

[The following was amongst matter crowded out last week.]

BATHURST, April 4th, 1893.

Branch No. 195 C. M. B. A. was organized at Petit Rocher by District Deputy James J. Power on Saturday, March 25th. The following are the officers:—Spiritual adviser, Rev. John Carter; president, Dr. J. A. Lungis; 1st vice do., Napoleon H. Roy; 2nd vice do., William Devereaux; Recording Secretary. Michael Levasseur, asst. do., Jos. F. Comeau; Financial Secretary, Joseph C. T. Arseneau; Treasurer, Jerduce H. Comeau; Marshall, Charles H. Roy; Guard, Peter P. Doucet; Trustees, Edward P. Doucet, James P. Doucet, Jos. F. Comeau, Wm. Devereaux, John C. Roy. About 25 members of the Bathurst Branch together with representatives of Caraquet and Amherst were present. Mr. George W. Cooke of Amherst, assisted the district Deputy in the organization.

The members of Bathurst Curling Club gave a very successful concert last evening. The programme was as follows:—

Adrese..... John E. Baldwin.
Chorus,..... "In the Morning" .....Company.
Solo,..... Soldier's Dream, .. W J. Draper.
Quartette.. Come Where the Lilies Bloom, Bathurst Male Quartette.
Violin and Piano ..... McDonald and Keary.
Club Swinging, ...F. Napier.
Solo..... O'Grady's Goat, W. F. Pepper.
Quartette, Midnight Fire Alarm, Bathurst Male Quartette.
Violin and Piano ..... McDonald and Keary.
Quartette, Come Where my Love Lies Dreaming —
Piano Solo, ... Keary.
Boxing Exhibition F. Napier and Joshua Gammon.
Farce.... "The Rival Darkies"
Quartete Good Night Bathurst Male Quartette

The affair was most successful financially and otherwise, and all connected with it have reason to congratulate themselves on this result. The different parts were all so well taken that it is not necessary to particularize. The carlers beg to thank Mr. McDonald, Agent of Messrs. Milier Bros., Charlottetown, piano and organ dealers, for the assistance given by him. His violin solos and other musical specialties were much admired.

The Fisk Jubilee Singers will occupy the Masonic Hall here on 24th inst. As the reputation of the company is so high and as Bathurst people do not often have the opportunity to hear such artists, there is no doubt the hall will be packed.

The town is quiet and the school question a very very "old chestnut."

James Blair's Case.

NAPANEE, April 10th. A highly interesting case has happened in this town, which is creating a good deal of excitement. Mr. James Blair, a well-known merchant tailor here, has for fourteen years been a sufferer from that terrible complaint, known as Bright's disease of the kidneys. He suffered so terribly that one hour's work at the cutting table would completely exhaust him, and he had to almost give up work altogether. He tried almost every known remedy for his complaint, but without any good results. Medical men and patent medicines failed him, and he was gradually getting worse every day. Finally he read a dispatch in one of the local papers, stating that a man named Murray, living in Gravenhurst, had been cured of Kidney trouble by using Dodd's Kidney Pills. As a last resort Mr. Blair began taking these pills, and three boxes made a new man of him, and seven boxes completely cured him. Mr. Blair is back at work again, and says that he feels twenty yerrs younger, and that these pills completely cured him. His recovery has created quite a sensation.

Mr. Philip Cox's Lecture on the Smelt.

Of the lectures of the Natural History Society's course none has been more instructive, or more replete with valuable and interesting information than that of last evening by Mr. Cox. Both as a sketch of the natural history of the fish and as a statement of the value of the smelt as an article of commerce it commended itself to the attention and interest of the audience.

The smelt is a member of the great salmon tribe, noted for their slender muscular bodies and powerful fins; all are characterized by the "adipose fin," a small process on the back, toward the tail, they also have a small pointed head and eyes placed high on the head for looking upward. All have the float-bladder to enable them to rise and sink rapidly in the water, and a peculiarity in the organization of the stomach which enables them to assimilate food rapidly, and recuperate after the exhaustive process of spawning.

The lecturer described very graphically the history of the individual smelt from the time he leaves the egg through the perils of the condition of fry until he obtains his full growth, how he is subject to the attacks of the black bass and the cod; how the young, when large enough, go into the sea to prey on the spawn of the herring; how in their turn they are attacked by the mackerel in the Gulf and subsequently by the tom-cod in the esturies: how their habit of frequenting the estuary and bay of the miramichi in winter is taken advantage of for the prosecution of one of the most valuable fisheries of New Brunswick.

This fishery nets to the men engaged in catching the smelt $75,000 per season, and this for the fish caught and thrown out upon the ice, without reckoning the labor employed in selecting and packing the fish, cutting and making boxes and transporting them to the confines of the province for transportation to the United States markets. Since confederation this fishery (which had grown up entirely since then), considering the fish worth 6c. a pound at the United States border, had netted the people of New Brunswick twice the cost of the Intercolonial Railways in New Brunswick. It had been a great boon to the eastern part of the province.

Mr Cox called attention to the improident way in which the fishery was carried on. The goverment regulation mesh of the smelt bagnet had been 1½ inches; and even at this fully one third of the fish were thrown away as unmarketable, consequently millions of small fish that would be marketable in another year were destroyed. Yet, strange to say, through pressure brought to bear upon the goverment, the size of the mesh had been reduced to 1¼ inches.

The lecture was illustrated by serviceable drawings on the blackboard, showing the characteristics of the fish and the method of fishing through the ice in winter time on Miramichi Bay.—St. John Globe March 29

Fortify Against Cholera

Now that we are threatened with cholera in Canada, every person should for the sake of their city or country, as well as themselves, take every precaution against this terrible disease. It is a well-known fact that when the blood is in a healthy state, and the impurities filtered there from by the kidneys, the organs nature has provided for the purpose, that their is little fear of this or any other scourge that may come. The spring is the time when all should attend to this important duty, and all are reminded that there is nothing known to medical science that will do the work so effectually as Dodd's Kidney Pills. Every person, sick or well, should take some of these pills in the spring, and thus fortify themselves against disease.

Young Men's Christian Association of Chatham.

Meetings held every week in their rooms up-stairs, Barry's Building, as follows:—

Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, for Prayer and Praise.

Monday evening at 8 o'clock, for Bible Study.

Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, for Training class.

All young men are most cordially invited to all of these meetings.

The Moon's Influence

Upon the weather is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts corns from the tender, aching spot. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the most painful corns in three days This great remedy makes no sore spots, doesn't go fooling around a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon by substitutes and imitations. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

MARRIED.

At the manse Blackville, on the 11th inst., by the Rev T. G. Johnstone, Mr John Astle, of Derby, to Miss Lavinia, daughter of Mr. Charles Walls, of Blackville.

New Advertisements.

TO LET.

Upper end of double house on King street at present occupied by Donald McDonald. Possession given 1st June apply to J. B. SNOWBALL.

IMPROVED PREMISES

Just arrived and on Sale at

Roger Flanagan's

Garden, and Field Seeds,
Choice Timothy Seed, and Wheat,
Wall Papers, Window Shades,
Dry Goods,
Ready Made, Clothing,
Gents' Furnishings
Hats, Caps
Boots, Shoes &c. &c.
Also a choice lot of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

R. FLANAGAN,

ST. JOHN STREET & WATER STREET

SHERIFF'S SALE

To be sold at public auction on Saturday the 15th day of July, next, in front of the post office, in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock p. m

All the right, title, and interest of Francis Cassidy in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town and parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, being part of the Peter Brown lot, which piece is bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at the north side of the Queen's highway or Water street at a distance of nine feet westerly from the southwest corner of the Dunn house so called, owned by Daniel Elkin; thence westerly along the north side of the said highway fifty feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Dunn or Elkin house aforesaid thirty feet, thence to run easterly on a direct line to the outer corner of the block at the north west corner of the Dunn line fifty feet north from the north side of the said highway, thence southerly along the west line of the Dunn or Elkin house fifty feet to the place of beginning, being the same land conveyed to the said Francis Cassidy by deed bearing date the ninth day of June, A. D., 1864, and registered on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1864.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the supreme court at the suit of Daniel & Boyd, limited, against the said Francis Cassidy.

JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Newcastle, this 31st March, A. D., 1893.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Partridge Island Wharf," will be received until Tuesday, the 11th day of April next, inclusively, for the construction of a Landing Wharf and Approach, for Quarantine Purposes, at Partridge Island, St. John Harbor, N. B., according to plans and specification to be seen at the office of W. J. McDerdock, Superintendent of Dredging, St John, N. B, 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 5 *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. ROY, *Secretary.*

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 21st of March, 1893.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS,

BY ONE MAN

Send for free illustrated catalogue, showing testimonials from thousands who have saved from 5 to 9 cords daily. It saws down trees, folds like a pocket knife, weighs only 4½ lbs., easily carried on shoulder. One man can say more timber with it than two men with a cross-cut saw. 57,000 in use. We also make larger-sized machine to carry 7 foot saw. No duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. First order secured the agency. FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO. 341 to 349 So. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

EASTER OPENING

—AND—

GRAND MILLINERY DISPLAY.

I beg to inform my customers and the ladies in general that I am prepared to show the largest assortment of selected and choice millinery to be found on the North Shore During the opening days —EASTER SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY —I would be pleased to have as many as possible visit my show room whether prepared or not to place their spring order, that they may see my display of Paris and New York novelties.

I have just returned from New York and Boston where I attended the Millinary openings, saw and studied the leading fashions of the world. My patrons can therefore enjoy the benifit of my experience and rely on getting the latest and most approved styles.

All mail orders carefully and promptly attended to.

JOSIE NOONAN.

Chatham, March 29, 1893.

SMELT SHOOKS

—For sale by—

GEO. BURCHILL & SON.

Nelson, 25th Nov.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

To be sold at Public Auction on Thursday, the 15th day of June next, in front of the Post Office in Chatham, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and five o'clock, p. m.:—

All the right, title and interest of John Robertson in and to all that certain lot or tract of land situate, lying and being on the north side of the Tabusintac River, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, and abutted and bounded as follows, viz:—Westerly by lands formerly owned by Ralph Fayle, deceased, and lately conveyed to William Murray of Tabusintac, easterly by lands owned and occupied by John Murray, southerly by the Tabusintac River and northerly by Crown Lands, known and distinguished as Lot No. 48 granted to Duncan Robertson, deceased, and containing—with an island in the said river opposite the said lot included in the said grant—210 acres more or less, and being the lands and premises on