

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND ENLARGED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE MANNER. It is a first-class hotel, and is situated in the heart of the city. The building is of the latest construction, and is well adapted for the reception of guests. The rooms are large, bright, and comfortable. The food is of the highest quality, and the service is of the best. The hotel is well situated for business and pleasure. It is a most desirable place to stay.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS
PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They induce and restore to health feeble constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incident to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT
Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is also a most valuable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, and all other Disorders of the Joints. It has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all other Disorders of the Throat and Lungs. It is also a most valuable remedy for all other Disorders of the Throat and Lungs.

Manufactured only at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 175, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON.

SCHOOLS DEBATE.

Dr. Alward continued—The attorney general had said that the Bathurst grievance was merely one of taxation. He would move in amendment to the amendment that the following words be added to the resolution: "And that the committee be authorized and empowered to examine witnesses under oath, to call for papers and reports, and to report the evidence to this house."

Hon. Mr. Blair said that the hon. member had accused him of stating that the petitioners were political assassins. He had made no such statement.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said the opposition had not approached this question in a non-political spirit, despite their assurance to the contrary. The opposition were trying to side-track the question. They wanted to pigeon-hole it and remove it out of sight. They had even approached hon. members on this side of the house in order to have the matter side-tracked and hidden from the people of this country. The hon. member (Alward) had referred to the necessity of a court to try out this question. He (Emmerson) took a broader view of the matter; it was the people who were to try, this matter and judge upon the facts presented as to the course of the board's education. The opposition had made a startling change of base. In the county of Queens these representations were not made as matters of enquiry, but were asserted to be absolutely true, and the government had been characterized as "minions of Rome," who had established secret regulations in the interests of the church. It was useless, for the hon. member (Alward) to deny that he had taken a part in that "holier war" he had called a halt in Wickham and started for St. John with his coat tails flapping. Representing as he (Emmerson) did an extreme Protestant constituency he would not support the government for an hour if he believed that they were pursuing a course of undue favour towards the Roman Catholic people. He challenged the opposition to point to a solitary item of evidence to establish that charge. This matter had been thoroughly fought in the general election and also in the county of Queens and the people had ratified the course of the government. The weapon they had raised against the government would prove to be a boomerang.

On Wednesday on the order of the day being reached, Hon. Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Robinson, moved the following resolution:

To strike out all after the word "resolved" and insert the following: "That the petition number 29 of Henry Chestnut, William Lemont, J. A. Vanwart, and 113 other ratepayers of the county of York, praying that such orders and regulations be carried to a committee of the house for the purpose of the free school law; that all regulations contrary thereto may be rescinded and that the administration of the law may place all on a footing of equality, together with returns laid before the house in answer to a resolution of Mr. Sievwright, No. 28, moved on Saturday, 29th inst., calling for all copies of orders in council, regulations of the board of education, instructions of the chief superintendent with reference to the Bathurst school; that it be an instruction to the committee to consider the allegations and prayers of the said petition, and all papers, evidence and matters included in, and referred to, in the said return, and that such committee have power to report their opinions and recommendations to the premises."

Mr. Stockton said that this was one of the most important questions that had ever before the house. He felt that a crisis had been reached in the administration of the school law in this province. He was not prepared to say that the Sisters of Charity were not qualified to teach in the public schools, but he thought the system should be as uniform as possible, and if Sisters of Charity did not have to come to Fredericton to pass their examinations in the same privilege as the others, he would not find fault with these examinations and never had done so, but suppose when an examination was being held at Bathurst, two or three young ladies had wished to be examined in the same way as the sisters were being examined, would the right have been granted?

Hon. Mr. Blair—Certainly it would.

Mr. Stockton said he had done all he possibly could during the past two years to remove the difficulty existing at Bathurst and bring about harmony. The legislature could not give its time and attention to a wretched object. He asked why the public school building at Bathurst was not occupied.

Mr. Sievwright said that it was fully occupied at the present time, with the exception of one room, which was too small.

Mr. Stockton said the attorney-general was attempting to laugh the question down. He might stifle the question here, but it would not be stifled in the country.

Mr. Sievwright—Who is at fault?

Mr. Stockton—The fault is with the trustees.

Mr. Sievwright—You are right.

Hon. Mr. Blair followed to Dr. Stockton, and Mr. Alward replied and moved the resolution.

Moved as an amendment to the amendment to add at the end thereof the following, viz: "And that the committee be authorized and empowered to examine witnesses under oath, to call for papers and reports, and to report the evidence to this house."

The debate was continued after recess by Messrs. Emmerson, Howe, Flewelling, Lablouis, Powell, Mitchell, Kilian, Goggin, Pitts, Sievwright, O'Brien (Charlotte), Shaw, Hill and Mott.

Mr. Sievwright—Who is at fault? He pointed out that in Campbellton, the population of which was one-third Roman Catholic, the six teachers employed were Protestants, yet the Catholics found no fault.

Mr. Powell said he regarded the agreement of 1875 as unassailable and inviolable. It might not have been a logical departure but it was a statesmanlike one. These regulations should not be interfered with. It was true that the opposition had made this a party question. Each individual on that side of the house was free to exercise his judgment. He took very little stock in Mr. Thompson's statements, but thought they should, nevertheless, be inquired into.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said with regard to the question of the regulations passed by the board of education there was no need of oral testimony to be taken. As to the alleged mal-administration at Bathurst the house could secure no more evidence if they desired, in a month than had been secured by the committee at Bathurst, and that evidence was before the house. The board of education had been accused of being derelict in its duty as to the troubles in Bathurst town and village, but he (Powell) would not follow him henceforth. In his country (Kent) the utmost harmony had always existed between the different classes. He would vote squarely against the resolution.

Mr. Sievwright read a letter from Mr. Thompson stating that he (Thompson) had

not said that the children were compelled to kneel.

Mr. O'Brien (of Charlotte) said he thought a reference to a committee of the whole house was the best plan that had yet been suggested.

Hon. Mr. Blair said their seemed to be some misunderstanding on the part of the hon. member. A reference to his speech of Monday last would show that he had stated that if after the house had fully discussed the returns on evidence before it should suspend any further light which was required upon any branch of the subject the government could appoint a committee to proceed to Bathurst and procure further information.

Mr. Mott said he was not only politically interested in this question but had a personal interest in it. He wanted to be placed in such a position that whatever action he might take to his constituents he should be able to appear to endorse the action of the committee in those deliberations he had no part. He thought that Mr. Pitts' course could not be endorsed by any reasonable man. He was not a true exponent of the principles of the Orange order. No one could truthfully assert that Mr. Thompson, Mr. Pitts, and their co-workers had exhausted all means of constitutional redress before they started this deplorable agitation.

The attorney general was thoroughly justified in stating that he could put no reliance upon the word of Rev. Mr. Thompson. He (Mott) had had personal associations with that gentleman and he knew that he was not only an unreliable but an unreasonable man. The opposition were making painful efforts to escape from the corner in which they had been placed by the hon. member for York.

Political Assassins.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie rose to a question of privilege. The St. John Sun had represented him this morning as having called the petitioners in the school matter "political assassins." He wished most emphatically to state that he had made no such reference, but had applied the term to those who had disseminated the circulars in York and Queens. Hon. members had to take the responsibility for their utterances and should not be misrepresented. If reporters were allowed a seat on the floor of the house they should not be allowed to misreport their members.

Monday.

Mr. Killam introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a stipendiary and police magistrate with civil jurisdiction in the city of Westmorland.

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

Hon. Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to continue and amend the act incorporating the St. Stephen and Milltown railway company.

Mr. Smith (St. John) re-committed a bill to amend the act incorporating the Farmers' and Dairyman's Association of New Brunswick, in favor of the bill to incorporate the said association.

Mr. Baird presented a largely signed petition in favor of temperance instruction in the public schools.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill relating to the valuation of the property of the inhabitants of the town of Milltown for the purpose of assessment.

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PROROGUED.

Domestic Parliament, Closes its Session.

On Saturday last, the Dominion parliament prorogued. The governor, general Lord Stanley, addressed the members, as follows:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:—
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

In relieving you from attendance in parliament this year, I congratulate you upon the energy and promptitude with which you have disposed of the duties of the session just ended and upon the useful legislation which has resulted therefrom.

The assembly at Paris of the Belting arbitration tribunal gives reason to think that the differences which have existed between the government of the United States and the government of the Dominion have been satisfactorily adjusted, while the nomination of the prime minister of Canada as one of the arbitrators offers its guarantee that the interests of our seafarers will be properly and thoroughly safeguarded.

The treaty of commerce which was negotiated with France on behalf of Canada has been laid before you, together with the correspondence which passed during the negotiations, but owing to the late period of the session at which the treaty was received and the pendency of communications as to its bearing in respect of the most favorable introduction of the treaty and the interpretation of certain clauses, my government has thought it advisable to postpone for the present its ratification by parliament.

I thank you for the ample provision you have made to protect the country from the possible introduction of cholera, and I trust that the precautions taken will result in guarding against any danger from that source.

The liberal provisions made for the representation of Canada at the Paris conference to make a worthy exhibit of her resources and progress among the nations of the world.

The various acts which you have placed on the statute book will contribute to the maintenance of public security and the continued progress of the country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the requirement of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:—
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

I feel with deep regret that the period of my official connection with the Dominion is drawing near to a close and in all probability I am taking leave of you for the last time. Let this should be the case I desire to express myself in the present occasion to express my abiding interest in all that concerns the welfare of Canada and my sincere affection to her people who have never failed to testify their loyalty to the person and the throne of our sovereign and show kindness and consideration to her representatives. It will be my earnest desire to be of service to the Dominion, and I shall continue to cherish feelings of the warmest solicitude for the welfare and prosperity of those amongst whom I have been placed during the past five years that the blessing of Almighty God may at all times attend you.

The session has been famous rather for what has not been done, than for any useful legislation enacted. It was believed that there would be considerable changes made in the tariff but Foster has asked for another year of high taxes, two hundred per cent. Sir John Thompson has been present about half the time; since his departure it has been nothing but quarrels between Mr. Foster and his cabinet. The tariff has been raised by Mr. Foster, to ratify the French treaty, has put Sir Charles Tupper in a dilemma, and either he or Foster will have to take a back seat.

THE ROBERTS SEWING MACHINE ORGAN

UNEQUALLED

It is characteristic of the house to have only the very best, and to never deal in what is known in the trade as Cheap Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Furniture, etc. It is characteristic of the house never to ask fancy prices, (as some dealers do and come down if they have to.) Every instrument and Sewing Machine is marked in Plain Figures, at actual selling prices, which are always the lowest consistent with quality and a fair living profit. By these and other strict Commercial Methods, I have built up one of the largest, if not the Largest retail Piano, Organ and Sewing Machine trade in the city of Fredericton. I have now on hand an Immense Stock of Heintzman and Uxbridge Pianos, Doherty, Uxbridge and Godech Organs, four dozen Piano and Organ Stools, New Home Favorite, New Williams and Williams Sewing Machines, finished in Antique and Walnut, Parlor Suites and Bedroom Sets, Chairs, Lounges, Bed-springs, Mattresses, etc., all of which I will sell at the Lowest Possible Prices. Don't fail to call or write for Prices.

New Home Office, Phoenix Square, Opp City Hall Fredericton, N. B.

CHARACTERISTIC.

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New Home Office, Phoenix Square, Opp City Hall Fredericton, N. B.

WILLIAM WILSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
SOLICITOR and CONVEYANCER
Offices: Carleton St., East Side.
Directly opp. Dr. Outhill's office.
Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.
WILLIAM WILSON.

H. B. RAINSFORD,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Clerk of the Peace and District Registrar,
Real Estate Agent, Loans Negotiator,
Office: Lower East of County Court House.
Adjutant in the office of the judge of deeds.
Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

GEO. A. HUGHES,
Attorney and Solicitor,
NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE: WHELFIELD BUILDING, Fredericton, N. B.
Opp. Post Office.
Cross St.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,
MASON,
Plasterer, and Bricklayer,
SHORE ST., NEAR GAS WORKS,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Joining a specialty.
Workmanship first-class.
Prices satisfactory.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
ATLANTIC DIVISION.
ALL THE SHORT LINE
RAIL LINE
MONTRÉAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS
In Effect Oct. 3rd 1892.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.
EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.15 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanovers, Burgo, Fortville, Boston, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Beauséjour, Woodville, and points North.

10.30 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and Woodville.

2.45 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, etc.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6.25, 8.00 a.m., 4.40 p.m.
Fredericton Junction, 7.15 a.m., 11.15, 6.15 p.m.
Madam Junction, 10.30, a.m., 2.0 p.m.
Vanovers, 10.10 a.m., 2.15 p.m.
St. Stephen, 7.45, 10.00 a.m.
St. Andrews, 7.10 a.m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.15 a.m., 1.15, 7.10 p.m.

LEAVE GIBSON.
4.40 P. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.
4.40 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

D. MCNICOLL, C. C. McPHERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent
MONTRÉAL, ST. JOHN, N. B.

HEART FAILURE, FAINTNESS, ACUTE DYSPNOEA,

with
Complete Nervous Prostration,
Cured by Using
HAWKER'S NERVE & STOMACH TONIC,
A LADY'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Wm. Thompson of Maguash, N. B., writes: "For 3 years past my wife has suffered with Acute Dyspepsia accompanied with complete nervous prostration and a weakening sensation about the heart which frequently produced a attack of faintness. She became weak and nervous, lost all energy, and had a constant feeling of dread. She suffered with intense pain in the stomach after eating, the food was not digested, and she was unable to eat for some time, but obtained relief. I cannot speak too highly of the wonderful medicines which have restored my wife to health and strength and saved much suffering and expense."

Rev. Henry M. Spinks, Rector of Maguash, N. B., writes: "I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Thompson's case, and am greatly pleased that the medicine which I recommended to her produced such remarkable results."

Sold by all druggists and general dealers.
T. O'NEILL & CO., 115 St. John St., N. B.

ALLAN LINE,
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Liverpool, Londonderry, Halifax and Portland service.
From Liverpool, Steamers, From Halifax, 9 March, "PARISHIAN" 13 April, 14 April, "NORFOLK" 22 April, 29 April, "NORFOLK" 29 April, 6 May, "NORFOLK" 6 May, 13 May, "NORFOLK" 13 May, 20 May, "NORFOLK" 20 May, 27 May, "NORFOLK" 27 May, 3 April, "NORFOLK" 3 April, 10 April, "NORFOLK" 10 April, 17 April, "NORFOLK" 17 April, 24 April, "NORFOLK" 24 April, 31 April, "NORFOLK" 31 April, 8 May, "NORFOLK" 8 May, 15 May, "NORFOLK" 15 May, 22 May, "NORFOLK" 22 May, 29 May, "NORFOLK" 29 May, 5 June, "NORFOLK" 5 June, 12 June, "NORFOLK" 12 June, 19 June, "NORFOLK" 19 June, 26 June, "NORFOLK" 26 June, 3 July, "NORFOLK" 3 July, 10 July, "NORFOLK" 10 July, 17 July, "NORFOLK" 17 July, 24 July, "NORFOLK" 24 July, 31 July, "NORFOLK" 31 July, 7 August, "NORFOLK" 7 August, 14 August, "NORFOLK" 14 August, 21 August, "NORFOLK" 21 August, 28 August, "NORFOLK" 28 August, 4 September, "NORFOLK" 4 September, 11 September, "NORFOLK" 11 September, 18 September, "NORFOLK" 18 September, 25 September, "NORFOLK" 25 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