A SHORT STORY. COTTOLENE is the best Shortening for all cooking purposes STORY COTTOLENE is the only healthful shortening made. Physicians endorse the An OLD STORY.

that uncomfortable feeling of "too much richness" ANEWSTORY. from food cooked in lard COTTOLENE IS delicate, delicious,

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UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

To Continue Until January 1, 1895. Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its with the carrying on of any important in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

has already attracted no little attention towards himself because of his utter reck-lessness of statement, and it will be in-

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES. Attested as follows:

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 commany to use this certificate, with factorial and the supervise attached, in its disconnected with the serior to his duties in connection.

Attention to his duties in connection

It Eurly Mid Habell

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. Jno. H. Connor, Pres. State Nat? Bank. A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat? Bk. Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING. WILL TAKE PLACE
At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, May 9, 1893. Capital Prize, \$75,000.

100,000 Numbers In the Wheel.

10,000 c.000 20,000 absence and until he had got the mat-18,000 ter in shape to be submitted to it for \$10,000 clark, Wallace and Curran within the 

PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets at \$5; Two-Fifths \$2: One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50c Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions 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 set the country thinking.

Address PAUL CONRAD.
New Orleans, La., Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the nding files of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any mantity, by Express, FREE OF COST ATTEMTION.—The present charter of The Louisians State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force UNTIL 1895. sembly debate on the School petition, In buying a Louisians 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 tis endorsed with the signatures of Generals G.T. Braukroard, J. A. Early, and W. L. Carrill, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

Sembly debate on the School petition, more shall in any one year or season kill may be a considered to the count of its merits, but because the four on the cause a lot of people have undertaken to make political, sectarian and personal transfer of the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

TO Ignatius Redmond, of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Eunswick, farmer, and Cecily Redmond, wife, and to all others whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage exist. of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of a Power bearing date the Twenty Second day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty Five and made between the said Ignatis Redmond, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, farmer, of the one part and Harrier Jane Irvine of the same place, widow, of the second part: which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the Third day of October, A D. 1885, in Volume 64 of the County Records pages 38 and 39, and is numbered 34 in said volume. There will in pursuance of the said Records pages 38 and 39, and is numbered 34 in said volume. There will in pursuance of the said Records pages 38 and 39, and is numbered 34 in said volume. There will in pursuance of the said Records pages 38 and 39, and is numbered 34 in said volume. There will in pursuance of the said Records pages 38 and 39, and is numbered 34 in said volume. Orangemen be referred to a committee, privileges and hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profite hereof &c. of the said ignatius Redmond and Cecily his wife, of in, to or upon the said lands and premises and every part hereof.

Dated the Thirteenth day of December, A. D farcical proposition.

Miramichi Advance.

and he would not trust his colleagues

attention to his duties in connection

with the arbitration he will not lose

we are being negligently governed at

in that matter a few weeks since, bu

Thank Providence!

tion of some kind.

one of the judges is to go to Bathurst and make an exhaustive enquiry into the alleged grievances, will be approved by all who wish to be correctly informed. The Parliamentary Session.

The Parliamentary Session

The prorogation of parliament on the list inst. ended a session in which very little important legislation was passed, or anything else done commensurate with what it cost the country. The estimates were brought down with commendable promptness and in the lowned and the proposation of parliament on the lesting to the rules enforced upon of sirry sirry and the proposation of parliament on the list inst. ended a session in which very little important legislation was passed, or anything else done commensurate with what it cost the country. The estimates were brought down with commendable promptness and in the lowned and the proposation of parliament on the last with the people to understand the real merits of the question, and they will then be in a position to know how to apportion the blame for a most unpeasant—and we believe wholly unevitable with what it cost the country. The estimates were brought down with commendable promptness and in the lowness as passed, one commendation and the proposation of parliament on the last with the people to understand the real merits of the question, and they will did cake, wild goose, brant or ester wild found the country, especially if it was the members of religious orders of that church to qualify for teachers, without any further evidence. He believed the members of religious orders of that church to qualify for teachers, without any further evidence. He believed the members of religious orders of that church to qualify for teachers, without the members of religious orders of that the rules enforced upon or swivel, any wild duck, wild goose, brant or ester wild found the country, especially if it was believed that the government as to no action the country. He was somewhat the proposal of the government as to no action the country. The substitute of the proposal mmendable promptness and in the tlemen who have been so conspicuous memorable promptness and in the tlemen who have been so conspicuous The killing of robins, swallows, sparrows name would be adduced to show that any who asked that it be referred to a specific promptness. scussions on the several items the in the press and so industrious in prodiscussions on the several items the respective parties spent a good deal of time in mutual recrimination. Those who are in office and want to continue in that position had many difficulties to contend against, because they seem disposed to cling as long as possible to the high protective tariff policy, which, the high protective tariff policy, which, the high protective tariff policy, which, the close observer of events in the press and so industrious in promoting the agitation in other respects, and the shooting, wounding, killing or destroying sea gulls wounding, killing or destroying sea gulls wounding, killing or destroying sea gulls and other small birds of song which frequent the fields and gardens, and the shooting, wounding, killing or destroying sea gulls within the parish of Grand Manan, or the the fired common non-sectarian principles of the school law. He made that states the forced the house into taking this course. What would be the good of any gentleman proposing anything unless he had consulted the fields and gardens, and the shooting, wounding, killing or destroying sea gulls and make good their charges before the investigating judge, than they were when the committee of the Board of the proposition had many of the birds regulations had been passed by the board of education which were in conflict with the free common non-sectarian principles of the school law. He made that states for the school law. He made that states the fields and gardens, and the shooting, wounding, killing or destroying sea gulls and make good their charges before the investigating judge, than they were seem the former goverement, which but no contains the fields and gardens, and the shooting, wounding, killing or destroying sea gulls and make good their charges before the fields and gardens, and the shooting, the fields and gardens, and the shooting, wounding, killing or destroying sea gulls and make good their charges before the investigating judge, than they were of taking all because proposing anything unless he had c the close observer of events in plaints and went to Bathurst to make set for the taking of any such birds may detect the press and no protest or objection had to the close observer of events in Canada, is known to be fast losing favor with the people. Those who firends, Messrs. Pitts and Stockton, the people of the press and no protest or objection had been made to them, either in the house or any of the provisions of this section shall be fineds, Messrs. Pitts and Stockton, the people of the press and no protest or objection had been made to them, either in the house or in the country. The committee was the same as regulation 30 of '87 was the same as regulation 31 of 1892.

MR. STOCKTON IS MYSTIFIT ave not shown themselves able to matter settled; they seem to think it 12. Any bird or animal mentioned in this He would only refer to proposition No. 2 He would ask the hon. gentleman, rmulate a reform tariff policy that is is excellent material for use in their act may at any time be killed for preserva. and the reply made to it. workable, and upon which they can party campaigns. Rev. Mr. Thompagree. They appear to have partially. son is, we understand, very much disat least, abandoned unrestricted re- satisfied over his visits to Queens aprocity, and say they are in favor of County and other parts of the province, reduction of the tariff. That is a whither he went to carry out his proommendable policy, as far as it goes, claimed intention of driving Mr. Blair out it is also the declared policy of the from political life. He, too, therefore, government. As both parties fail to has an interest in not having the quesparticularly define what they mean, tion properly understood, for, in that their positions on the question are event, his further pursuit of revenge equally unsatisfactory to the people. would be futile. He and his friends It is probable that greater attention however, must make up their minds would have been given to tariff reform to come forward with witnesses this year had it not been for the fact and either establish the correctness of that Sir John Thompson accepted the their charges against the government position of a representative of Great and Board of Education, or be exposed Britain in the Bering Sea arbitration in a vindictive attempt to unnecessarily now going on in Paris. He could not awaken religious prejudices, organise and coatrel the appointing of the time promote sectarian strife in the province when the arbitration was to be held, and at the same time, become the most

secure the voting of moneys for the with which he is connected will realise public services. Mr. Tupper, the the fact that he is securing an unsavory Minister of Fisheries, is one of the notoriety which is quite out of keeping gentlemen officially connected with the with what is desirable in a christian min-Mr. Sivewright's speech on the Bathour legislative report, ought to be read by

Hard Work.

anything to which he might be other-The St. John Sun's correspondent at wise entitled as a Canadian minister, Fredericton, writes:while he will receive the emoluments "A more faithful and continuous week's ervice has not been witnessed for many attached to his Bering Sea work and years than that performed by the me what he doubtless considers of great importance also—an imperial decora-While it is right that our interests n Bering Sea should not be neglected, the do-nothing character of the parliaments of the promoters and disconten:
who appeared before them. On an avermentary session just ended cannot but ess our people with the fact tha age the members have worked fourteen ours a day for the week.

A Good Head.

Ottawa. The French treaty—a matter of paramount importance, especially to In one of the smoking rooms last night as, in the maritime provinces—has member read from a local paper the exbeen handled in a manner that is not pression: "Mr. Blair has lost his head." creditable to either the government or Mr. Shaw of St. John, who was present. umediately interjected: "There are its High Commissioner. We dealt good many men who would like to fin with Sir Charles Tupper's blundering ." There is no more popular member in the house, nor has any constituency believe that even that might have been more worthy representative than the remedied by Sir John Thompson in ventleman who made the above remark He does not talk very much, but what ever he has to say in the house or outside commands both attention and respect. Correspondence of St. John "Sun.

approval. Factionists like Messrs. Hon. Mr. Tweedle's time has bee government, and hobbyists and vicpretty well occupied during the presen session of the legislature with bills and tims of disappointment like Messrs. resolutions on subjects under the contro of his department. The streams bill is an on the floors of the house, together important one, and the arrangements for with blue-ruin Cartwright, Sunday leasing the lumber lands on the expiry o School Charlton and other peculiarists, the present lesses in August next, recould not be controlled by Mr. Foster. quired no little attention. He has who is only an amateur leader, after smended the Fisheries Act and also all, so it is not to be wondered at that consolidated the game laws into one bill which makes the following provisions :the session was unfruitful of good or No person shall hunt, take, kill, wound mportant work, and its end an early or destroy within the province, any moos ne. All the same, however, its comcaribou or deer between the 15th January parative do-nothingism cannot fail to and the 30 September in each year, under a -penalty not exceeding \$200 and not less than \$50 for each and every offence, and in default of payment on conviction, the defendant shall be imprisoned in the common Our readers, in common with the jail for a period not exceeding 14 days nor rest of mankind who have been within less than five days.

No person shall during the time hereby the area over which the Bathurst allowed for killing, hunting or taking moose. School question has intruded itself, caribou or deer in any one year or season will be grateful for, at least, a tem- kill or take more than two moose, three porary lull on the subject. The AD- caribou or three deer, and no number of per-VANCE publishes a good deal of the As- sons forming a hunting party of three o sembly debate on the School petition, more shall in any one it is necessary that what our legislators killed.

say in reference to it and the developments before the House of Assembly, any cow moose within this province under hereafter hunt, take, kill wound or destro should be as widely known as possible, penalty not exceeding \$200 nor less than \$100 in order that the people may judge for for each and every offence. themselves as to how far the govern- No person shall hereafter at any time of ment is to blame for the troubles that season within this province hunt, chase pursue, wound, take, kill or destroy any It is very significant, after all the under a penalty of \$50 for each and every talk there has been, all the inflamma-tory circulars issued by such persons with dogs is also prohibited.

No person shall take, kill, wound, trap o destroy any mink, otter, fisher, beaver the press and charges against the govsable between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September following in any year under a penalty not exceeding \$20, and not less than \$5 for each and every offence.

No person shall hunt, take, shoot, kill or destroy any partridge between the 1st day of December in the year following, nor any woodcock or snipe between the 1st day of December in any year, and the 20th day of December in any year, and the contact the same was in the same was in the year of December in the said arrangement and the same was in the same was in the same was in the year following in any year, and the 20th day of December in the year following in any year and the 20 ernment by Rev. Mr. Thompson, and lst day of September following in any year all the whisperings in St. John under under a penalty not exceeding \$20, and not the auspices of Mr. Stockton, that less than \$5 for each and every offence. neither Mr. Pitts, Mr. Stockton nor No person shall hunt, take, shoot, kill or any other member of the legislature December in any year, and the 20th day of was able to formulate a charge against September in the year following, nor an the government in connection with the | woodcock or snipe between the 1st day of great "Bathurst School outrage" and December in any year and the 20th day of have it tried out before either a com. September in the following year, under a mittee of the whole house, or a special penalty in either case of a sum not exceeding \$10 nor less than \$4 for each and every committee. Mr. Pitts merely asked bird so killed in contravention of this

that the petitions circulated by the section. No person shall between the 15th day of while even they did not contain a May and the let day of September in any single charge against the governstroy any wild black duck, wood-duck or ment or set forth any alleged teal, nor destroy the nests or eggs thereof infraction of the law, save in such nor remove the same under a penalty not general terms as to make a reference exceeding \$10 nor less than \$4 for each and of them as asked for by Mr. Pitts a every offence.

It shall be unlawful for any person to buy

tion as specimens of natural history or for scientific investigation, a special license having been first obtained for that purpose from the surveyor-general, who is hereby authorized to grant such license.

Section 16 provides that no person shall unt, take, kill, wound or destroy any of the animals or birds above mentioned on the

stated that in some of the public schools the Protestant children had been obliged quired." stated that in some of the public schools to kneel and cross themselves according to the rites of the Roman Catholic church. blatant and conspicuous workers in a discredited political party. Mr. Thompson has already attracted no little attention practically, only sufficiently long to teresting to note whether the church his quoting his own language. He had merely sought to do the rev. gentlemen or contract between the government and urst school troubles, which appears in our legislative report, ought to be read by children. He thought if there had been the present, no complaint had been made made. all who take an interest in that vexed

testants, would condemn such an act of in- operation of that arrangement, was it not tolerance and bigotry. Those who made now too late in any point of view to ask such charges should formulate their com- that this question should be reopened, plaints before the board of education. and that the struggle of those days should It was unreasonable to expect the board be revived? When the present governyears than that performed by the members for the week just closed. During the six days the house has been in actual session sixty-six hours. Besides this and immense amount of work has been done by the committees, which have sat from two to three hours every morning examining bills and listening to the arguments of the promoters and discontents.

The description of the promoters and discontents to the grammar school in that connexion, but to the grammar to the gramma Rev. Mr. Thompson had also complained would be justified in putting on record a of Mr. McManus when he said that the or him for stating that the grammar school regulation which would not in terms dis- grievances complained of, would have been school in that connexion, but to the '92, though not in the identical language. superior school at the village, though the That requiation (No. 31) read as follows:

That requiation (No. 31) read as follows:

Thompson's mode of action. The report in

school of Bathurs. Village at the time the 189. non. member made his interruption.

The space at our disposal last week published in 1887, under the same head-

orrespondence, etc., in re Bathurst

umber 26 in re public schools. that he should leave the chair.

porters had treated the petitioners with subject, was as follows :-

which it would now be unjust and inexpedient to open up or resciud, we heartly approve of the early action of the present in so enlarging the scope of the same that the government in so enlarging the scope of the said arrangement as to adopt a regulation of that the government had not honestly administered the school law of this province, Mr. Blair denied that charge entirely. He asked the opposition to state wherein the law had not been carried out, in conformity not only with the spirit but with the letter of it. The leader of the opposition had vaguely intimated the other evening, that the government ought to have done something which they did not do; but he

said at the state of a pull to not and inexpedient to open up or resciud, we heartly approve of the early action of the present in so enlarging the scope of the make these gentlemen declace their opin ions, or else quietly retire from the assembly. The real grievance was the inequalities that existed in connection with the administration of the law. There was in that the connection with the pedient to open up or resciud, we heartly approve of the early action of the present in so enlarging the scope of the administration of the law. There was in that the connection with the pedient to open up or resciud, we heartly approve of the early action of the present in so enlarging the scope of the administration of the law. There was in that the critical from a training strong that existed in connection with the administration of the law. There was in that the critical from a training strong that existed in connection with the administration of the law. There was in that the critical from a training strong that existed in connection with the administration of the law. There was in that the critical from a training strong that existed in connection with the administration of the law. There was in that the critical from a training strong that existed in connection with the administration of the law. There was in that the original and in experiment in so enlarging

one of the judges is to go to Bathurst | thereof at any time or season when the hunt- leges had been granted to the Roman | this matter fully investigated, but was ask in their own school?" calling free schools

PROPOSITION OF 1875.

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

Renly—"Any person, who has indeprene

chool room."

Reply—"Any person who has undergone Reply—"Any person who has undergone the government well knew that there was training at a recognized training or normal school, in another country, or who holds a diploma from a chartered college or university, is eligible for examination for license under regulation 30 of the regulations of the board of education. The certificate of the board of education. The certificate of the board of education. The certificate of the point I refer to.

Mr. Stockton said that complaints hat been made formerly that examinations could be a provide teaching orders is recognized as rendering the holder eligible for such persons the point I refer to.

Mr. Stockton said that complaints hat been made formerly that examinations could be held outside of Fredericton except for the religious orders. The provincial secretary is the older eligible for such persons the religious orders. The provincial secretary is the older eligible for such persons the point I refer to.

Mr. Stockton said that complaints hat been made formerly that examinations could be held outside of Fredericton except for the religious orders. The provincial secretary is the provincial secretary is the provincial secretary in the school debate the help. In the school debate the hen. member for it would not be necessary for such persons. York (Pitts) had said that he had seen it to attend the New Brunswick training school.

THEY CAME IN UNDER THE LAW. On the strength of this order the He (Sivewright) had then said that he had Roman Catholics of the province who had a letter from Rev. A. F. Thompson denyremained out of the public school system,
be examined at that station that year. H ing the fact and had read wherein Mr. and maintained their own separate Thompson had said that he had made no schools, immediately withdrew all further lation passed in 1892 was far in advance of reference to the use of the cross, crucifix opposition and came in under the law, the regulation as it existed prior to that or catechism in that connexion. In the and had so continued down to the present Sun of to-day Mr. Thompson had denied time. Whatever opinion any member MR. STOCKTON APPROVES OF THE REGULAthe accuracy of that statement. He (Sive- might entertain as to the expediency of wright did not see how Mr. Thompson having entered into that arrangement, could justly complain of him because of no one could now dispute but that it was A MATTER OF FAIR COMPACT

justice. Mr. Sivewright here read tele- the Roman Catholic - representatives, grams from the teacher of the Green Poin: when, by that arrangement, all trouble school and others denying that any such and agitation ceased; and when we any such infraction of the law the in- to the knowledge of the legislature, or to telligent and reasonable Roman Catholics | the knowledge of the board of education, of this province, no less than the Pro- with regard to the adoption or continued

Hon. Mr. Blair-The regulation 30,

The order of the day being reached the extending special favor to any denominaerk resumed the reading of the returns, tion, but because it looked unreasonable to retain the words "in another country" chools.

In the regulation, the intention being that opposed to the concluding section; how do the house at 4.20 p. m. resolved itself any normal or training school no matter the arrangement of 1875 contravene the nonto committee of the whole, Mr. Killiam | whether at home or abroad might be sectarian principle of the law? n the chair. The chairman read petition recognized by the board of education. It Mr. Stockton—That was a compact enter-

Upon the chairman asking what action tremendous agreation which had been and hairmony though a good many people think that to a certain extent it does con he committee proposed taking, no re- got up in various parts of the province, sponse was made and a motion was carried | that this question should now settle down to a mere dispute about the phrase logy that? NO ACTION ATTEMPTED BY THE PROMOTERS of these regulations. It would take more Mr. Stockton-My view is that there may OF THE PETITIONS.

than the ingenuity of the hon. member
Hon. Mr. Blair said he observed with for St. John to establish that the phrasemay be circumstances in which it may, and there may be circumstances in which it may not

incorrect and no evidence worthy of the made by the hon. member for York (Pitts), his own followers, if they were not in full mmediately producing these carefully prepared resolutions. The hon, member ha

> MR. STOCKTON IS MYSTIFIED. under regulation 30 of 1887, persons outside of religious orders could be examined at any place except Fredericton?

said that regulation 30 of '87 was practicall

Hon. Mr. Blair-I was referring to th regulation in regard to applicants. on another branch of the case altogether, Mr. Stockton said he was referring to the two regulations spoken of, and the leader of the government well knew that there was Hon. Mr. Blair-I know there is no differ-

Mr. Stockton said that complaints ha not be held outside of Fredericton except for the religious orders. The provincial secreapplications for examination outside of Fred ericton had been made. Mr. Stockton reaa letter to a Miss Arsenault of Bathurst dated May 19th, from the chief superintend ent, in response to her application that sh could not be examined at Bathurst, as

Hon. Mr. Blair said that Miss Arsenau had made no application or complaint to the

(Stockton) was free to admit that the regu-

board of education. Mr. Stockton, continuing, said that th regulations of 1892 certainly put all on footing of equality, so that in this respect there could be no just cause of complain

Mr. Mitchell-Do you really think it is at rovement? Mr. Stockton-Yes, I think it is an im provement. If you are going to make except

THOMPSON'S UNREASONABLENESS. Passing on, Mr. Stockton said that in the reading of the report of the proceedings a Bathurst, he had been struck by a statemen redressed if Mr. Thompson had been somwhat more reasonable. That was a cleastatement on the part of Mr. McManus tha wise. He had pointed out the mistake to Mr. Stockton as soon as he saw the report but stated that he intended to correct it at the first opportunity.

Mr. Stockton said he could corroborate

"Licensing of teachers—Persons eligible for examination:—That he has obtained for examination at the provincial Normal school or has received a cert fication of qualification from some other recognized normal or training school for teachers after attendance thereat of not less than one school vear."

"Licensing of teachers—Persons eligible dicated that the chairman had not only been of the judge, but examining counsel and jury. It showed an evident intention on the part of the leader of the government not to get at the bottom facts, but rather by cross-examination: The tracking the provincial forms and the provincial forms are certification of the leader of the government not to get at the bottom facts, but rather by cross-examination to elicit statements favorable to his Mr. Stockton as soon as he saw the reported that he intended to correct it at the first opportunity.

Mr. Stockton said he could corroborate the hon. gentleman's remarks as to his statement to him. He thought that he (Stockton) was referring to the Superior school of Bathurs Village at the time the have notified Mr. Thompson and his friends before their actual arrival at Bathurst. Reerring to the resolution, he would suggest

opposed to the continuance of that agitation MR. STOCKTON DRIVEN TO A CORNER.
Hon Mr. Blair—You state that you are

struck him as rather absurd in view of the ed into in good faith for the sake of peace

travene the non-sectarian principle. Hon. Mr. Blair- What is your view upon

great surprise the entire failure of hon. ology of these regulations pointed in any contravene that principle, and therefore I nembers who had been promoting this shape to the adoption or recognition of wish the concluding clauses emitted. M. petition to propose that any action should sectarian schools. The resolution he Stockton was perfectly willing to say that be taken. It could not be said at all | would propose to the house, seconded by | he did not think regulation 31 contravened events that the government or its sup | Hon. Mr. White, on this branch of the | that principle in any way. He supposed that some of his supporters would be disdisrespect. They had felt that the petitioners, if they believed that grievances existed, were quite within their right in Catholic people, in many sections of the beinging them to the attention sof this province continued to maintain separate bringing them to the attention of this house and asking that they be remedied been employed in circulating these these temporals of the state of feeling in the public mind been employed in circulating these temporals of the state of feeling in the public mind been employed in circulating these temporals of this division of only the state of feeling in the public mind there was a feeling in the country that the house was trying to side track this question,

or them who felt himself willing or capable of suzgesting what action should not taken upon their complaints. It was a matter of extreme surprise to him that these gentlemen, who were ready enough in election campaigns to stab the government—which government in the back, should now be DUMB BEFORE THOSE WHOM THEY HAD ACCUSED.

Since the hon. gentlemen opposite had no proposal to make as to what action should be taken upon the petitions, he would propose a motion or two himself. He proposed to ask the house to express it opinion with regard to the regulations. He must be conducted the provincial for the conduct of the government in the administration of the regulations. He must be considered in the conduct of the government in the administration of the regulations. He must be considered in the conduct of the government in the administration of the regulations. He must be considered in the conduct of the government in the administration of the regulations. He must be considered in the administration of the regulations. He must be considered in the conduct of the government in the administration of the regulations. He must be considered in the conduct of the government in the administration of the regulations. He must be considered in the conduct of the government in the administration of the regulations. He must be considered in the conduct of the government in the administration of the conduct of the government in the administration of the regulations. He must be considered in the conduct of the government in the administration of the regulations. He must be considered in the conduct of the government in the administration of the regulations. He must be considered in the conduct of the government in the administration of the conduct of the government in the administration of the conduct of the government in the administration of the conduct of the government in the administration of the conduct of the government in the administration of the conduct of the government in the administration of the conduct of the gov

cease till members of religious orders were prohibited from teaching in the public

earechism is taught in our free puil on of the lea er of the government, it w

ever be settled. A FAIR QUESTION. Hon. Mr. White-Why not make the harge before the board of education and ave it investigated? Mr. Pitts-That would throw the onus penditure on the individual

Hon. Mr. Mitchell - Not at all. Mr. Pitts asked why the trouble of pre erring such a complaint was necessary when hese allegations were publicly made on al

HE IS STILL FOR WAR ! Peace was impossible upon the basis of ne regulations of 1875. The country would ot consent to have the nuns teaching in the public schools without passing examination at the Normal school. No person could be he henefit of the education there give This would either have to be done or else Protestant denominations should have ne same privilege. He was voicing the news of ten thousand petitioners , when he and that this invidious distinction would ot be tolerated. It had been said that the on. They did understand the question and thousands of others were ready to sig he petition if they had the opportunity

t had been made clear that the conc iven in 1875 had not been acted upon ti 1878, and it was untrue to state that no gitation had existed at that period. Mr. Sivewright-Do you say that no part if that agreement was acced upon

A SPECIMEM OF IGNORANCE.

Mr. Pitts-Not according to the evidence e have before us. Hon. Mr. Mitchell-But the broad fact i hat the sisters began teaching in St. Joh 1 1875 and you as a public man must hav known it.

Mr. Pitts-The first examination wa eld in 1878 and the first time it was con seded that the concessions of 1875 were mo han minutes of council and formed part of regulations was in 1884 and for that the esent government is responsible. Rece After recess the debate was continued y Messrs, Pitts, Phinney, Blair and Stock

DR. STOCKTON "RATTLED" Dr. Stockton moved in amendment: That in the opinion of this committee it is desible that the subject matter of the petition be rered to a committee or commission of five indepe erred to a committee or commission of five indeper cent men, with power to exaction witnesses and cata and call for persons and papers and report this house at its next session.

Chairman Killam decided the amendmen

Dr. Stockton appealed to the speake who confirmed Mr. Kıllam's decision. The following amendment was moved b Mr. Powell, seconded by Mr. Phinney: That in the opinion of this committee the arran ment made between the then existing go vernm and certain representative Ronan Cathodics the 6th day of August, 1875, was a compron dopted with the object of securing and preserv public peace and harmony, and it is not deen desirable in the public interest to depart from arrangement then entered into.

Yeas-Messrs. Powell, Stockton, Phi The original motion was then put a carried on the following vote:

The space at our disposal last week id not admit of publishing the report on the Bathurst school resolutions, one of which appeared, but is reproduced this week together with the official report of the discussion preceding, and also following it, when the other resolutions were as made without the slightest desire of the two regulations are practically was made without the slightest desire of the two results and the last clause be dropped from it. As far as his present position was concerned, he should vote in favor of the maintenance of the two regulations are practically some means to investigate the difficulty at the same. The change in phraseology was made without the slightest desire of the same. The change in phraseology was made without the slightest desire of the same. The change in phraseology was made without the slightest desire of the same. The change in phraseology was made without the slightest desire of the same. The change in phraseology was made without the slightest desire of the same. The change in phraseology was made without the slightest desire of the same. The change in phraseology was made without the slightest desire of the same. The change in phraseology was made without the slightest desire of the same to investigate the difficulty at the last clause be dropped from it. As far as his present position was concerned, he should vote in favor of the maintenance of the the last clause be dropped from it. As far as his present position was concerned, he should vote in favor of the maintenance of the compact of 1875. He thought if possible the government should even now take some means to investigate the difficulty at the last clause be dropped from it. As far as his present position was concerned, he should vote in favor of the maintenance of the difficulty at the last clause be dropped from it. As far as his present position was concerned, he should even now take should even now take the last clause be dropped from it. Hon. Mr. Blair moved the following to

Yeas-Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson, White tweede, Labitots, Lewis, Runsell, Therault, Blancharo, Sivewright, Mott, Smith, (Westmortand), Fiewelling, Scovil, O'Brie. (Northumbertand), Barrd, Dibbiee, Robinson, Dunn, McLeod, Wells, Ferris, O'Brien (Charlotte), Hill, Powell, Perley—27. Nays-Stockton, Phinney, Shaw, Smit (St. John), Alward, Howe, Pinder, Pitter

something which they did not do; but he had failed entirely to indicate just what Mr. Stockton said he regretted that the schools. The leader of the government Hon. Mr. Blair said that as he had already

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