General Business.

WORTH A GUINEA
A BOTTLE,
SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND
FOR
COUGH,
COUGHS
& COLDS.
50 - YEARS - IN - USE.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

C. WARMUNDE
IS OFFERING
SPECIAL BARGAINS
—IN—
WTCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY,
Silverware & Novelties,
during the summer. All new goods. Give him a call
We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all.
WARMUNDE, EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER
Fallen Corner, Chatham, N. B.

W. T. HARRIS
has just received a lot of
FANCY TABLE MOLASSES
TRY IT.

STOP IT QUICK!
Why suffer with Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrohea, Cramps and all such
Summer Complaints
When you can stop it quick by using
PENDLETON'S PANACEA?
Halifax N. S. Aug. 1895.
Proprs. of Pendleton's Panacea.
Dear Sirs:—
I wish to give you a few words in praise of your Panacea. I was a victim of Cholera for some two or three weeks, during which time I consulted different doctors, and tried different patents, but seemed to get no relief, until I commenced using Pendleton's Panacea which very shortly cured my complaint. Trusting this will be a service to you.
Yours sincerely
W. E. ROOD.
Ask for Pendleton's. Take no other.
PRICE 25CTS.

MURDOCH'S NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
The Best in 5 frame Brussels Carpet at 85c to $1.75c
The Best Tapestry " 30c to 65c
The Highest Wools " 45c to 1.10c
The Best Made Unions " 30c to 75c
The newest in Dutch Carpet " 30c to 30c
" " " Hemp Carpet " 12c to 25c
Floor Oil Cloth in Handsome Patterns and 4-4 6-4 8-4 and 10-4 at 22c to 45c per sq. yd.
Lace Curtains at 25c to $5.00 per pair.
Fly Fish Net Curtains (the latest) $1.75 to $10.00 per pair.
Fancy Muslin Curtains.
Curtain Lace, 15c per yd. and upwards. Paper Blinds, Curtain Poles, Counterpanes, Table Covers and a complete line of New House Furnishings.
PIERCE BLOCK, CHATHAM, N. B.

GO TO
PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC.
VIA THE
Canada Eastern Railway
and Fredericton.

Leave	Loggieville	6.00 a.m.
"	Chatham	6.12 a.m.
"	Chatham Jc.	6.45 a.m.
"	Doaktown	8.50 a.m.
"	Boiestown	9.35 a.m.
"	Cross Creek	10.47 a.m.
Arrive	Fredericton	12.15 p.m.
Leave	"	4.20 p.m.
Arrive	Bangor	11.10 p.m.
"	Portland	3.50 a.m.
"	Boston	7.25 a.m.

Pullman Sleeper runs through from Fredericton Junction to Boston.

INSURANCE.
The insurance business heretofore carried on by the late Thomas F. Gillespie, deceased is continued by the undersigned who represents the following Companies:—
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL,
ALBION,
IMPERIAL,
LONDON, & LANCASHIRE,
LANCASHIRE,
ÆTNA,
HARTFORD,
NORWICH UNION
ALLIANCE,
PHŒNIX OF LONDON,
MANCHESTER.
FRANCES A. GILLESPIE
Chatham, 29th Nov. 1893.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
All persons having claims against the estate of Elizabeth Walls late of Chatham, Milliner, deceased, are required to file the same duly attested with the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to
JAMES F. CONNORS, Chatham.
Agent for
JAMES D. MURPHY, } Administrators.
MARY CURRAN,
Chatham, 10th August, 1896.

C. S. BREMNER
Agent for P. S. MacNutt & Co.,
Agricultural Machinery and
Implements of all Kinds.
Hardwick Village, Bay du Vin
Call and examine my stock and get prices and terms, which are as good as the best.

INTERCOLONIAL
RAILWAY

On and after Monday the 7th September, 1896, the trains of this railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:
WILL LEAVE CHATHAM JUNCTION.
Through express for St. John, Halifax and Pictou, (Monday excepted) 4.15
Express for Quebec and Montreal, 22.25
Express for Moncton 11.05
Accommodation for Campbellton, 14.35
ALL TRAINS ARE RUN BY EASTERN STANDARD TIME.
D. POTTINGER,
General Manager
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B. 3rd September, 1896.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - OCTOBER 22, 1896.

Fishing Rights.

An important judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, which has been awaited with no little interest in all the provinces of the Dominion, was given on Tuesday of last week. The case before the court may be said to have grown out of the decision of the same court in the New Brunswick case of The Queen *vs.* Robertson, fourteen years ago, when Messrs. Robertson of St. John and Steadman and Phair of Fredericton successfully resisted the claim of the Dominion Government to the right of controlling a certain salmon fishery at Burnt Hill on the Southwest Miramichi, against their right thereto as riparian proprietors. As soon as that decision was given, the provinces of New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec enacted laws and passed regulations to govern the inland fisheries, and in carrying these out there was considerable friction between the Federal and Provincial authorities. It was, therefore, amicably arranged that a case to be agreed upon between the Dominion and provincial authorities, should be referred to the Supreme Court of Canada, with the view of ultimately carrying it to the Law Committee of the Privy Council of England, by the authoritative decision of which the status of fishing rights in both navigable and non-navigable waters of Canada should be determined. A number of specific questions covering all the points at issue were formulated and presented to the Supreme Court of Canada two and a half years ago, and argued two terms since, so that it may be assumed that the judgment now given is one arrived at in the fullest view of all the facts and after ample time has been spent in their consideration.

In the absence of the text of the decision, we cannot speak as to its full import, but it seems clear that the authority for the settlement of disputed fishings is vested in the provincial governments, even on the shores of tidal waters which are not those set apart by law as public harbors. The Dominion Fisheries Act is declared to be ultra vires in all its provisions, excepting those which cover general regulations for the conservation of the fisheries. An Ottawa despatch which purports to give the general scope of the judgment says:—

The judgment is rather involved and not very clear, but on the whole is in favor of the Provinces. To the first question the answer of the majority of the Court is that, in the question as to public harbors, the Court is bound by the judgment of Holmes *vs.* Green, which says that the beds therein belong to the Dominion, that is, that the title to public harbors belongs to the Dominion; but the title in all other waters is in the Province. From the answers it would seem that, with regard to all inland waters (except non-navigable ones in which there may be private ownership), Dominion and Province have to some extent common rights; that in them fishing is a common public right subject to provincial legislation; that the Dominion is confined to powers of general conservancy and regulation of fisheries; that the Dominion has power to enact the imposition of a general license upon all persons fishing, but such license cannot be restricted to any particular locality; that the Dominion power is general and cannot give a license for any particular lake or river or other water; that, in the case of public harbors, the right of controlling fishing belonged to the Dominion; that the Dominion has also control of waters upon Indian reserves, these reserves being distinctly Dominion lands; that the Dominion has no power to grant a local lease in any part of the Dominion; that in tidal (salt) waters neither the Dominion nor any Province has any power to restrict any public rights of fishing save by general legislation. Apparently, the effect of the judgment is that, except in a few particulars, the present Fishery Act of the Dominion is *ultra vires* and must be withdrawn.

The question naturally arises, in view of the foregoing, as to what authority is to settle disputes between rival claimants to fisheries? It is, of course, not to be supposed that, although the Dominion authorities are declared to have no power to designate the right to particular fishing stands in salt waters, other than public harbors, there is not some competent authority in that regard. The inference is that such authority will be that of the provinces. The subject is an interesting and important one, and we shall probably have occasion to discuss it in the near future, when the full judgment of the Supreme Court reaches us.

Very Incorrect.

The Advocate says:—

An important judgment was given last week by the Supreme Court of Canada in regard to the legal right of Dominion or Province of leasing fishing privileges and to the riparian rights of the owners of the lands abutting thereon which will be good news to many of our farmer fishermen. The latter have claimed for years that injustice was done them by the province usurping the right to the fisheries of the streams running through or past their lands, and very many of them, not being able legally to fish in such waters did so illegally, running the risk of detection.

The Advocate is misinformed. The Province has not, on any occasion, made any pretence to control fisheries in water on which the lands of farmer-fishermen or any other private reparian owners fronted. The Government of the Province, has, on the contrary, always contended that the owners of such lands had the exclusive right to the fisheries connected with them. We all know that the Advocate is a bitter opponent of the provincial Government, but nothing can justify so obvious a misrepresentation of the facts. The local Government has never gone beyond the exercise of control over waters running through Crown Lands.

Dismissals.

The Toronto Globe in its issue of Friday returns to the subject of dismissals. It is not unfair to infer from the different remarks which have been made upon the subject in that paper that there is a very strong pressure in Ontario for the removal of some officials, and a correspondingly strong desire to stay the hand of the avenger. The Globe now expresses the belief that

—ministers are strenously opposed to any general introduction of the spoils system, while no doubt they and most Liberals feel that officers guilty of offensive partizanship in the recent contest deserve dismissal. It is to be hoped there will be no over anxiety to find offenders. The government had better err on the side of mercy than practice undue severity. It is in the public interest that within reasonable bounds the office-holder should not be disturbed. Upon the whole, it would be better to trust than to suspect; better to aim at a permanent, effective civil service than a service dependent upon the success or failure of a particular party in the elections.

In Toronto, Mr Mulock, the Postmaster General, removed the stamp vendor in the post office and appointed another in his place. This dismissal has been canvassed very much, and there has been a great deal said about it, which may not have been satisfactory to some of the other ministers. In the talk upon this subject in the House of Commons Mr. Mulock made out a good defence for his action. Nevertheless, it is quite apparant from the different articles which have appeared in the leading organ of the ministry, that it is the intention to deal very leniently with "offensive partizanship." [St. John Globe.

The "Advance's" St. John Letter.

AN OCTOBER GALE—TOPICS TALKED ABOUT—THE MARKETS, ETC.

The gale which for several days had been journeying northward along the Atlantic coast, playing havoc with the shipping, in port and out, reached here on Tuesday evening, by no means weary, and ready to direct itself as opportunity offered, but the shipping in the harbor was well secured and there were few if any vessels in the bay, for the approach of the storm was known in all of the bay ports, and consequently the damage along this coast has been slight. Schooner, Sower, of this port, from New York for Parrsboro, is ashore at Vineyard Haven, lying in a dangerous position, and the steamer, Flushing, from Grand Manan, was caught about midway between the Island and Eastport, on Tuesday afternoon, yet Captain Ingersoll brought her into port, somewhat late, but good for a longer battle with the elements, though slightly crippled. Had the gale struck the city before the fire it might have occasioned considerable damage: As it was it had to content itself by rattling windows and doors, screaming around the corners, demolishing a few fences, prostrating one or two trees in the old burial ground and stripping the foliage from many others and piling it in heaps wherever it found lodgement. The charm of our autumn days was well nigh destroyed by Tuesday night's work. Still, we can look forward to the Indian Summer which will soon be here, when, as a candle shines brighest just before it expires, nature will display to the best advantage her bedraggled finery.

"Thou comest, heralded by the rain,
With banners, by great gales incessant fanned,
Brighter than brightest silks of Samercand
And stately oxen harnessed to thy wain!

Thy shield is the red harvest moon suspended
So long beneath the heaven's o'erhanging caves;
Thy steps are, by the farmer's prayer attended;
Like flames upon an altar shine the sheaves;
And following thee, in thy ovation splendid,
Thine almoner, the wind, scatters the golden leaves".

On a recent visit to the St. John Academy of Arts I found the principal, Mr. F. H. C. Miles, busily engaged on a river view by moonlight, in oil, which promises to be one of his best pictures. His exhibition gallery is full of pictures by several eminent artists, mostly of provincial scenery, and is open to visitors daily from 2 to 5 p. m. Mr. Miles has lately given considerable attention to portraiture in oil, water colors, pastel and black and white, in which he excels. His classes in industrial and model drawing are filling up rapidly.

Some very notable moose horns went through the city on Saturday. The animals were captured by American sportsmen on the Miramichi.

It is estimated that the lumber cut on the upper waters of the St. John this season will be 110,000,000; on the Tobique 30,000,000, and on Aroostook, Maine, waters 40,000,000. To do this the labor of between 4000 and 5000 men will be required. The bulk of the supplies for the Aroostook lumbermen and their teams will come from Aroostook farms, while those consumed in this country will to a large extent come from the United States, Ontario and Quebec. One reason for this is that too many of our farmers are content with what their land produces, and make no attempt by better cultivation to increase the bulk and value of their crops. A Foxcroft, Maine, farmer this year supplied a cannery with 900 bushels of corn grown on four acres. With the same cultivation just as good a crop could be raised in many parts of this province.

The steamers of the Donaldson line, the Warwick, Concordia and Alcides, will resume their fortnightly sailings between Glasgow and this port, Nov. 24th. The Warwick is expected to sail hence Dec. 5th.

Harbor improvement is putting a good deal of money in the pockets of the lessees of some lots of land on the west side of the harbor and the lawyers, but as they are all "public spirited citizens" all the tax payers have to do is to look pleasant when called upon to stand and deliver.

A man and woman were cremated in a burning house near Gagetown last Wednesday morning. Providence? The fire was the result of human negligence, or, if incendiary, the victims were murdered.

An appropriation of $7,600 has been made for repairs on the Negrotown Point breakwater and Fort Dufferin embankment.

The new warehouse of W. H. Thorne & Co., on Water street, will cost in the vicinity of $10,000.

Madame Albani will appear at the Opera house here Nov. 27th. Some critics think she should have retired from the stage years ago.

Damages are asked of the city by David H. Higgins for the death of his child a few weeks ago by falling over an unprotected embankment.

The city has $2,000 to pay to Morris Robinson for damage to his property at Reed's Point and nearly the same amount in costs.

There are in port, uncleared, two ships, three steamers, seven barques, one brigantine and 27 schooners.

The Welcome Soap Co. are among the largest soap manufacturers in America, their works in this city having a capacity of from twelve to twenty tons daily. The Welcome Soap is known all over the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies and Burmuda. The every day display of this soap in the windows of the principal grocers of the city is such that the manufacturers could not see that any object would be gained by showing it at the recent exhibition. This show in the store windows is evidence of the esteem in which it is held by the trade and consumers generally. A new advertising wagon representing a box of Welcome Soap with a bar of "the great cleaner" on top, has recently been put on the road, which is conceded to be the most elegant and original vehicle of its kind in the Maritime Provinces.

The failure of Messrs. Hall & Fairweather—an old and reputable firm, which long led the flour and provision trade of the city—is announced.

EDUCATIONAL MEETING.

The Educational meeting held in Masonic Hall last Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Northumberland County Teachers' Institute was largely attended and Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Yorston, who were in charge of all the arrangements, as president and secretary of the Institute, respectively, are to be congratulated on the success that attended their efforts.

The meeting, was well advertised, and, in spite of the rain, the hall was filled to the doors.

The addresses were stirring and practical, and the music good, and it was universally considered by far the best meeting of the kind ever held in Chatham.

Inspector Mersereau occupied the chair, and on the platform were Dr. Inch, Chief Supt. of Education; Hon. Provincial Secretary Tweedie, Rev. Father Joyner, Rev. Dr. McKay, Rev. J. McCoy, and trustee J. L. Stewart. The Mayor, and also Dr. J. S. Benson, Chairman of the Board of School Trustees, sent letters regretting their inability to attend.

INSPECTOR MERSEREAU.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Mersereau, who in a ten minutes' speech explained its object and emphasised the necessity for more advanced education in the town; and indicated how this need might be supplied.

He said he was glad to see such a large audience on such a disagreeable night. It showed that the people of Chatham were interested in this all-important question—that they were deeply interested—and it gave him every confidence for the future with regard to secondary education in the town. People, everywhere were arousing themselves. Education was attracting a great deal of attention all along the line. All classes of people were waking up to the necessity of scientific education. Even the farmers were moving in this direction.

The North Shore had no reason to feel ashamed of its common schools. They were second to none in the Province. This had been proved over and over again. Those who had attended the afternoon session of the Institute and had seen the very excellent lesson given by Miss McLean to a class of children on "Transformation of Insects," could not but feel that primary education was safe in the hands of such teachers. But no adequate provision was made for secondary education. It was true they had a Grammar School, where one man was supposed to teach the whole circle of the sciences, with no assistance and no apparatus—trying to do the work, which, in centres like St. John and Fredericton, is done by three or four men. How could they expect results where they had not been doing their part.

But now a change had come. Chatham now occupied a peculiar position. The town had lately been incorporated. A new board of Trustees had been appointed, of whom great things were expected. The boys and girls of the town looked to them to make their Grammar School second to none in the province. He would now take his seat and call on Mr. J. L. Stewart, a member of the board of School trustees, to address them.

TRUSTEE STEWART.

Mr. Stewart welcomed the ladies and gentlemen of the Institute, and the Chief Superintendent of Education, and said the Trustees felt the necessity for improving and enlarging the town school system in the direction indicated by the Inspector, and would, of course, consult the ratepayers before materially increasing the expenses. The present Grammar School building was inadequate, and a new one should be built that would afford ample accommodation. The employment of another Grammar School teacher would not involve much expense, as the Government would pay $350 of his salary, and Chatham, which was the cathedral town of the Roman Catholic diocese, the second lumber exporting port, and the most important place on the North Shore, would become the educational centre of the northern counties, attracting to itself the young men and women who were preparing to take a collegiate course. Such an institution would do something to raise the educational status of the place and would benefit it in many ways.

REV. JOSEPH M'COY.

Rev. Joseph McCoy was next called upon to address the meeting. He said:—

It gives me pleasure to be here tonight and witness the scene—this hall filled with the people interested in the cause of education, as well filled as it ever is at a political meeting. It surely augurs well for the educational interests of this town, that such a large, intelligent and enthusiastic audience can be found here as at the present.

I regret that with no proper preparation I should be required to speak to them on such an important occasion. When I received the kind invitation of this Institute to be present and occupy a seat on the platform I was not informed that I would be expected to say anything, but was left to infer that it was purely the honor that I was to enjoy, as the speakers were mentioned, well able to occupy the time with instructive and interesting addresses.

However, as I have been asked to say something, I do so as desirous of adding my humble share to the advancement of this great cause.

The name of the organization under whose auspices we are assembled here this evening furnishes me with the subject.

It is to be taken for granted that the most of those present know the great difference between education and instruction. The former is the leading out of the faculties into full development, while the latter is a building in of knowledge into the mind. Probably both processes go on together. A proper education carries with it instruction, and instruction carried forward on correct principles, has educational value. But it is just in reference to these principles that a word is to be said. It is plain that the teachers trained for their work understand these principles more fully than formerly. This is borne out by what I saw this afternoon. I had been attracted by the announcement of a paper on the "Transformation of Insects." When I arrived I found to my satisfaction not the reading of an essay, but what was much more interesting and in keeping with the spirit of the meeting, the teacher with a class of children, going through the actual class-work on that lesson. The teacher had brought a number of specimens of caterpillars, and butterflies. At the proper time a specimen was given to each member of the class, and after the children were allowed to look at them, they were questioned regarding what they saw. In this way the several points were made, the teacher putting down on the blackboard the results arrived at. In this way the children were led out to observe, compare, note, judge and remember what came before them. They were being educated. They did not find it a dull drudgery, as if they had been spoon-fed according to the old fashion. They became enthusiastic scholars, as was evidenced by the eager way they pressed forward toward the teacher. We need not be afraid that children taught in this way, even about caterpillars, will themselves ever turn out to be mere grubs.

This brings to mind another matter. We hear something now and then of criticism. The curriculum of the schools is too wide, say they. 'What is the use of cramming the children's heads full of smatterings of this and that, which will soon be forgotten, and consequently will be of no service to them in after life? The most important things for the great mass of the children is to be well grounded in the three R's."

This sounds like sense. But is it real wisdom? The fact is that all departments of true science fit into the great web of practical life. And if we leave any strand out, we are sure to find a space, a want where it ought to be. Our critics are apt to say about such a lesson as the one already referred to, "What is the use of teaching those children entomology?" Our answer is that we are trying to lead out our children into the use of all their faculties to fit them to make the best use of their surroundings. It might be an easy matter to raise our children simply feeding their bodies so that they would be strong animals, fit to do a great deal of physical labor under the direction of a skilful leader. But that would not be the best. The old-time tiller of the soil, was wont to look askance at the pale faced scholar with a bundle of papers under his arm, considering him a good-for-nothing. The scholar came to the farmer in a friendly way, and engaged him in friendly chat. The discouraged farmer told him all his trouble about the midge, the weevil, the codling moth, the cut-worm and the other plagues that were destroying his la ors. The scholar made observations on the ground, in his study and gathered all he could of the observations of others. He discovered the most effective way for the farmer to fight his insect foes; and this did very much to help on the hard-wrought discouraged toiler.

Let us lay with liberal hand the foundations of our educational structure broad and deep; and then proceed intelligently to rear it. Let our workmen, the teachers, be themselves devoted experts, men and women well educated, in body and mind, in intellect and heart. Let them be well instructed, thoroughly posted in the subjects they are to teach, so that both analytically and synthetically they may demonstrate them before their scholars. And let us generously sustain such teachers, in this great work. [Applause.

Chairman Mersereau said the Institute was always pleased to welcome a gentleman like the last speaker, although he might criticise them adversely at times. He next called upon

DR. INCH, CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,

who was received with applause. He began by saying that it was enough to make a sick man well to look out upon an audience such as this. He was delighted that in this Town of Chatham there was so much interest taken in educational affairs,—so much respect shown to the Teachers of the County, and so much sympathy with their work, as to bring the people here in such numbers. He was delighted with the preparations that had been made for the meeting, with the music that was so kindly furnished, that they had so many of the clergymen of the Town on the platform and that they had the Provincial Secretary, a member of the Board of Education, with them; and he was especially delighted with the practical addresses that had been delivered, while he looked forward with further interest to hearing the addresses of the other gentlemen who were to speak after he had finished the remarks he had to make to-night. He would try to follow out the same practical methods that had been followed by the previous speakers and the Chairman.

The definition of education—a drawing out—would be kept in mind in reference to perhaps another method of drawing out—that was, a drawing out of their sympathies, their liberality, their energies in every way, for the purpose of building up educational work in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, and the Province of New Brunswick.

The two objects the Board of Education constantly keeps in view, are, first, to extend the benefits of education to other parts of the Province, to the remotest settlements, to the poorest districts in which there are children to be educated and, consequently, make the schools, in all these districts, as well as in the cities, towns and centres, as efficient as possible. These are the objects never lost sight of. We have, said the speaker, our ideals and the rev. gentleman who has just spoken has drawn a very eloquent, beautiful and true picture of what true education consists of. I am sorry that I cannot claim for the schools of New Brunswick that we have reached this ideal, but we are pressing on to it. We have that ideal before us, and are endeavoring, in every way within our reach, to give you more efficient teachers, better schools and better facilities, and we propose that the ideal educational school shall become a reality in every district in the Province.

You know that the support of schools means taxation; you know it means the payment of good salaries, in order to have efficient schools. It means contributions—liberally given if possible, but given for the maintenance of the schools.

The general principle underlying our School Law is the principle which we accept. There are very few spoken objections to it. We accept the principle that the whole population shall contribute to the education of all the children of the country; that the question of parentage, the question whose child is is that is to be educated, does not enter at all into the problem; that the man who has already educated his children shall contribute in proportion to his ability as fully as the man who has a dozen children to educate, and who may be supposed, in his own family, to be receiving special benefit. This is the principle that has been virtually accepted by the people of the Province, and we really, now-a-days, have no objection raised to it; but we are very far from carrying out that principle logically. The expenditure necessary for the support of our schools is, by no means, evenly distributed. The expenditure still is a burden upon the poorer districts of this Province, while the expenditure in the cities and upon the wealthier districts requires no sacrifice and but very little taxation as compared with the poorer districts. I wish to mention a few figures in order to develop this thought—that there is the necessity for a more equitable or more equal distribution of the burdens of education. You have in this county about 118 school departments. You have 138 schools. About 5,500 children go to school in the county. Your population at the last census was about twenty six thousand. Your schools cost in round numbers for their annual maintenance about $37,000. The Government contributes between $11,000 and $12,000; the County Fund some $8,000. There is assessed upon the school districts about $17,500. The valuation for the whole County is a little less than $3,500,000. Suppose you assess the $17,500 equally on the whole County, it will cost somewhere about 50c. on the $100, while there are many districts in this County, which in order to maintain schools a small portion of the year, have to assess themselves over a dollar on the one hundred, notwithstanding the fact that they receive an additional amount from the County Fund. Take the town of Chatham. You have, in this Town, nearly a third of the valuation of the whole County. Something over $1,160,000 is the valuation in your last school returns of the Town of Chatham. You have 19 School Departments. In order to maintain these 19 schools you have as much property as 85 other districts supporting or maintaining 85 teachers. To maintain your 19 schools you have as much property as 85 other districts within the 118 districts in the County. What should follow? That these 19 schools of yours should be maintained in such a way that they would be model schools, that they would have an educational effect not simply in the Town of Chatham, but throughout the County and the Province, that you should have the very best school buildings, the best school apparatus that you could place within the reach of your teachers, and the best school teachers; and thus maintain schools in this town that would be looked up to by all the country. I do not know what the annual expenditure for educational work is in this town, but suppose you take the 50c. on $100. You would have from that source alone $5,000 income; you have 710 polls. Add that to the $5,000. You receive from the County Fund something like $1,300 or $1,400; your teachers draw Provincial grants amounting to $2,000. Add these sums together and you have an annual income for the support of your schools in the Town of Chatham of over $9,000. With your 940 children going to school—say a thousand children—9 thousand dollars. And with your three districts now working together, so that you have a perfect system of grading, what difficulty is there in maintaining, in this town a high school which shall be equal to the high schools of St. John, Fredericton, Moncton or any of the high schools in the Province of New Brunswick?

I commend first of all to you, ladies and gentlemen, this project, which has been suggested by the Chairman of the meeting, that you should aid in building up a large Grammar School in this beautiful town—a school building of which you shall be proud. [Applause.] But if you travelled through the different parts of this County, as Inspector Mersereau has travelled, I am not sure that you would be satisfied to enjoy your good things and see your neighbors in the remoter districts unable to support a school. How is this to be arranged? By more equal distribution of the means of the County, so that these schools will be helped even more than they can be helped with our present system. You might say, "increase the Provincial Grant." A member of the Government being present, I will leave it to him to say whether that is possible, but my own opinion is that if we are able, under existing circumstances, to maintain the present grants and continue to aid the poorer districts, it is probably as much as most governments will be willing to undertake. The only other way would be to increase the County Fund. That suggestion was made, and the Government brought in a bill to increase it from 30c. to 50c. per head. For reasons which seemed to the Government wise that bill was not pressed, and I have not the slightest idea whether it is the intention of the Government to bring in that bill again, but I am taking the opportunity, wherever I go, to point out the necessity of something of that kind. It would amount to very little upon the wealthier districts, and help the poorer ones to maintain their schools. It would also be an inducement to the poorer districts to keep their schools open, because while they would have to contribute to the County Fund, they would receive no aid, if their schools were not kept open. I, therefore, commend to the ratepayers of the town of Chatham and other wealthy localities to consider whether or not, in the interest of humanity, the country and the best interest of education, this step should not receive your hearty approval, and if our legislators should again have the matter before them, they may receive encouragement to pass such a bill. This would be a step in the right direction.

I have spoken in reference to the efficiency of the schools.—What is the use of having schools if they are not accomplishing the work for which they are intended? And how can we have efficient schools, if we have not efficient teachers? If we look over all the teachers in New Brunswick, we feel gratified to see such intelligence and ability as characterise them, but the work of our schools has largely gone into the hands of comparatively youthful and inexperienced girls. I suppose that two thirds of our schools are taught by teachers under 25 years of age. Why is this the case? Simply because we cannot retain men in the service longer than a few years. As a general rule, in the cities and centres of population, you do give salaries that will keep good men and encourage them to make a life-work of the profession of teaching, but these places could be counted on your fingers. We do not hold out inducements to draw people into the profession. There is, perhaps, no other profession in which young men and women from 16 to 20 years of age can obtain as much remuneration for their work, but the doors seem to have been drawn open a little too largely, so that we have too many coming in and no inducement to keep the best of them, and men go out into other professions.

I am very glad that woman take such a position in our educational affairs as she does. The lesson given at the Institute this afternoon shows what our lady teachers can do, and especially with the younger children. When I go into the schools and see our lady teachers interesting the scholars, I rejoice that the ladies have so much to do, but let me say that we cannot afford to have a smaller proportion of male teachers than we have at the present time. We have need of at least, 25 per cent of good, strong, able men in the educational service. We have altogether about 1,700 teachers. Out of the 1,700 teachers suppose we had one hundred at a salary of one thousand? Do you suppose there would be any difficulty in retaining at least 300 men who would be looking forward to getting into these good positions? You know, ladies and gentlemen, that when you withdraw from any man or woman the chance of getting advanced, he sinks lower. We have in our profession, teachers who are stranded. They have got into the profession, and are very little use there. They are taking the place of better men and women. There seems to be no direct help for it, but by crowding them out by good teachers.

You want two good grammar school teachers in the town of Chatham, just as soon as you get your building erected. These teachers would draw $350 each from the Government. In the City of Fredericton they will have three teachers who receive $350 from the Government. In St. John, after they get their new school building erected, I have no doubt they will have three or four. In Moncton, if the County Grammar School is located there, they will have two or three Grammar School teachers, and if you, in the town of Chatham, have two good Grammar School teachers, with the expectation, as the requirements increase, you will get a third, then, in St. John, Fredericton and Moncton and Chatham we will have high schools worthy of the name, and, thus, save you from sending your children to Nova Scotia and other places to be educated.

I wish to say, in conclusion, that I do not think that any one of us fully comprehends all that is implied in this educational work. We spend large amounts on education, and we feel a deep interest in it, but it is utterly impossible that we should really grasp all that is implied in having good schools throughout our country. There is no doubt that the difference in men is in their education. It is not in race, color, or ordinary surroundings; it is simply in the way in which they have been brought up and how they have been trained.

Teachers and all others engaged in educational work must remember that they were not teaching for the time, nor even for their lifetime, but for all the ages of the future. He hoped for broader views, more charitable views, than had obtained. We should unite in extending to our Dominion, and to the world the blessings of education and religion.

REV. DR NEIL M'KAY.

The next speaker called upon was Rev. Dr. Neil McKay who said:

It requires some courage to attempt to say anything after the able and eloquent addresses to which we have just listened. But I must not fail in doing my share in the effort to make this meeting pleasant and, as far as may be, profitable.

One thing is perfectly clear,—in the great work of education we are face to face with progress. The progressive spirit of the age is felt everywhere, and nowhere more perceptibly than in reference to the educational interests of this country. It does not require a very powerful memory to recall a period in our history when educational matters occupied a position widely different from that now presented. Individual men, and limited sections of the community made heroic efforts for the education of the young, and rays of light appeared here and there, but the scattered rural populations and the masses, even in the towns, lay deep in shadow. Apart from the large cities, where good schools were established at an early period, such localities as Memramcook, Sackville, Pictou, Antigonish, Truro, Yarmouth &c., became each a centre of light, while the intervening spaces still slept in gloom. The efforts made, even in these centres were pushed forward largely on denominational lines, and it speedily became clear that such institutions, while admirably fulfilling the designs of their promoters, were not fitted to supply the necessities of the country at large. Of the maritime provinces, Nova Scotia was the first to advance. By a happy concurrence of the leaders of both political parties, a general school law was enacted, establishing free schools and providing for the proper training of teachers. Our own province speedily came into line, and our present school system, substantially as it still continues, was put into operation. It is not, perhaps, a perfect system, but it is one that has done great things for this province, and of which its people may well be proud. It confers benefits immeasurably in excess of the expenditure required in its support, and we ought to carry out its provisions to the best advantage.

We have, on this North Shore, a vigorous and intelligent population. In some respects it is peculiar. The prevailing industry has so far been the lumber trade, and lumbering demands the service of strong-limbed, broad shouldered men. Such men, following such a healthful and invigorating occupation exhibit broad foreheads and massive brains. There are men carrying deals in Chatham who require only suitable educational training to fit them for the office of Provincial Secretary, or any other position to which their country might call them. We ought to take care that the offspring of such men shall not lack the best educational opportunities. The country needs educated men and women more than anything else.

It is satisfactory to know that the recent changes in our town schools have resulted beneficially. We ought not to shrink, on any trivial grounds, from making any further changes that might increase the efficiency of our schools. It requires but a glance to see that our Grammar school is overtaxed. To care for all pupils pursuing studies beyond grade eight we have only one teacher,—the principal. The services of another teacher of equal qualifications are urgently required. As the law, under certain conditions, provides $350 towards the salary of such a teacher, the additional salary could not prove burdensome. Proper buildings are also required. Our present school building is manifestly inadequate and I am glad that, in this great and influential meeting, attention has been called to the fact. I trust our local School Board will not lose sight of the matter. Steps should at once be taken to mature and evoke a proper public sentiment on the subject, and if this is done, there is little doubt that when the Teachers' Institute next meets in Chatham we shall be able to introduce its members to commodious and adequate school buildings provided with a first rate equipment of teachers. We should then be able to get our young people prepared for the University without sending them beyond the influence and oversight of home, as we are now compelled to do. We have reached an important era in the educational history of our rising town; and if we fail to meet it as becomes spirited citizens we shall deserve the disastrous consequences that must follow our failure. Although it is as difficult for me, as for any one else to pay my taxes, I shall gladly bear my share of the additional burden. I cannot, at this late hour, further discuss these suggestions. I shall be glad to lend any influence or ability I may possess to any legitimate effort tending to their realization. [Applause.]

REV. H. T. JOYNER.

Chairman Mersereau said they could always depend upon the assistance of the clergymen in educational work and although they were the hardest worked professional men, excepting school inspectors. [laughter] Yet they were always ready to address educational meetings. He now called upon Rev. Father Joyner.

Rev. Father Joyner said it was quite a surprise to him when it was suggested that he should address the audience at all—especially as it was the first occasion on which he had attended such a meeting. His wish in attending was really to gain knowledge, because, after all, an educational meeting was not merely for the purpose of considering the subject-matter of education, but it was also to learn what was going on.

In the addresses which had been made this evening they had all learned a great deal. The citizens of this incorporated town of Chatham saw clearly, and in a marked degree, what was passing before them. Teachers had received a word of encouragement, and had an ideal given for their attainment. The citizens of Chatham had received encouragement by proposals for the erection of a Grammar School.

It had occurred to him, in following the remarks of the several speakers, that one hindrance to the carrying out of these good works and designs, was the fear of taxation. He supposed there was nobody who really liked to pay taxes, as a matter of choice. We all like to avoid it if we can, but there is necessity for it. One of the great necessities of any town is education, but in order that education may be efficient it is necessary that funds should be well supplied to make it so.

As the Chief Superintendent had well observed, one of the difficulties is to preserve efficiency amongst the teachers. Perhaps it was hardly exact to say efficiency amongst the teachers, but rather to preserve a number of teachers continuing at their work. In order that this should be accomplished it is necessary—absolutely necessary—that a fitting reward should be given for the labour undertaken. There are two sources of revenue to meet this expenditure, but at the same time unless—at times

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