What fills the housewife with delight,
And makes her biscuit crisp and light,
Her bread so tempt the appetite?
COTTOLENE

What is it makes her pastry such
A treat, her husband eats so much,
Though pies he never used to touch?
COTTOLENE

What is it shortens cake so nice,
Better than lard, while less in price,
And does the cooking in a trice?
COTTOLENE

What is it that fries oysters, fish,
Croquettes, or eggs or such like dish,
As nice and quickly as you'd wish?
COTTOLENE

What is it saves the time and care
And patience of our women fair,
And helps them make their cake so rare?
COTTOLENE

Who is it earns the gratitude
Of every lover of pure food
By making "COTTOLENE" so good?

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

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

LSL

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

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

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

Attested as follows:

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

G. T. Beauregard
M. L. Bahlle
Jas. D. Kilbourne
Commissioners.

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

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

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

THE MONTHLY $5 DRAWING,
At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans,
Tuesday, Sept. 12th, 1893.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Numbers In the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$75,000 is	$75,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is	5,000
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are	5,000
5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	5,000
25 PRIZES OF	300 are	7,500
100 PRIZES OF	200 are	20,000
200 PRIZES OF	100 are	20,000
300 PRIZES OF	60 are	18,000
500 PRIZES OF	40 are	20,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$100 are	$10,000
100 do	60 are	6,000
100 do	40 are	4,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of	$20 are	$19,980
999 Prizes of	20 are	19,980
3,434 Prizes,	amounting to	$265,460

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at $5; Two-Fifths $2;
One-Fifth $1; One-Tenth 50c;
One-Twentieth 25c.

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 forwarded to correspondents.
Address PAUL CONRAD,
New Orleans, La.

Give full address and make signature plain.

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

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

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

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

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

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

VOICE PRODUCTION
—AND—
THE ART OF MUSIC

Mrs. Porteous (Scolarship Pupil of the late Madame Sainton Dolby, London, Eng.) will receive a limited number of pupils for instruction in the above. First term commences on 1st September 1892.

TERMS ON APPLICATION

A singing class will be formed the particulars of which will be duly advertised.

Chatham, N. B. August 18th, 1892.

M. S. N. CO'Y.

The M. S. N. Coy. will run excursions for points down river on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays during the months of June and July at 25c. per trip for each excursionist. Children, under ten years, accompanied by their parents or guardians will go free; over 10 and up to 15 years, 15c. each. Tickets good for one day only.

Excursionists will be landed at Bay du Vin or Negnac only. Fares on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from Newcastle, 60c; Chatham, 50c.

DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL
SURGEON DENTISTS.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics.
Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber & Celluloid
Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth.
Also Crown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect.
Office in Chatham, BENSON BLOCK. Telephone No. 55.
In Newcastle, opposite Square, over J. G Kerr's Barber shop. Telephone No. 6

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - AUGUST 24, 1893.

The U. S. Financial Crisis.

The financial crisis in the United States is producing wide-spread distress among the farmers and cotton-growers of the country owing to their being unable to obtain money to pay for the harvesting of the growing crops and sending it to market. In Minnesota and the Dakotas there are upwards of one hundred millions bushels of wheat now being harvested, and the leading bankers of St. Paul and Minneapolis have held a conference to discuss ways and means of meeting the emergency. The decision that they have arrived at has been laid before the farmers and railway companies and it is not unlikely that they will agree to the scheme. So stringent, also is the money market, even in Boston and New York that some of the strongest banks will not pay out cash upon their customers checks, unless they are made available at the clearing-houses.

Big Liberal Meeting.

There was quite an enthusiastic rally of Liberal politicians at Moncton on Monday evening last, at a monster meeting, which was addressed by Premiers Blair and Fielding of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia respectively and Hon. L. H. Davies, M. P. The real and alleged shortcomings and inconsistencies of the Dominion government and Liberal-Conservative party were exhaustively discussed, and predictions of a coming Liberal victory and consequent improved management of Dominion affairs foreshadowed. Such meetings as these must result in some measure of benefit to the people, for they will enable the government to realise where their weaknesses are from their alert opponents' point of view, and make them the more careful in keeping their house in order. In the natural course of events the liberals must have their turn at the helm of state, but it is, by no means, certain that they will do so in the very near future, or until there is less friction within the party than is indicated by the St. John Globe in this province as well as some of its other organs elsewhere. The activity of Hon. Mr. Blair in Dominion politics ought to be of great benefit to the Liberals, although, as his government is made up of members of both the great parties, it is doubtful whether his course will help him to hold his local followers together. So long, however, as the Dominion continues to be a mere dependency, we may expect our most able men to find little enough to occupy their time and talents in attempting to direct both federal and local politics.

Shall we Ever Reach Independence?

VI.

As the Conservative party at the general election of 1878 had ridden into power while bestriding the National Policy steed, its shrewd and able leader, Sir John A. Macdonald, after mature deliberation, decided that there was only one course for his party to pursue if it desired to retain power and that was to introduce and carry through the Dominion parliament a protective tariff. In consequence of this decision, the government introduced a new tariff bill, which, after considerable discussion, was carried in parliament by a large majority in April 1879. According to the bill some raw materials were placed on the free list but nearly all the articles which had hitherto paid 17½ per cent. were made to pay 20, 25, 30 and 35 per cent., while on all articles not enumerated, a duty of 30 per cent. was laid. With this "re-adjustment" of the tariff, the Conservative party announced that the manufacturing, commercial and farming interests of the country were perfectly satisfied and in the course of a very few years the whole country would begin to reap the benefit that would result from this wise and farseeing policy of the government. The manufacturers, they declared, had received ample protection; the West India merchants had received all that they had asked for; the tea merchants could import directly and the farmers would not be compelled to compete with those of the United States because the produce of the latter no longer entered Canada free of duty. In his budget speech, when introducing the new tariff, the Finance Minister, Mr. Tilley, said that the Dominion had hoped in vain for a renewal of the reciprocity treaty. Having waited twelve years, without effect, for such renewal, the government had determined to impose a protective tariff. But as to articles named which are the natural products of the United States, including lumber, if the United States government should take off the duty in part or in whole, the Canadian government would be prepared to meet such a move with like concessions. He also declared that the tariff discriminated against the United States more than against the mother country.

In the British House of Commons, John Bright enquired of the government whether Canada had the right to pass such a tariff without the permission of the Imperial government. In reply Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that the Canadian government had power so to act under the British North America Act of 1867. The London *Times*, in commenting upon the Canadian tariff and this assertion of the colonial secretary, declared that the sooner the Canadians left the British Empire the better. In the dispatch forwarded by the Marquis of Lorne, governor-general of Canada, to the home government, it was stated among other things that "the present "government were returned by a large "majority in September, 1878, the issue "at the general election being a revenue "versus protective tariff. A protective "tariff in order to encourage the industries of the Dominion was advocated "by the leaders of the then opposition, "and the government they have since "formed do not desire to avail themselves "of direct taxation. They also desire to "point to the very hostile action of the "American government in all matters relating to the tariff, and to the fact that "manufacturers in the United States have "established combinations under such perfect organization that should any special "industry arise in Canada the Canadian "market is at once flooded with a corresponding article of American produce "sold below value, the effect of such combination being equal to that which is "produced by a government bounty."

That the government considered protection to be an infallible remedy to remove the evils pointed out by the governor general's despatch, admits of no doubt. But as it has been tried and proved to be a comparative failure, the government will have to adopt some other policy if it wishes to restore the country to commercial vigor and health. The great mass of the people are in favor of this course being taken by the government but they find that there is a strong and powerful combination opposed to any change being made in the tariff policy of the government. This opposition comes from the manufacturers, combines and syndicates, who, during the fourteen years that the N. P. has been in force working incalculable injury to the people, has been the means of bringing to them wealth, political power and influence, owing to their having had a monopoly of the trade and commerce of the country in their hands.

Since the enactment of the Canadian tariff the friends of reciprocity in Canada, as well as the United States, have not been idle. The late President Garfield, while he was a member of Congress, declared himself in favor of commercial union. In 1887, representative Butterworth introduced a bill in the Congress of the United States providing for reciprocity with Canada. In the Canadian parliament in 1888 Sir Richard Cartwright represented the Liberal party in demanding reciprocity with the United States. In 1889 a committee of the United States Senate gave public hearings throughout the country on the question of reciprocity; and in March 1889, the House of Representatives passed a joint resolution to promote commercial union with Canada. Although all these attempts towards securing reciprocity have failed, it will be seen that there is a powerful party in the United States in favor of the movement. The United States, like Canada, is at last beginning to awake to the fact that a high protection tariff which shuts out trade from other countries is a curse instead of a blessing to any land. And the present financial crisis which has caused a wave of business disaster to sweep from one end of the union to the other will, no doubt, increase the number of those in favor of the passing of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada.

There is one thing above all others that Canada requires, and with every passing year its necessity becomes more and more apparent, and that is the commercial independence of the country, including the power to make our own treaties. After mature consideration, the Hon. Edward Blake came to this conclusion, and, while he was still a member of the Dominion parliament, brought in a resolution to permit Canada to enter directly into negotiations with any British possession or foreign state for the purpose of framing commercial arrangements beneficial to Canada. The resolution recited that "in "most of the treaties of commerce entered into by England reference has been "had only to their effect upon the United "Kingdom, and the colonies have been excluded from their operation, a fact "which has been attended with unfortunate results to Canada, especially as "relates to France."

During its discussion in parliament Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Hector Langevin raised the disloyalty cry. In consequence of this, the resolution was defeated by a vote of 101 to 58, although six of the government supporters voted with the minority. It would be a fortunate thing for Canada if Sir Hector Langevin and the loyal contingent who have seats in the Dominion parliament were to emigrate to the land whose interests they consider paramount to all others, and secure seats in its parliament. That would give the people of Canada an opportunity to elect as their representatives men who would consider it to be their duty to legislate for the political and commercial advancement of Canada in preference to that of any other country. Until the people of Canada realize the necessity of their taking this course the interests of the country will be neglected and sacrificed by the Imperial, as well as the Dominion government. How well the British government, in its treaties with foreign countries, looks after Imperial interests and neglects those of Canada, is shown by the operations of the German and French tariffs upon the following articles:—

Cheese from Canada, $1.20 per 100 lbs.; from England 60 cents.

Butter from Canada, $3.00 per 100 lbs.; from England $1.20.

CANADA FIRST.

Imperial Federation.

Mr. Gladstone's recent speech to the deputation of the Imperial Federation League furnishes perhaps the best summary which has been given lately of the difficulties the federationists will have to overcome before they attain their object. The object of the league is to secure and establish the unity of the empire by making it as rapidly as possible a great federation.

At the present time the connection of many of the colonies with the mother country is little more than nominal. Australia, Canada and South Africa are pretty nearly independent powers, and it is a serious question with many English statesmen whether the benefit Great Britain gets out of her political relations with these is an equivalent for the burden of responsibility and expense which these relations impose. She gets little or no profit out of her control of their foreign affairs, while they are constantly subjecting her to risks of war by their bumptiousness with their neighbours. Besides this, these colonies are allowed to make tariffs, taxing heavily the manufactures of the mother country.

The relations subsisting between England and her larger colonies are in fact extremely one-sided, and the more radical wing of the Liberal party has been in favor of cutting the slight tie which binds the colonies to the mother country, and of leaving the former to shift for themselves.

The Imperial Federation League is a protest against this view, and it has at least, since its organization, done much to stimulate a feeling favorable to a more thorough consolidation of the empire. Mr. Gladstone, however, is evidently of the opinion that the time has not yet come for such a conference as is proposed, especially as the Federation League has as yet no definite plan to propose. There must be something less vague than a mere Federation sentiment before he acts.—Boston Journal.

Deplorable State of British Agriculture.

The Mark Lane Express says of the depression in British agriculture:

The disaster to British agriculture is more widespread in its ruin and heart-rending effects than would be the loss of at least twenty ships like the Victoria, and yet it goes on without a word sympathy from Parliament, or the slightest attempt to throw out a legislative life buoy. Let those who doubt our assertion just consider a few facts. The deficiency from an active crop of hay in England alone in the two years 1891-92 was no less than £15,000,000 sterling, while if our crop this year is two-thirds less than an average one, the loss—at £4 per ton, on which the above is computed—will be over £20,000,000. If we divide this loss by two, we have nearly £18,000,000, or enough to purchase eighteen such vessels as the one whose loss the whole nation is deploring, and this gigantic loss is from one crop alone. This year all our crops are failing us more or less, and the total loss of income to the agriculturists of this country, from all these sources, cannot be far short of £2 per acre; and as there are over 24,000,000 acres under cultivation in England—where the disaster of the year is more felt—it follows that the losses from this source alone cannot be far short of £50,000,000, the value of fifty fully equipped ironclads.

The Bering Sea Award.

OTTAWA, Aug. 16.—The publication of the full text of the Bering Sea decision confirmed the opinion here that, however much reason England has for satisfaction at an honorable termination to an unwelcome dispute, Canada has every reason to complain. This, indeed, is so much the general opinion that it is questionable if it is not unanimous. The Citizen (Conservative), The Journal (Independent) and The Free Press (Liberal) unite in condemning the regulations. The Citizen says:—"It may possibly be too early to draw these large inferences from the necessarily imperfect information conveyed by the cable, but it appears at present as though the arbitrators had given us the shell and handed over the kernel to Uncle Sam." The Journal deals with the award at length this evening, and, after holding that the regulations nullify the advantages of the decision on rights, concludes as follows:—"There seems here another instance of the unsatisfactory results of Canadian interests being in the hands of British diplomatists. Lord Hannen, the British arbitrator, gave his vote for the regulations in opposition to the Canadian arbitrator. The Bering Sea dispute could apparently have had little worse result for Canada than this under any conceivable circumstances. It has been the fashion of those opposed to Canadian independence to ask, 'How safe would Canada be against the States without British backing?' and this question has constantly been asked in special connection with this Bering Sea dispute. Let us ask now, "Could Canada have well had the question settled more injuriously to herself?" If, undeterred by respect for Britain, the United States had said to little Canada, "Go to blazes, Bering Sea is ours, what do you propose to do about it?" Canada would have apparently been little worse off than she is now." Singularly enough The Free Press strikes the same key, and says:—"From such 'protection' as that which has been accorded to our interests by Lord Hannen Canada may well ask to be delivered. The rights of the Dominion were once more sacrificed to placate the Americans. The lesson of the Bering Sea arbitration is that Canada should have the right to deal directly with foreign nations." It should be noted that no damages can be assessed against the United States on account of seizures in Bering Sea until a new tribunal is created, and meets to adjudicate upon the question. In other words, it is deferred by mutual agreement, vide the official correspondence, to the Greek calends. Mr. Bowell has incurred a good deal of ridicule by his hasty cablegram of congratulation to Sir John Thompson as follows:—"Congratulations; more favorable than expected." At that time he did not know that he was congratulating Sir John on what Sir John thought so bad that he dissented from it.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 16.—Local sealers, while regarding the decision of the Bering Sea arbitrators as favorable to securing compensation for losses caused by the Americans, say the regulations will be disastrous in stopping sealing on the coast, where the catch is principally taken.

Victoria, B. C., Aug 16.—Sealers this morning are more than ever disgusted with the results of the arbitration. Capt. Cox, President of the Sealers's Association, says: "As it stands now the business is destroyed. It is supposed we shall be indemnified for seizures. It is noticeable no mention is made of the Pribyloff Islands and what the American company will be allowed to do. The market on this year's skins should be high." The same opinion is expressed elsewhere. One gentleman thinks it singular that the British representatives should have been sufficiently fooled to believe that they have secured a victory. It is believed that no other nation will agree to carry out the proposed regulations, and it is suggested to place British Columbia sealers under other flags.

Washington, D. C. Aug. 18—High officials are reticent as to the result of the Bering Sea Commission. The opinion is gaining ground that the United States is the loser on the whole. A leading Washington paper declares the Government had nothing to gain by submitting to a court inherently unfriendly but should have protected its rights by the sword instead of putting them in alien hands. It seems to voice public sentiment.

The Silver Question in the United States.

The United States House of Representatives at Washington, will, on Monday next commence voting on the silver question. From all that we can learn there is not the least doubt but that the Wilson bill providing for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman Act will be carried by a large majority of the house. It is estimated that it will take three days to get the bill through after which it will go before the Senate. In that body it is believed the repeal will ultimately pass, though the outlook is less bright. The silver senators are not in love with the Sherman act, but they are trying to trade off their agreeing to its repeal for a measure of free coinage. As there is practically no other business before the Senate the vote cannot be long delayed. Meanwhile there is a better feeling in the commercial centres of the United States. With the scarcity in currency diminishing, mills are beginning to resume and altogether the outlook while not bright is less dark than it was. We, in Canada, may well give our sister nation our best wishes in this time of trial, for hard times in the United States, mean hard times in Canada just as certainly as two and two make four.

The Engineering and Mining Journal of New York sums up the situation in the following forcible manner:—

"The Colorado lunatics, who have been screaming that Colorado and all the other Rocky Mountain Mining States will be bankrupted unless the rest of the country will continue to buy their silver at some fancy price have, unfortunately, convinced a great many people that this is true, and the effect of this has been—not to continue the purchase of silver that is not wanted—but to influence every creditor to 'call' his Colorado loans; to use every effort to realise on his Colorado investments before the collapse arrives, which these insane people assure him is coming. Naturally, no merchant is willing to give credit to those who announce to the whole world their impending bankruptcy. Was there ever such an exhibition of business idiocy as that of some Western silver fanatics? The Rocky Mountain States are not going out of business because silver has declined heavily and may decline still further. Even Colorado will work a majority of its mines at a profit by 'meeting the situation' and reducing costs, as is being done in every other industry. Western miners can no longer expect to get $3 to $4 a day wages, while Eastern miners are working for $1 to $1.75. The cost of living must come down, and still further improvements in handling and in concentrating ore must and will be adopted. With the practice of close economy many Western silver lead mines will still pay dividends whatever the price of the white metal may be; and the gold mines will be more remunerative than ever. Copper, nickel, zinc, iron, coal, building stone, petroleum, and other minerals and metals abound in these same States and many of them are already the basis of profitable industry. These will be further developed, and manufactures of various kinds will spring up, and with the agricultural industry will give steady employment to the now idle miners. Every part of the country has had, in years gone by, to pass through sudden convulsions, and the great West with its boundless resources and the most intelligent, enterprising, industrious and sanguine people on the face of the globe, is not going out of business; it will still offer perfect safety and large returns for investments. Colorado should 'tar and feather' its prophets of evil, and promptly invite them to set out on a quest for a better country, not to return until they had found it."

The Bathurst Schools.

[Continued from last week.]

Mr. White said that after the able argument of his associate counsel, Mr. Lawlor, he did not feel that he was called upon to speak at any great length. He claimed that it was the duty of his honor to find wherther there was infraction of the law where such was charged. He was surprised at the contention of the opposite side that his honor should report only the facts proven and let the legislature decide whether there had been an infraction of the law. When it is understood that these questions involve matters of law, surely it was the duty of court to so find. This, he claimed, was evidence of a weakness of the case made out. The complainants had availed themselves of the full scope of the commission, and in their effort to designedly keep alive this agitation, the whole county of Gloucester has been ransacked, and had gone back years and rescued their alleged grievances from the dust of forgetfulness and laid them before this commission. There had been a keen scent to find out something, and it was fair to infer that everything that could be found had been brought to light. A great deal of irrelevant testimony had been put upon the record, but this he argued should not affect the decision. The charges might be divided into two classes. The first charged the trustees with unfairly, unjustly treating the minority, and possibly with an infraction of the law; and the second class, which charged wrong doing to the board of education. In the province, with all its teachers and school boards, it would be strange if there were not some cases of wrong doing and infraction of the law. As to the bulk of the charges in the present complaint, the board of education first heard of them through the present case. Charges had been made in the public press, and it was fair to infer that if these charges had been real they would have been laid before the board. The second class was different, and the board knew, he alleged, just how great had been the efforts to harmonise matters, and to see that the minority had just treatment. The board welcomed the charges against itself in order that the public may know how utterly groundless these charges were. As to the first class he held that if any real infractions had taken place they should be corrected. While he was here as a member of the board of education he wished it understood that anything he said would be said as counsel. The powers of the board were statutory and are limited by the law creating them. The law left to boards of trustees large discretionary powers. The very essence of the law left to the district a very wide scope of power to be exercised by the majority of the ratepayers. While the law obliges the trustees to hire teachers, and they may have a common, grammar or superior school as they see fit. The trustees may be compelled to provide sufficient school accommodation, but the board of education could not compel the trustees to run a superior or a grammar school. He went on to argue that the minority, of necessity, in any government or association must be more or less dissatisfied. When it is charged that the board of education had been remiss in its duty, it should be remembered whether the board had power to deal with the charge and must deal with every grievance in a general way. Taking up the first section, he said the wording was ambiguous and might seem to mean a good deal; but, when analyzed, did not mean so much after all. He claimed that Bishop Rogers had only interested himself as a ratepayer to establish a school with a Catholic teacher, and there had been no sinister motives actuating the bishop's acts. The evidence showed that the sisters had been brought to Bathurst not as religious teachers; that was foreign to the object. The present sisters came to teach under the law.—Recess.

Continuing after recess, Mr. White argued that the important thing to be considered in licensing teachers was to obtain a class of good teachers, and in the examination of these sisters they had undergone just the same as other applicants were required to do. In their case no exception has been made. The charge against the board of education for wrongful licensing of teachers, he therefore claimed, utterly failed. Passing to the charge made against the board of education for persistently refusing to take action on the complaints, memorials and grievances presented from Bathurst, he claimed that from the evidence, the superintendent of education and the board had always been most prompt in replying to and answering the remonstrances. The board had indeed been most patient. Some of these memorials had wound up with threats, and were couched in language that should not appear in such communications. He relied upon Dr. Duncan's evidence to answer this complaint, and in every case where the board had power to act, and where the complaint was a real one the board had acted promptly. The board had even in some cases strained the power of the law to relieve the minority. Had the case been reversed such a storm of Protestant indignation would have been raised by Protestants that would not easily have been allayed. He went on to argue that the Catholics in both districts paid more taxes than the Protestants, and then followed with an argument to show that the school accommodation of these districts was not sufficient for the pupils requiring education, and that therefore the trustees were justified in getting outside rooms. After discussing the school statistics for the districts in question to establish this position, Mr. White took up the 1875 compact and discussed this at length, and held that this compact was binding upon the board of education, and that the board was bound to observe it. To change this compact would necessitate a change of the whole school law. Referring to the O'Brien affair, he claimed the board had acted most promptly in answering this protest from the minority. He disputed the statement that the sisters had been engaged before receiving a license from the authorities, and read from the evidence to establish his position.

It was charged as an infraction of law that Catholic holy days had been observed as holidays in these schools, and in answer to this charge argued that the closing of the school on teaching days could not be regarded as material when the regulations provided that a teacher could take two such days for the purpose of visiting other schools. If these schools were kept open on these holy days there would be no pupils, and how much better it was close the schools on these days and teach Saturdays with a full school. The power was given to trustees to meet such a case. When it was apparent to the trustees that the children would not attend they were justified, he argued, in closing the schools that day. To meet the argument of the other side the regulations would have to be so altered as to prohibit the closing of the schools on Catholic holy days. Good Friday was made a holiday because efficient schools could not be had on that day. He could not see how the course observed by the Bathurst trustees could be regarded as an infringment of the law with respect to those days. It was in the best interests of these schools. The same thing would have to be done if the majority of the children were Protestants, and for a like reason would not attend school. The trustees in that case would be justified in substituting Saturday. The board of education ought not to inquire whether the substituted Saturday was for a Catholic holy day or not. That was a matter for the trustees wholly. Taking up the charge against the grades, he argued that when the sisters were in the public buildings the Protestants objected to have them, and they had been put there to preserve the ideal system of grading. When they were sent back it was because of the action of the Protestants.

The court—I have just received the following telegram:

PETIT ROCHER, Aug 11, 1893.

His Honor, Judge Fraser—Just returned from States. I am prepared to deny on oath evidence given at Bathurst school investigation that I forced Protestant pupils to savor John in any Catholic prayers in my school at Elmtree or elsewhere.

J. PHILIP BOUDREAU.

Mr. White—I would like to have his evidence taken, your honor.

The court—In view of the fact that Boudreau was out of the country, I will allow it to be done.

The day for taking Boudreau's evidence was finally fixed for Saturday, 19th inst.

Mr. White continuing said that if the grading was not according to law, it was because of the action of the Protestants themselves in refusing to send their children to the Sisters at the public school buildings, and anyway he argued the grading was as perfect now as it ever had been previous to the establishment of the convent schools. Proceeding he claimed that Rev. A. F. Thomson, who had made the charge, had failed to give evidence himself or produce any one else to sustain the charges. He (Thomson) said just as little as he could.

The court—You might have got the facts by cross-examination from him.

Mr. White—It was not our duty to get the evidence. Passing over a number of charges which he said had been exhausted by Mr. Lawlor, he argued that the increased assessment of $350 in the town was not large in view of the fact that 80 additional pupils were being educated, and that the cost per capita, was less than formerly.

The court—That would necessarily follow.

Mr. White argued that it was an element to be considered. To educate these children just as the complainants wished, one additional teacher would have to be employed. The same thing was true of the village schools. The actual cost of running the village schools was only a little over $100 above what it had formerly been. The charge that the convent schools had been established for the benefit of the Catholics had, he claimed, utterly failed for want of proof. The charge that the school regulations had been illegally altered when going through the press was another of the same class, and he had felt that his learned friends opposite would have abandoned it.

The court (sarcastically)—Perhaps Mr. Skinner would apologize for not having done so. (Laughter.)

Mr. White then proceeded to justify the board of education in making the alteration complained of, and that such change had been made for the express purpose of enabling the board to grapple with this very question. To have left it as first drafted would have made the regulation unworkable. The charge for teaching the catechism in these schools was disposed of by the same argument advanced by Mr. Lawlor. After referring briefly to a number of other sections he claimed that the trustees had power to adopt the use of any prayer in their schools, and the use of such prayer in any school would not be an infraction of the law. This question was narrowed down to whether in any such case, the trustees had exercised a wise discretion. The use of the prayers adopted by the Bathurst trustees was no infraction of law. He then discussed the charge of teachers compelling Protestants children to kneel and cross themselves, and argued that the evidence of Ida May Ellis had been contradicted and was not worthy of credit.

The court—Suppose this was true, what would be the effect?

Mr. White—It would give somebody a chance to go out in the country and raise an agitation of how great an injustice was being inflicted upon Protestants.

The court—I think it would rather be the duty of the board of education, being satisfied of the truth, to order the dismissal of such a teacher from the service.

Mr. White here proceeded to review his argument with a view of impressing his honor with the case as viewed from his standpoint.

Mr. Skinner began his argument in reply at 2.30. He said in opening that some remarks having been made as to the findings to be made, he would submit that the duty of the court was to submit the evidence and also to report what facts in his opinion had been proved before this commission. This question had been determined to be of public interest and the duty of the commissioner was merely to report the evidence and the conclusions arrived at by him. He wanted to direct his honor's attention to the commission and he did not wish to be understood as claiming what should be found, but merely to direct his honor's attention to the commission and leave it entirely with his honor to decide. He differed from Mr. White that the legislature was not competent to form conclusion. He held the legislature to be the highest court of the land, and it was well to maintain that ideal at least. He defended Rev. Mr. Thomson against the attack made by Mr. White, and directed attention to the fact that it was the duty of the solicitor-general to produce evidence in this case as the duty of any other person.

Proceeding to discuss the immediate question, Mr. Skinner submitted that the evidence disclosed a large question, and this had been admitted by Mr. Lawlor in his opening remarks when he said that the taking away from Catholics their right to have separate schools was regarded by them as a wrong. This commission cannot proceed under the idea that the law was wrong. We must consider the law to be right and to be respected. He argued that it was never the intention of the law or of the compromise of 1875 to go as far as they had done in licensing the sisters at Bathurst. It was becoming more and more the policy of the nations to exclude the teaching of religion from the common schools of the state. The Catholic church wished to have their children taught their religion in the schools. To give ecclesiastical control to any sect was wrong. The distinction between the Catholic and Protestant religion was that the latter endeavored to enfranchize the human mind, while the former wished to hold control of the intellect. It must be borne in mind that this was a British country and that the fundamental principle of the British rule was that no sect or no man should hold control of the mind or intellect, but that everyone should be free to exercise his will. From this standpoint he would endeavor to place the facts before the court, and taking up the last allegation, he claimed that the allegations contained in it were admitted to be proved. Bishop Rogers himself had said that he wanted the sisters at Bathurst to teach the Catholic religion. He wanted these sisters there so that the Catholic ideal of teaching religion with secular instruction might be carried out. The charge was that the sisters were brought to Bathurst so that the schools would be under Catholic control. From the account of persons these motives are to be inferred. The sisters were brought to Bathurst, Mr. Skinner argued, not because they were teachers, but because they were sisters of the church and persons who had abstracted themselves from the world. It was their object to teach religion with secular thought. If Bishop Rogers did not want the religious benefit of there sisters why was he so anxious to get them? But Bishop Rogers did not want simply these teachers because they were Catholics. If that were all there could be no objections. The whole position shows that the purpose of bringing these sisters was to put the school under control of the church. He submitted that the Protestants would never allow their children to be taught by Sisters of Charity in their garbs, nor would they send their children to convents. Nor was this a question of millinery, as the solicitor general would have the court believe. When the young were taken and put under the influence of any sect there was nothing so strong and so powerful as this. The sisters were a living ritual. They believed that it was a holy thing not to marry.

Mr. Lawlor—That is all nonsense. I like to hear a man talk sense.

Mr. Skinner—I am not particular whether you restrain yourself or not. The fact remained that the influence of the sisters was directly opposite to the teachings and tendency of the influence of the Protestant people. The sisters are set apart, they have given up the world. The Protestants think this wrong; they wish their children brought up for the active life of the world. How, he asked, could children live in these schools and not partake of their religious character. Every employment of the sisters was to make the schools they taught sectarian. There was a good deal of difference between teaching under the law and teaching according to the law. The term "under the law" was used to denote the connection with the trustees.

The court—Strip the sister of her garb, would she not have the same right as another to teach?

Mr. Skinner—Certainly; she would not be a Sister of Charity then.

Continuing, Mr. Skinner contended that the admission of the Sisters of Charity as teachers was a sectarian act, because these persons would not come to the authorities, but the authorities in every case had to go to them. He submitted that their was no power in law for the board of education to send examiners to examine sisters in convents, and that the fixing of Bathurst as an examining station and the examining of sisters in the convent there was of itself a sectarian act which stamped the whole proceedings as illegal. When this question arose at Bathurst, the board of education passed a regulation to meet it, and sent an examiner up there and this he claimed was done without and contrary to law. It surely, he said, had been proved by the testimony that the priest had interfered with the Arsenault girls. The evidence showed the priest to be determined that no Catholic pupil should be allowed to leave the convent school and go to the public school without his authority? When the time came to set up these convent schools the bishop came there and a meeting was held and the announcement was made in the church by the priest what children should attend and what children should not attend. This isolated announcement would not prove much, but taken in connection with the whole action of the Catholic authorities it became a concentrated movement to make these schools sectarian. Further he submitted that the priests had instructed a teacher to teach the catechism, and a number of other acts were cited as part of the whole movement. Referring to the holy days, he claimed that if you observe holy days of the Catholic church you make the schools tend toward sectarianism. It was a sectarian act to observe a holy day, and to teach pupils the observance of such days certainly was a sectarian act. The answer made by the solicitor that the Catholic children would not come was a strong argument in favor of the sectarian tendency of this practice.

He discussed the question of grading, which, he claimed, was not according to law and was so arranged that Protestant children were obliged, in order to get the benefit of the schools, to pass through the convent schools. The employment of unqualified teachers, the closing of the superior and grammar schools, and a number of other charges set out in the complaint, Mr. Skinner fully elaborated and claimed that the charges referred to had been proved, and that the intent and effect of all this was to force the children to the convent schools and to firmly establish these. He stoutly defended Rev. Messrs. Thomson and Seller against the severe attack made upon them by the opposite counsel, and detailed the events which led up to the formation of the Protestant school when O'Brien was put into the grammar school. The convent rooms were not hired because more room was wanted, but because they wanted to establish these schools, and some of these convent rooms were crowded to a double capacity. The extra cost for village was $265 and for town $425, in consequence of the establishment of these schools, and this was not warranted by law. He then proceeded to argue that the convent schools had been started for the benefit of the Catholic church and of injuring the Protestant church. The effect had been to throw a stigma on the Protestant church. In proportion to population the Protestants paid a much larger amount than the Catholics in both districts. He argued that regulation ten had been altered while going through the press, and to meet the special circumstances at Bathurst. Mary Alexander's evidence was uncontradicted.

Mr. White—Oh, no.

The court—She was good on telegrams.

Mr. Skinner said she had explained these satisfactorily.

The court—O, yes; but they would be good in an election campaign.

Mr. Skinner claimed that where catechism or religious teaching is given either before or after or during school hours, that this would make such schools sectarian. Suppose the school adjourns at 12 o'clock and the Protestant children go away, but what is impressed upon the young mind? Is it not that the Catholic children are separated from them for the purpose of religious instruction? This was sectarianism, surely.

The court—Suppose the children went to a different building and the teacher followed after school and then imparted the religious education?

Mr. Skinner—That would separate the matter from any school association. The moment this kind of thing is adopted the tendency is to sectarianism. The noon hour had been chiefly used for catechism teaching, and this was claimed not to be a school hour. This, he claimed, must be held to be teaching within school hours, just as much as the recesses are.

The court—I think there is a distinction between the noon hour and