

Cottolene A SHORTENING.

Down the street through the busy way A lady passed on marketing day. Who, pausing at a grocery store, Stepped quickly in at the open door. With a basket full and anxious mien She queried: "Have you COTTOLENE?"

The grocer, leaving off his work, Interrupted every clerk; But none up to that time had seen An article called "COTTOLENE."

"What is it?" said he to the dame, "That answers to this curious name, What is it made of? What's its use? My ignorance you'll please excuse."

"You're not the merchant for my dimes, I see you're quite behind the times. For COTTOLENE, I'd have you know, Is now the thing that's all the go, An article of high regard;

A healthful substitute for lard, Its composition pure and clean; For cooking give me COTTOLENE," As from his store the lady fled, The grocer gently scratched his head— "On his next order, first was seen, "One new name, COTTOLENE."

Ask Your Grocer for it. Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington Street, Montreal.

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED. FOR GROUP WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS. OVER 40 YEARS IN USE. 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS, TORONTO.

PROFESSIONAL. George Gilbert, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, NOTARY &c. OFFICE: WATER STREET, BATHURST N. B. 15-16-18.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS. Best for Free Illustration Catalogue. One Year's Supply of the Best of the World. Sold by all Grocers.

F. O. PETERSON, Merchant Tailor. Next door to the Store of J. B. Snowball, Esq. CHATHAM - N. B. All Kinds of Cloths, Suits or single Garments.

LAND FOR SALE. The Subscriber offers for sale one half of the parcel of land now being owned by the late Alexander McLeod, deceased. For particulars apply to CAPT. C. McLEOD, Hardware Merchant, Chatham, N. B.

New Spring Goods. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW LINE OF DISCOUNTS. Landscape scenes. Something new.

WINDOW SHADES. W. S. LOGGIE, Manchester House. GEO. W. CUTLER, GENERAL MANAGER FOR FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. Farm at lower end of Black Brook known as Fawcett property. For further particulars apply to W. S. LOGGIE, Chatham, N. B.

5,000 HIDES! Five Thousand Hides Wanted. I will pay cash on delivery for all the hides I can procure. For further particulars apply to W. S. LOGGIE, Chatham, N. B.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION. Piano and Pipe Organ. Miss Carter, organist of St. Luke's Church, Chatham (Graduate of the Toronto College of Music). Has had in the past several years of instruction in the above, in primary and advanced grade. Terms of instruction at the residence of E. A. Strong, Esq., Duke Street, Chatham.

HOUSE TO LET. The house at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Troy, Apply to JAS. NICOL.

Aberdeen Hotel. The building known as the Victoria stone house opposite the Post Office, Chatham. WILL BE OPENED APRIL 15th by the subscriber as a first class hotel for the accommodation of permanent and transient guests. The hotel is in the best section of the business portion of the town, near the Bismarck Landing. Good table and first rate. Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers. Beds and food from all quarters. A. J. FINN.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., APRIL 5, 1894.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Several matters of local interest claim so much of our space this week that we cannot refer at any length to the proceedings of Parliament at Ottawa. The Budget has been submitted and tariff charges announced. The latter include a good many reductions, and make the impost less complicated in their adjustment than formerly. The party papers are, as usual, fighting over the matter and while the liberals almost argue that there should be no tariff at all, the conservatives who are, just now, carrying on the government of the country, cannot, of course, hit upon any plan by which to raise the country's revenue without a tariff.

It is right, we think, to give the fairly full presentation of the Bathurst schools matter which appears in this week's ADVANCE beginning on our first page. There has been so much discussion of the subject in the Legislature and press and amongst all classes of our people that the judicial opinion of Hon. John James Fraser, who is now the honored Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, will be read with interest, and confidence in its conclusions. Judge Fraser was the associate of the present Judge King of the Supreme Court of Canada in the "Free National Secular School Government" of New Brunswick some twenty years ago, when the School act was passed, and his position as a staunch upholder of the law, a man of clear mind and judgment and of personal honor and integrity, is unassailable. He is, besides, a Presbyterian in religion and, therefore, not under suspicion of unduly favoring the Roman Catholics. His report agrees in every particular with what the ADVANCE has given, from time to time to its readers as the facts of the controversy. It shows that the people of Bathurst have been inconvenienced and put to unnecessary trouble and expense by the bigotry of Protestant agitators, but for whom the Protestants and Catholics would have had their children educated under the law and in the harmony, good neighborhood and Christian toleration and charity which are so desirable and would exist, but for intolerant persons like Rev. A. F. Thompson and the half dozen other gentlemen who encourage him in his occupation as a promoter of religious strife for political purposes. Men less dangerous to the communities in which they live are today in lunatic asylums, but we permit, if it is not to be hoped that Rev. Mr. Thompson's malady will be conquered by the patient and charitable treatment it has received. There is, however, encouragement for the sane and enlightened masses of our people in the fact that the Bathurst school difficulty no longer exists, save as a memory, a thing for persons like the Rev. Thompson and the irrevocable Pitts to dwell upon.

A Singular Combination. The prohibitionists have, for once, joined hands with the wine-makers, and both are urging the Dominion Government not to ratify the French Treaty. The motive of each may be different, but all the same, there is substantial unity of purpose between them. The Ontario-made wine is said to be just as good and to have as much "gladness" in it as the French article, and it is creditable to the loyalty of the prohibitionists to their own country and to the protective policy of the government, that they are thus working in the interest of the home-made stimulant. Their efforts please to be preferred to the excellent article of whiskey made in Canada. At the same time, however, we believe the French treaty will be ratified, if so the people down here by the sea will be pleased, as it will be advantageous to the lumbering industry.

Extension of our Railway System. The people of Chatham and the other down-river parishes who are more directly interested than others in the long talked-of extension of our railway system to Black Brook and other points further east, are perhaps somewhat perplexed over the action of a few of our prominent citizens who, under the leadership of Mr. John Blake, had a meeting at Black Brook last Friday evening, particulars of which are in another column. It appears that the action of the promoters of the proposed line of railway along the south shore of the Miramichi from the Intercolonial to Black Brook—in presenting their plans and propositions at Ottawa some months ago and giving the statutory public notice of their undertaking and intention to apply for additional legislation—has stirred up the Canada Eastern people to a realization of the fact that they could no longer afford to ignore the claims of Black Brook, as they have done in the past. In 1891, the local government was induced by the Chatham interest in the extension of the railway to include in its subsidy bill of that year a provision for the extension of that road to Black Brook. They wanted more than that. They asked for a subsidy to Hardwick, but the government did not feel that they could go so far at that time, and the promoters had to content themselves with the provision for Black Brook only. At that time Messrs. Gibson and Snowball, who owned the railway, were acting in concert, but circumstances soon after arose, under which Mr. Gibson was reluctantly obliged to relinquish the

management to Mr. Snowball, and, from that time until Mr. Gibson bought out Mr. Snowball's entire interest in the line, it is well known that Mr. Gibson directed his energies practically against the railway's interests. He withdrew even his own business from it, wherever it was possible for him to do so, although he was a half-owner, and, of course, defeated—amongst other things—Mr. Snowball's intention of building the proposed line to Black Brook. The matter of the railway between Chatham and Black Brook, therefore, was in abeyance until the time, last year, when Mr. Gibson purchased Mr. Snowball's interest in the Canada Eastern road, and it was natural to suppose that if Mr. Gibson intended to make the extension to Black Brook he would have taken some action in that direction. The Act of the New Brunswick Legislature, providing for a survey and contract to be made within three years from 16th April 1891, and as nothing had been done towards the survey after Mr. Gibson assumed the management of the Canada Eastern, and no application had been made by him for a contract up to within two months ago (and we understand none is yet made) other capitalists having had a rough survey made, gave public notice of their intention to apply for incorporation as a company to build the Black Brook and some other lines in the County. They had also presented a plan of their proposed road to Black Brook to the Minister of Railways at Ottawa, and secured a provisional promise of a subsidy, which, with the local subsidy already provided, would have enabled them to construct the road.

This action on the part of the local promoters referred to, without doubt, caused Mr. Gibson to realize that the parties who had originally influenced the local government to provide the Black Brook subsidy, were not satisfied to permit his inaction to stand in the way of the preliminary steps being taken to secure the benefit of the subsidy for the work before it would lapse and not be available to anybody. It is stated by a few gentlemen here and at Black Brook, who have in a most determined manner, ranged themselves against the Nelson-Chatham and Black Brook project, that its promoters are rushing in to get the subsidy. They are the chairman at the Black Brook meeting of Friday night, said that their undertakings were all "bogus." It is fair, however, in view of the railway-building record of one of them—Mr. Snowball—to assume that the designs have merely assuming themselves in securing the subsidy in 1891 and making efforts to get work before it was to lapse on 16th inst., by getting up plans and going to Ottawa to secure additional aid.

It is reasonable to believe that having, by their efforts, secured the statutory provisions at Fredericton for the line of railway from the Intercolonial through Nelson, four miles, and from Chatham to Black Brook, that their move of a few months ago to secure the benefit of these subsidies to the committee interested, before they should lapse owing to the inaction of the Canada Eastern management, were bona fide, not bogus and not the outcome of a whim or caprice of so recent a date as January last.

Up to the night of the meeting at Black Brook there was no public knowledge that Mr. Gibson had any thought of taking advantage of the subsidy for the Black Brook railway. He has done so, however, and has even applied for a contract, both of which must be done before 16th inst., or the local subsidy authorized in 1891 will lapse. This was pointed out by Mr. Smith at the meeting on Friday night, but he was contradicted by Mr. Winslow, who was perhaps, better informed, as the company had five years from the passing of the Act in which to make a survey and enter into a contract. It seemed that the meeting referred to was prepared to accept as truth almost anything that Mr. Gibson said, and he endeavored to impress it with the bogus character of the propositions of those who wished to move for the local subsidy before it was too late; and of the absolute bona fide complexion of what they advanced. Mr. Gibson, they were so assured, however, that they believe the words of the Act providing for the Black Brook subsidy, the last section of which reads as follows:—

16. In order to entitle any Company or body corporate to the benefit of this Act, the survey of the line of railway which said Company or body corporate may under the provisions of this Act be authorized to construct, shall be commenced within three years from the date of the passing of this Act, and the work shall be commenced within five years from and after the passing of this Act. Other parties, therefore, realising that Mr. Gibson had evidently intended to take no action in the matter of the Black Brook line, but to let the 16th of this month pass and the subsidy lapse,—having consulted the omission on his part and he having been, apparently, impelled thereby to show some disposition to give Black Brook railway facilities, it seems a very inopportune time for the people of Black Brook to be influenced by him to ask the Dominion to tie up the project exclusively in his hands. The more practical and reasonable view of it would seem to be that he should, so far as they are concerned, be given just the same chance as the other promoters of the undertaking to do what he pleased in the extension of the railway from doing from 1891 to 1893 and showed no disposition to do since he himself became the Canada Eastern's sole owner, until forced to move under the circumstances we have stated. Mr. Robert Loggie said, at the meeting Friday night, that Mr. Gibson had intimated to him that he would build the road during the coming summer, even without the Dominion subsidy. That may have had a great influence in causing the meeting to be called, and that it did not want to encourage anyone else to be influenced by interest themselves in the matter, but it is judicious to antagonize the interest which has undoubtedly whipped Mr. Gibson up to a sense of his duty? Loggie, tact, experience and the public interest in the matter, all seem to dictate that the discontinuance of the proposed new company meant the removal of a powerful spur which would force the

board of education then in force relating to the licensing of teachers, and under the third sub-section of that regulation, "any being persons who had undergone training at a recognized Normal School of another country for the period of one school year or annual session," and the construction given to that sub-section by the governor-in-council on the 6th of August, 1875, which is stated in the regulations of the board of education. "Any person who has undergone training at a recognized training or normal school in another country, or who holds a diploma from a chartered college or university, is eligible for examination for license under regulation 93 of the regulations of the board of education. If they do, we shall wish both them and Mr. Gibson every success and the best possible results, but we cannot help the misgiving that they have been very imprudently advised and that unless some compelling force is kept behind Mr. Gibson, the summer will end and he will have built no railway to Black Brook. The compelling force was in a fair way of making itself felt in the interest of that community, but if the attitude of Friday night's meeting shall prove effectual in removing it, the main object which seems to have been sought by Mr. Gibson will have been attained, and our Black Brook friends may realize, when too late, that competition in railway enterprise, as in every business, best fits the people. This is a railway age, and it is not good policy to assume that any one capitalist can monopolize all the railroading of a country, for railways will continue to be built every where long after Mr. Gibson, Mr. Snowball and all the rest of us are in the next world, and it is not good that even our Black Brook neighbors will know before a year—even though Mr. Gibson keep his promise to build their railway this summer—that no harm would be done by the railway night which they listened to the advice of the one speaker who urged them to antagonize no interest, but combine every exertion to secure a Dominion subsidy and then let the most ready and enterprising parties secure the contract and build the work.

One of the speakers at the Black Brook meeting had a fling at the promoters of the act of some "bogus" designs from the Intercolonial through Douglastown, and thence down the North Shore of the Miramichi and through Anvik. He had, perhaps, heard of the revival of that project, and wished to discourage it, being crushed in and attached to him from the Intercolonial through Douglastown, and thence down the North Shore of the Miramichi and through Anvik. He had, perhaps, heard of the revival of that project, and wished to discourage it, being crushed in and attached to him from the Intercolonial through Douglastown, and thence down the North Shore of the Miramichi and through Anvik. He had, perhaps, heard of the revival of that project, and wished to discourage it, being crushed in and attached to him from the Intercolonial through Douglastown, and thence down the North Shore of the Miramichi and through Anvik.

That the Roman Catholic priests exercising their religious office in said school districts have interfered with the schools of said districts in the following manner:— (a) One of said priests, after the establishment of the said conventual schools as aforesaid, on Sunday, in the Roman Catholic church in Bathurst, gave instructions to what children should attend said conventual schools and what children should attend outside of the said school, presided over and taught by the members of said religious teaching orders. (b) That during the school term ending the 30th of December, 1892, another of said priests ordered the mother of one of the pupils attending one of the public schools of said districts to take her daughter, the said pupil, from the said public school which she was then attending, and send her to one of the said conventual schools. (c) That one of the said priests, instructed Theodore Langis, one of the teachers in the public schools of said districts, to teach the pupils in the said schools the Roman Catholic catechism, which said teacher did, in pursuance of said instructions, and by the further directions of one of the trustees of the said school district No. 16, so to do. (d) That one of the said priests, presiding over the said school district No. 16, wrote a letter to the board of trustees of said district requesting said trustees to rent for convent buildings in said district for school purposes in the district of said religious teaching orders as teachers therein; and in consequence thereof, said trustees did so engage and occupy a portion of the said convent school building for such school purposes, and employ said members of said religious teaching orders as teachers therein.

Judge Fraser goes at length into all these charges and finds them not sustained by the evidence. The fourth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school district No. 16, (Bathurst village), have been observed in the public schools in said district, as well as in said conventual schools. There was not a particle of evidence to show that the Roman Catholic authorities or the Roman Catholic church in any way or manner interfered with the trustees or the teachers to cause the closing of schools on these holy days in the common schools of the district; the closing seems to have been the act of the teachers, and for the reasons given, that Roman Catholic pupils would not attend school on such holy days.

THE BATHURST SCHOOL QUESTION. Mr. Fowler contended that there was religious teaching in these school buildings after teaching hours, and that that was contrary to law. The use of the conventual school rooms for school hours for such a purpose, inasmuch as the buildings were only hired for school purposes during school hours, does not appear to be an infringement of the regulations within the spirit of the minute of the executive council of the 6th of August, 1875, which was as follows:— "Where, by negotiations with governing bodies of schools existing at the passage of the School Act, arrangements are made by trustees under section 12, chapter 12, section 18, no restriction is placed upon the use of the buildings after the closing of the school hours. I have, therefore, to report that in my opinion the evidence offered entirely fails to sustain the first ground put forward in Mr. Thompson's list of complaints. The second ground of complaint is that special arrangements were made by the board of education of the province of New Brunswick for the examination of the said members of the said religious teaching orders on their coming as applicants to said school districts, and on their coming to attend school districts, and they were examined in the Roman Catholic convent in the county of Gloucester for the purpose of being accepted as teachers under the common school act of the province, and upon examination they were contrary to law licensed to teach in said districts under said acts. The gist of this complaint is that the Sisters of Charity who were employed as teachers by the trustees of the town and village schools were contrary to law licensed to teach in said districts, inasmuch as they were examined under special arrangements involving special privileges which were refused to other teachers. The Sisters of Charity who were examined at the house of one of the trustees for license were so examined under school regulation 30 of the regulations of the

"respect to the appointment of O'Brien as Grammar School teacher." This leaves open for discussion the other branch of complaint. I have given consideration to the point taken by the solicitor general as to whether it comes within the subject of the inquiry contained in my commission, and I have arrived at the conclusion that it is very doubtful whether I am in any way authorized to inquire into or report upon the conduct of the board of education as to whether they have or have not declined to take action upon memorials, communications and complaints addressed to them in reference to these Bathurst school difficulties. His contention was that they need not report as to their own actions. It would seem to me, however, that the evidence showed that the receipt of communications and representations to the board of education from Protestants of Bathurst town and village was always acknowledged; but it must be evident to any one who considers what the functions of the board of education are that the action to be taken upon such communications should be taken, and what it should be, is a matter entirely for the exercise of the judgement and discretion of the board of education, and that the government is not intended to refer to report whether they had or had not properly exercised their judgement and discretion unless their action or want of action showed an infringement of the school law and regulations, and that the government is intended to establish that, and it is not because every communication to the board is not acted upon in the way or at the time that the parties think it should be acted upon that the board of education is to be held responsible for their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

The seventh ground of complaint is that the grading of the schools in the said school districts has not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone. The eighth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

The ninth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone. The tenth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

The eleventh ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone. The twelfth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

The thirteenth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone. The fourteenth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

The fifteenth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone. The sixteenth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

The seventeenth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone. The eighteenth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

The nineteenth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone. The twentieth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

The twenty-first ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone. The twenty-second ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

The twenty-third ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone. The twenty-fourth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

The twenty-fifth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone. The twenty-sixth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

The twenty-seventh ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone. The twenty-eighth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

The twenty-ninth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone. The thirtieth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

The thirty-first ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone. The thirty-second ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

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The forty-first ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone. The forty-second ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

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The forty-fifth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone. The forty-sixth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

The forty-seventh ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone. The forty-eighth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

The forty-ninth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone. The fiftieth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

The fifty-first ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone. The fifty-second ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

The fifty-third ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone. The fifty-fourth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

The fifty-fifth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone. The fifty-sixth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

The fifty-seventh ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone. The fifty-eighth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.

The fifty-ninth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone. The sixtieth ground of complaint is that the trustees of the said school districts have not been conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board of education, and in the discharge of their duties. For any shortcomings in the discharge of their duties, they are, I apprehend, responsible to the legislature, and to the legislature alone.