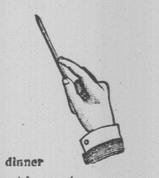
That Pie



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Lousiana 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
Jno. A. Early
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, July 11th, 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.

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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 advertsed chance for a prize.

TO SALMON-NET OWNERS.

I hereby give warning that compliance with the law respecting salmon nets is to be enforced without further notice. All salmon nets are to be raised out of the water every Saturday afternoon from the time of low water nearest to six o'clock, and to remain out of the water until the time of low water nearest to six o'clock every Monday morning. Any infraction of this or any other regulation will be punished as the law directs.

LEMUEL ABBOTT,
Overseer.

Chatham, June 1st, 1893.

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.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offers for sale the piece of land adjoining on the west that now occupied by Mr. Joseph Ferrest at Rock Heads, Chatham. The lot is 15 rods wide and extends from the Miramichi River the full depth of the first tier of lots. About six acres are cleared and there is a good meadow. It also has a good growth of firewood and spool wood on it. For particulars apply to

WILLIAM FORREST,
Rock Heads.

February 27th, 1893.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - - JUNE 15, 1893.

Our usual variety of matter is crowded out of the ADVANCE this week to make room for the bye-road list of the County, in which so many of our local readers are interested. See 4th Page.

Politics Again.

Hon. P. Mitchell was in town this week. The Montreal Gazette says it is his intention to visit every part of the County of Northumberland, that his visit indicates that he has not retired from public life, and also that his many personal friends will, at least, be glad to know that his health permits him to undertake a tour over so large a County.

We are quite sure that, personally, Mr. Mitchell has very many friends in Northumberland and that he will receive his accustomed Miramichi welcome. He, himself, says he is here to see whether the people do not want him as their next representative at Ottawa and he believes they are not satisfied with their present one and will be glad to have him, Mr. M., again. We know "the people," considered politically, between elections, by aspirants for their support, are an uncertain element, and we have no doubt that if our old friend has come here with a view of offering himself as a candidate at the next election, it will take very little real encouragement to convince him that the people want him. For our part, we have no evidence of their wanting anybody, just now. The best course is to let them alone. Even if it should be true that their present representative does not suit them, it by no means follows that Mr. Mitchell would be thought of as their next choice. To wait and learn what the developments may be between the present time and the next election would be the wiser course, and we presume the people, while glad to see Mr. Mitchell, will prefer to make no promises of supporting him or anyone else in an election that may not take place until two or three years hence. Besides, it seems to mar the flavor of the disinterested friendship our people feel towards Mr. Mitchell for them never to have him come amongst them, save in quest of their help to promote his political fortunes. Even those who may be ready to support him at any time and all the time, must share this feeling.

It Should be Remedied.

There is a general public wish in Chatham that the Dominion Department of Public Works would send a competent man here to examine certain features of the proposed Dominion building, which require to be changed. It erected on the lines of the foundation as it is now being put down, the front will be out of alignment with the street by more than twenty degrees, looking at it from the western approach, while a person approaching it from the east will have to be within 250 feet of it on the opposite side of the street before he will be on its front alignment. Persons from the country, even, are asking why the architect has set it "cati-cornered to the street and comments generally on the ability in his profession of the man who so placed the structure, are anything but complimentary.

We referred last week to the fact that the northwest corner of the ell is so placed that it will leave an altogether inadequate passage-way between the public building and the Creaghan building. It is not too late to remedy these important defects in the plan, and it is to be hoped that it will be done before much further progress is made in the work of construction. We are quite sure that any competent man who may be sent by the department to report upon these features will say that alterations are necessary, for it is a matter of surprise to all who see the work, as laid out, that the departmental architect who prepared the plans fell into errors so apparent to the most casual observer.

As we go to press we learn that a departmental architect has been sent here for the purpose of reporting upon matters complained of in connection with the new building. There is, therefore, hope that existing defects will be remedied.

The Bathurst School Enquiry.

[St. John Globe.]

BATHURST, June 7.—At the school investigation yesterday

DR. DUNCAN, SECRETARY OF THE TRUSTEES

in the village, gave a detailed account of the negotiations between the trustees, the chief superintendent of education and others with respect to the school troubles over a term of years, and read a mass of correspondence between himself as secretary and Dr. Inch and his predecessor, Mr. Crocket. He said that in January, 1891, the Protestants protested to the trustees against the employment of Sisters of Charity as teachers in the convent or any other building; their garb and emblems were offensive. Meetings and conferences were subsequently held, but without any satisfactory arrangement having been reached up to this date. On January 22, 1891, the Protestants submitted the following propositions to the trustees: That so long as James McIntosh gives satisfaction he be left in charge of the superior school and in the event of his leaving the school a duly qualified teacher be employed who is not of any religious order; that the proposition of Chief Supt. Crocket be adopted and the Protestant committee have the nomination of a teacher to teach the Protestant children. Mr. Crocket suggested dual grades from 5 to 7 which would not necessitate sending Protestant children to the convent, but they only wanted one system grading above 4. The trustees would not give in and accept Mr. Crocket's proposition. If the trustees had acceded to the Protestants' proposition matters would have ended here. Miss Turlotte left school of her own free will. She was French; no complaint was made as to her nationality or creed. For a short time the Sisters of Charity taught in the public school of the village, but this was offensive to the Protestants and they were sent back to the convent, when Miss Landry, a Catholic teacher, was engaged in conformity with the ratepayers' desire. In 1889 the school assessment was $500 and in 1890 it was $1,300. There were thirty-seven Protestant ratepayers in the district and ninety-one Catholics. The latter paid $322 school tax and the former $246.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lawlor, witness said that Mr. Thompson, one of the trustees and a Protestant, suggested the employment of Sisters as teachers in the superior school building. Mr. Crocket's suggestions were carried out by the trustees, but were not acceptable to the Protestant committee; though the Protestants were right in objecting to the higher grades being divided up between the convent and the superior schools, as it interferred with the efficiency of these grades. The trustees accepted Fr. Varrily's offer of the convent school rooms and furniture, and paid no rent therefor for two years. He knew no reason why the Sisters should not be continued; paid the current rent as soon as it was asked for; knew of no attempt on the part of the Catholic clergy to have Protestant children sent to the convent schools. The superior school was never closed; and in so far as sub-section B of section 8 of the bill of complaint sets out that it was it is erroneous. [This sub-section says the superior school was "closed in consequence of the matters herein set forth."]

To Mr. White—Am a Presbyterian; Rev. Mr. Thompson is pastor of the church in the village.

To Mr. Skinner—Being a Presbyterian he would not send his children to the convent school. The Protestants did not object to Roman Catholic teachers per se, but to the conventual idea.

MR. S. GAMMON.

Mr. S. Gammon, re-called, corrected his statement of the height of the ceiling of the convent schools. Cross-examined by Mr. Lawlor, he said he would not send his children to the convent with lay teachers nor to other buildings where the Sisters taught. The objection is to the building as much as to the teacher. He wanted to keep away the influence of the church. He made serious objections to carrying on the grammar school in 1890. He thought children were not receiving the education he deemed fit. These complaints were the subject matter of public investigation. He would have objections to a Presbyterian minister teaching. Under the law Protestant hymns should not be taught or sung in the schools. He remembered the school being taught in both the Methodist and Catholic churches in Bathurst.

REV. FATHER VARRILY.

Rev. Father Varrily was re-called. He stood aside on Friday, pending the production of the letter to the trustees. A letter read by Dr. Duncan is the one. He detailed the bringing of the Sisters under the law, his statement being ossentially the same as given by Bishop Rogers and Father Barry. In writing to the trustees he acted as agent for the Sisters and the authorized agent for the building. It was optional with the trustees to engage the Sisters and not take buildings. He believed the Sisters have no objection to teach in public buildings. They taught already here. They have always taught in public schools in Halifax city. They are educated entirely by the civil authorities, and are no more under the control of the local priest than any ordinary Catholic. His intention was for the Sisters to teach strictly in conformity with the law. He would not be a party to its violation. He went on to give the reason of the objections of Catholics to the school law and also to show that the text books themselves were sectarian under a so-called non-sectarian law—books, such as grammars, compositions, histories and mathematical problems. He had no understanding with Langis about teaching catechism within schools or any other teacher. He would not sanction it if he knew it, so far as his province permitted him to interfere. His action in regard to the Arseneau girl was directed by the thought of the spiritual welfare of the girl.

BATHURST, June 8.—Rev. Wm. Varrily, of Bathurst Village, was on the stand almost the entire day. He testified that the use of the Bible in the hands of youth indiscriminately was not a desirable thing, and proper restrictions should be put on it as a text book. He held that the children had a right to continuous religious education, and that the Sunday school alone was not sufficient. Among the objections which the witness recited against the public schools was the exclusion of religion; some of the contents of some of the text books; compelling Catholics to teach on holydays, and the conduct of a few of the Protestant teachers. Father Varrilly said that some of the books had a denominational bias, and in this connection he read extracts from Dalgleish's Composition, historical exercises, Robertson's grammar, Meikiejohn's arithmetic, etc. The fifth reader contained two Methodist hymns and there were sectarian hymns in the prescribed song books for schools. In the sixth reader, page 388, was a hymn from Perry's Bible manual, a Protestant work. Another objection he took to some of the school books was their negative character, due to the absence of what he considered essentially necessary. Father Varrilly gave two illustrations of the manner in which passages in text books were used by Protestant teachers, grossly insulting to Catholic pupils, one by the late Chief Supt. Crocket at Chatham and the other by Miss Clarke in the Fredericton Normal School. He condemned the works of Huxley and other writers who taught that matter contained the promise and potency of life and assailed the existence of God, the Creator. He gave a categorical denial, so far as he was concerned, to all the charges set out in the memorial of the complainants at this enquiry, and testified that to the utmost of his knowledge the Catholics of Bathurst Village had in no way whatever attempted to induce Protestant children to attend the convent schools. He did not believe all Protestants favored the exclusion of religion from the schools. The Church of England was almost on all fours with the Catholics in this matter.

Father Varrily resumed this morning, continuing to give objections to the sectarian character of the text books. In Meiklejohn's grammar, page 256, paragraph 11, he found "version of the Bible we use in 1611." What is meant by "we" Certainly it does not include Catholics. Another objection to the school, outside of its sectarian character is the too frequent change of text books, thus entailing extra cost on teacher and pupil and interfering with current studies. Catholics also do not approve of co-education of sexes, and the evidence of blackguardism in the Grammar schools adduced yesterday by Mr. Gammon, witness said, bore out this contention. Witness said he had always tried to blend Catholics and Protestants together in secular and social matters. He had encouraged Catholic children to go to public schools as a necessity. He held the state has no right to interfere with religion in educational matters. He did not deny every right to the state. The state has a right to see its subjects get a secular education. The church does not interfere here, but the state should not interfere with liberty of education. The church claims no particular jurisdiction in secular education; the parents hold the first authority. It ascends to the ecclesiastical authorities. He would be quite satisfied the state should control education by allowing certain hours to secular education and certain hours to religious.

COLIN NEVINS.

Colin Nevins was the next witness. He is trustee of No 15. At a meeting held on a Sunday last fall Mr. McManus, trustee of No. 16, attended and witness, left as he got mad because he thought that McManus wanted to control the meeting. He understood the meeting was called for the purpose of arranging for engaging a Sister of Charity to teach in No. 15. He was asked in 1891 if he would agree to hiring a Sister to teach. He refused. Since then he took no part in the affairs of the district. He had a conversation with Dr. Inch, who led him he said, to believe the arrangement was illegal and would not be repeated. The meeting referred to was of ratepayers. The school room is 39 ft. 6 by 22 ft. 8; the enrolment is 41, average attendance 25. There are 5 Protestant ratepayers and about 30 Catholics. There are no more than three Protestant children. There is a large number of Catholic children. He never took a declaration as trustee. He doubted if the school is sufficient to accommodate all the children.

The Sisters of Charity are now in court.

MOTHER ST. BERNARD

is giving evidence. She said she is superior of the convent and has no control over the Sisters as teachers. If one Sister refused to teach she could not compel her. It is a matter entirely with the trustees. In the matter of going and coming from the convent, outside of teaching, Sisters are under her control. She looks after the convent, so as to relieve the Sisters from unnecessary care and give them more time to devote to their teaching. The order embraces all charitable objects. She thought it a charity to teach for such small salaries. She said she went to see Mr. McIntosh about the Arseneau girl because the teacher was a stranger. She did not know Mr. McIntosh, she merely volunteered. The primary object of the order is not to further the interests of the Catholic church.

BATHURST, June 9.—At the school investigation yesterday afternoon

SISTER CLOTHILDA,

of the intermediate department of the town convent, testified she taught three Protestant scholars with 41 Catholics. She has never taught any branch not prescribed by the board of education from 9 to 12 and 2 to 4. She was trained in St. Vincent Academy.

SISTER ST. LEONARD,

said that as a rule sisters of the order teach in public schools in Nova Scotia. She had taught a public school with other sisters in Nova Scotia, where a music professor gave lessons to the Sisters. He was a Methodist minister. Protestant professors gave instruction in Mount St. Vincent Academy.

SISTER ST. VINCENTINE,

of the village convent, was trained in the Fredericton Normal school before entering the order. She substantially corroborated the other Sisters in regard to teaching.

SISTER DELOURDES

said that on receiving the news to go and teach it was optional with the Sisters. All their arrangements are between each individual teacher and the trustees. The superior has no authority over them. Witness would not obey the lady superior if she ordered her to teach the catechism within school hours.

REV JOSEPH SELLARS,

pastor of the Methodist Church here, recited the proceedings of the meetings which led up to the closing of the grammer school; its subsequent reopening, with E. L. O'Brien, son of Trustee O'Brien, as principal, and the withdrawal of the Protestant children for that reason. He was reading the telegraphic and mail correspondence between himself and Dr. Inch on the subject of the Protestant protest against O'Brien's appointment when the court adjourned.

Rev. Joseph Sellars continued his evidence this forenoon. A petition of 25 Protestant ratepayers was sent to Fredericton protesting against the appointment of O'Brien as Grammar School teacher. Their objection was on moral grounds. They entered into a contract with a teacher for a private Protestant school for 27 children withdrawn from the Grammar School on March 13. O'Brien left the Grammar School the following day. Witness said he would not object to a Roman Catholic teaching if he could repose confidence in him as far as character. He felt that the Catholics should be in a similar position to Protestants, that public schools should be kept efficient and no religion taught within hours. If the public school building was filled and all departments working the Catholics could just as easily call their children into the convent after leaving public school and teach them religion. Protestants pay a larger proportion to the taxes and should not be compelled to keep up dual grades in order for Catholics to be able to teach religion before or after hours. He objected to having too many teachers, and the giving of special privileges under a non-sectarian law to benefit one class to the detriment of another. He had no objection to the concessions of 1878 only when pressed into small places like Bathurst. His people have decided objections to children looking upon the Sisters' garb or frequenting conventual school. Dr. Inch told him, he said, that regulation 10 did not meet the view of the Catholics and he would have to interview Mr. Blair. Dr. Inch told him he warned K. F. Burns that the persistent demands of the Catholics would lead to serious difficulties. Dr. Inch said he was surprised to find in Mr. Burns a man opposed to grammar schools on principle. Witness said he attended a special meeting of ratepayers to re-establish the Grammar-School. At that meeting Mr. Burns used the words: "We will adjourn this meeting to ascertain the contents of new regulations, as they are considered prejudicial to us." Witness was present as a citizen, not as a ratepayer. A second special meeting unanimously re-established grammar schools. Prominent Catholics took a stand in favor of engaging a Protestant. Witness preferred delay rather than the appointment of E. L. O'Brien. He did not think his father would appoint him in view of the expressed desire of Catholics to have a Protestant, but after-facts made him suspicious of the Catholics being sincere. A certain class of people classing themselves as non-committal have to-day on account of keen oppression taken a determined stand. Witness went around with a memorial to persuade Protestants to sign against O'Brien's appointment. He referred to his character.

At the adjournment at one o'clock Mr. Sellers was undergoing rigid cross examination.

BATHURST, June 10. At the school investigation yesterday afternoon Rev. Mr. Sellars continued his evidence. He took no public action in the agitation until after the appointment of E. L. O'Brien. Witness charged the body of Catholics in the press with forcing O'Brien on the Protestants. In doing so he knew a Catholic trustee, Alexander Doucet, objected to his appointment and another Catholic trustee assented. He did not want to say the whole body of Catholics favored it. He thought a large number of Catholics assented to the appointment from the fact of sending their children to the Grammar school to fill up, in order to have enough pupils for O'Brien. He was decidedly opposed to the non-sectarian law being used for the benefit of any one class to the detriment of another. In engaging the Sisters a dual grading system was established and the public buildings could not be filled, thus burdening the Protestants with excessive taxation. He would have no objection to the Sisters in the public building if they would leave off their peculiar garb. A clergyman teaching school should leave aside his ministerial garb. He would not make any particular objection if Mr. Cowperthwaite or another efficient teacher was continued in the Grammar school. There was trouble between the Catholics and Protestants about the private school. Boss, the proprietor, barricaded the door. Witness heard he claimed the Protestants had no right in the school. An action is now pending about the lease. From what persons present told him witness thought it necessary to advise the government, as he feared further trouble. Of his own knowledge he knew nothing of a riot when he sent the telegram. The prime object in sending the telegram was to protect the private school. He would not swear it was sent with a view of having an effect on the public mind or the debate going on at the time in Parliament.

Mr. Lawlor continued his cross-examination of Rev. Joseph Sellars this morning. Witness said after the appointment of O'Brien he used his influence as a minister to get children from the lower grades in the Grammar school. Some would not withdraw. They said they were satisfied with the school. He found others just as anxious as himself to send children to the private school. Mrs. T. S. Miller was sending her children to the convent and hearing she wanted to send them to a private school he went to see her and gave his objections to conventual schools. The appointment of Berton replacing O'Brien in the Grammar school certainly did not meet the difficulties. He was fighting for principle and did not intend to give up his opinion. The Grammar school is not efficient. The private school is here to stay until justice is obtained such as indicated in his evidence.

The Solicitor-General then took witness in hand. Dr. Inch, he said, did write him on Feb. 4 that the Board could not refuse the application for a permit for O'Brien until he applied for it. Dr. Inch desired O'Brien to apply so that the Board could take action in favor or against a permit. The Board did write him, witness said, that it was prepared to take any reasonable action to meet the views of the people as early as February 15. Witness was left in no doubts as to the views entertained by Dr. Inch in regard to the matter of permit, but he drew the conclusion that the Board was acting reluctantly in refusing the permit. When the protest was made against the appointment the Board of Education, in his opinion, should have given assurance that the permit would not be granted when applied for. He felt a body sitting in a judicial capacity as the Board should have gone as far as he stated and desired. So far as he knew the permit may have been refused the very day applied for. He thought the Board of Education had acted promptly enough up to the time of writing O'Brien to make application for the permit. Dr. Inch told witness in conversation he was in hopes of O'Brien relinquishing his claims and there would be no difficulty between him and the trustees. Acting as secretary of parties supporting the private school, witness hired the teacher. There are 41 pupils enrolled with an average attendance of 36, Mr. Sellars' cross-examination is not yet over.

BATHURST, June 12.—In the school enquiry, Saturday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Sellars closed his evidence by reading an extract from a lecture on the public school and its enemies, delivered by Rev. Father McGlynn February 24th, 1889. Mr. White objected to this, as giving the views for which the writer was excommunicated. Judge Fraser said a like privilege had been given Father Varrily, but in neither case would the extracts appear on the records of the commission.

REV. A. F. THOMSON.

Rev. A. F. Thomson, into whose complaint enquiries are being made, testified that the school irritation began about July, 1890. He recited in detail the objection he had to the manner in which the school law was administered here. In his history of the troubles and negotiations, the witness travelled over much of the ground covered by Dr. Duncan and Rev. Mr. Sellars. He wanted either an honest administration of a free non-sectarian school system, or else separate schools pure and simple. Mr. Thomson was not cross-examined.

JOSHUA GAMMON AND NORMAN DESBRISAY.

Joshua Gammon and Norman Desbrisay were called to prove the circumstances in connection with barricading the private school by Charles Boss. Some Protestants feared a riot because of a few Catholics being present at the time. The Orangemen burst open the door of the private school, Gammon and Desbrisay heard no threats from any Catholic and all the loud talking was between Miller and Venoit. From the fact of never seeing persons in numbers there before they concluded there was danger.

Mr. Desbrisay said that W. R Jackson, S. Williamson and himself had potato pounders with them, but did not know of any other weapons. The Catholics didn't show any. Boss claims that the Orangemen had no right to use a hall rented from him for a private school.

James Gammon said Boss told him P. J. Burns had put him up to it. He thought Gammon said Burns was leading the Catholics, and Venoit spoke up disclaiming any connection with the matter and saying the Catholics had no right to interfere with private schools. Miller said something and then hot words ensued between him and Venoit. No blows were struck by anyone.

GEO. WHEELER.

This morning Geo. Wheeler was the first witness. He is the teacher of the Protestant private school. He related a conversation with Trustee O'Brien in regrad to loaning money to district No. 2, also a conversation heard in Doucett's store in which O'Brien used some very abusive language in regard to Rev. Joseph Sellars. The latter gentleman was not present.

WM. ROGERS.

Wm. Rogers, a farmer living in district No. 16 (village), testified he objected to the conventual schools on the ground he should not be called upon to support schools outside a public building when there is room enough there and he objected to religious sects teaching under the law. He lived in district 15 till six years ago. He paid there about $8 or $10 taxes since living in district No. 16. He paid in 1889 $70.92; 1890, $56,; 48; 1891, $125.00; 1892, $82.60; 1893, $52.-36. He did not know anything about the salaries paid before or now. He was not opposed to the superior school, but thought a cheaper principal could be got. If the public school building was filled to its utmost capacity he would not object to renting the convent for remaining numbers, but he would not have the sisters to teach. His great objection is they teach in their garb; if they went dressed as other young ladies he would not object.

JAMES GAMMON.

James Gammon, called, related the circumstances of the alleged row at the opening of the Protestant private school. The excitement was intense. He made a challenge to the Catholics and none ascepted. The people left friendly and he walked down the street with the Catholics.

MRS. ROBERT ELLIS.

Mrs. Robert Ellis, sworn, related a conversation with Trustee O'Brien and about removing grade 7 from the Grammor School to the convent. It entailed extra cost in putchasing books. She had nothing against the sisters. She found her children progressed nicely in the intermediate and primary departments, also under Mr. Ed. O'Brien. As far as she was aware Trustee O'Brien always tried to accommodate the people.

E. T. CARTER.

Edwin T. Carter testified that in view of what had been heard he decided to watch the private school building. He saw persons putting on a lock. He related about the same evidence as others, adding that Miller called to Venoit that the Catholics present were a sneaking crowd. It was only at this that Venoit took him up and said that the Catholics as a body were not attempting to interfere with the private school. Things looked bad and if a row had started half the town would be into it. There were only nine Catholics present and about the same number of Protestants. He saw Daley with a stick in his hand. He saw no potato pounders. He never heard of any of the Catholics present being of a rowdy disposition.

The plaintiffs have finished their testimony; the defendants have taken an hour to consider if any rebuttal testimony wil be necessary.

News and Notes.

HE LEFT A SOUVENIR.

Sir William Long, of the Sheffield Telegraph, one of a large party of English newspaper men who attended the opening of the Chicago Fair, said, the other day:—

"I was standing in the lobby of the Auditorium hotel, when a very polite gentleman, noticing some dust on my coat volunteered to remove it with his handkerchief. I thanked him for his kindness, and he said in a careless sort of way, "Don't mention it." But I did mention it and the gentlemen to whom I mentioned it said:

"You had a diamond scarf pin, Sir William?"

"'Yes,' I said.

"'Where is it now?' he inquired.

"Yes, where was it? I suppose that very gentlemanly man wanted it for a souvenir. There seemed to be a rage for souvenirs in Chicago."

SHE "RULES THE WAV E."

A New York despatch says:—says:—

Information received by United States naval authorities is to the effect that the British Admiralty is drawing up designs for two monster cruisers, which will be not only the largest war ships in the world, but the fastest. They will be known as the "Terrible" and the "Powerful." Each ship will have a length of over 500 feet and a beam of about 70 feet. Engines will be placed aboard each craft capable of developing 30,000 horse power. A speed of 25 knots per hour is aimed at. With these engines the two ships will be apace in engine capacity with the new Cunard greyhounds "Campania" and "Lucania." Their length will be less than the Cunard ships, but each of the cruisers will possess displacement greater than either of the liners. Save for torpedo boats, the speed of 25 knots per hour aimed at will place the "Terrible and "Powerful" ahead of all speeds now attained by any vessel afloat. The cruisers are to have an armor protection and will carry large and powerful rapid-fire gun batteries.

The British admiralty has given positive orders that between now and April 1, 1894, the following new ships must be completed, and be ready for service: The first-class battle-ships Empress of India, Repulse, Ramilies, Resolution and Royal Oak, each of 14,150 tons displacement, 13,000 horse-power, 17½ knots speed, and a battery of four 13½-inch and ten 6-inch breach-loading rifles, twenty-eight rapid-firing guns, besides machine guns and torpedo launching tubes; the first-class battle-ships Barfleur and Centurion. of 10,500 tons displacement, 18½ knots speed and a heavy armament for each; the first-class protected cruisers Crescent, Eudymion, St. George, Gibralter, Crepton and Theseus, of 19 knots speed, and each carrying two 9 inch and ten 6-inch breach-loading rifles, and various rapid-firing and machine guns; the second-class protected cruisers Cambria, Artraea Bonaventure, each of 19½ knots speed, and an armament of two 6-inch rifles, eight rapid-firing guns and several Hotchkiss revolving cannon and machine guns. There will also be ten first-class torpedo gunboats, the Speedy, with 20½ knots speed, and the Antelope, Dryad, Hazird, Hebe, Leda, Onyx, Reward, Jaseur and Niger, each with a speed of 19½ knots.

ABOUT THE ROYAL WEDDING.

It has been settled by the Queen and Prince of Wales that the royal wedding shall take place in the Chapel Royal, at the St. James Palace, early in July, and the Princess of Wales has telegraphed her approval of this arrangement. The Queen was married in this chapel, and so was the Empress Frederick. The accommodation afforded by St. James' Chapel is so limited that the cermony can be witnessed only by the royal family, the royal representatives of foreign sovereigns, the great officers and the principal members of the household-in-waiting and three or four cabinet ministers. It is intended to invite all personages who would have been present if the wedding had taken place at Windsor to a reception dejeuner at Buckingham Palace directly after the ceremony. The Duke and Duchess of York are to go to Copenhagen towards the end of August, where they will be guests of the King and Queen of Denmark at Castle Fredensburg, and the Emperor and Empress of Russia, the King of the Hellenes, the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Cumberland are to be their at the same time. The Duke of Aosta is to represent the King of Italy at the royal wedding.

From Rymal's Home.

MIDDLEPORT, May 29th. Mr. Archie Rymal of Brantford, was an old time resident of this place. As his many friends believed his case incurable, it may be imagined that the following paragraph from the COURIER was gratifying to everyone:

Mr. Rymal's case which is known to be true, proves beyond a doubt that Dodd's kidney pills are of great merit for the purposes they are intended, viz.; Bright's disease of the kidneys, rheumatism, backache, etc. It has certainly attracted the attention of the public by several marvellous cures, and Mr. Rymal's case occuring in this city brings the truth home to every fireside in Brantford and vicinity."

AN EYE TO COMFORT

What the World's Fair Management Has Done.

PLENTY OF SEATS TO REST UPON.

No Expense Spared Whenever the Comfort of the People Is Involved—Refutation of Lies Published in Certain Papers About the Fair—Something About the Columbian Guard.

WORLD'S FAIR, June 8.—[Special.]—Now that the glorious days of June are here and the number of visitors to the exposition is daily increasing, the shady seats to be found at various places throughout the grounds are always occupied. In a letter written a couple of weeks ago I said there was seating capacity on the grounds for 10,000 people, and that this seemed to be enough. But almost immediately it became apparent the sittings must be increased if the people were to have sufficient resting place. It must be said to the credit of the managers of the fair that just as soon as they realized the necessity of increasing these accommodations they set about the work. Settees enough to hold 50,000 more people were at once ordered, and day after day the contractors have placed wagonloads of benches all over the grounds. The managers of the fair did this at considerable expense at a time when they scarcely knew which way to turn for money. They had exhausted their treasury in opening the gate May 1st, and were in debt. For every dollar that was taken in at the gates a hundred hands were outstretched. Contractors, supply houses, officials and even workmen were unpaid. The attendance, owing to unfavorable weather and high railroad rates, was not as great as had been expected. Yet in the face of all these difficulties the managers, be it said to their honor, did not hesitate to incur expenditure whenever the comfort of the people was involved.

I do not intend to pose as a defender of the managers, nor as their apologist, but I like to see justice done. When one reads in eastern papers criticisms of the management of the fair that are notoriously false and malicious it is not easy to maintain silence concerning them. It is not true that the World's fair is a great money-making scheme. If it were the directors would have avoided millions of dollars of expenditure—would have kept in their treasury vast sums that were expended for adornment, for statuary, for public comfort, for elegance, that could have been saved by a narrow and selfish policy. Why, these very directors, the best business men of Chicago, have given and continue to give their time and energies to this enterprise without a dollar of salary or direct reward.

They do not stint their expenditure in any worthy direction. Come even now to the fair and you will see long lines of wagons waiting every evening to carry their loads of benches to various parts of the grounds. Other lines of wagons are laden with fresh sod, which is brought in every day by trainloads, to be used in freshening the park. A huge street-cleaning department waits also for the visitors to leave the gates, and then works all night. By morning every bit of dirt and rubbish, every particle of mud and refuse, has been cleared away. When you come to Chicago make an effort to reach the exposition at least once or twice during your sojourn early in the morning. Then you will see the fair at its best. Everything is bright and clean. There is a sweetness, a freshness everywhere which cannot be found in the afternoon, after the multitude has come.

The managers of the fair spent a small fortune for music. Without cost the visitor may hear the finest bands and orchestras in the country. He may sit in the shade of the palaces which surround the

IN THE SHADOW OF ONE OF THE GREAT COLUMNS.

central court, amid a scene of unparalleled splendor, and fill his soul with music's divine strains. An admission fee is charged to some of the special concerts in Choral hall—concerts at which famous soloists appear—but every such concert is a financial loss to the management, and is not expected to be anything but a loss. The large appropriation made for music is another example of the generosity of the men who have made this fair.

Perhaps you have read a good deal in the papers about the Columbian guards—their insolence, rashness, brutality, ignorance. There are 2,500 of these exposition policemen, and many of them were of necessity raw recruits. They needed training and experience. Many of them were country young men who sought this employment for the opportunity it would give them to see the exposition and the life which is in and about the exposition. It would indeed be surprising if among so many men there were not a few whose heads were turned by the exercise of "a little brief authority," a few who were ignorant and rude. But in all the time I have been here I have yet to meet the first case of this sort. Invariably I have been treated with courtesy by these much-maligned sentries. I have yet to witness an instance of their brutality or insolence. Two or three weeks ago even the Chicago papers were filled with complaints of the guards, but in a majority of these cases the facts were that some one had attempted to violate the rules and had lost his temper when restrained or placed under arrest by the representative of the law.

I have watched the Columbian guard with a good deal of interest. They were 2,500 young men gathered from all walks of life, particularly those in which the influences are not refining or elevating. Arbired they were a motley mob, unaccustomed to discipline and some of them strangers to civility. Well, it is interesting to note how quickly they have been transformed into good soldiers. Already they have the bearing, the repose, the dignity mingled with the considerateness which should ever characterize men who are thrust into positions of responsibility and delegated authority. This army of guards has been to me an exposition of itself—a display of the manhood of the common people, and of the adaptability of our young men to military service. It presents an object lesson in the soldierly qualities of Americans, and shows this generation in a small way that which the last saw on a grand and more terrible scale—the ease with which our countrymen may leave the plow and the bench, the railway brake and the desk, the counter and the school, and become part of an effective, intelligent and thoroughly disciplined martial force.

It would be foolish to say these guards are altogether perfect. They are not ideal. But the other extreme, that reached by the spirit of fault-finding which is altogether too prevalent in this country, is equally absurd. The guards are a credit to the country and the exposition, and they are improving every day. Some people ask why so many guards are necessary. Two thousand five hundred is a pretty large number of policem