"German Syrup"

Here is an incident from the South—Mississippi, written in April, 1890, just after the Grippe had visited that country. "I am a farmer, one of those who have to rise early and work late. At the beginning of last Winter I was on a trip to the City of Vicksburg, Miss., where I got well drenched in a shower of rain. I went home and was soon after seized with a dry, hacking cough. This grew worse every day, until I had to seek relief. I consulted Dr. Dixon who has since died, and he told me to get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Meantime my cough grew worse and worse and then the Grippe came along and I caught that also very severely. My condition then compelled me to do something. I got two bottles of German Syrup. I began using them, and before taking much of the second bottle, I was entirely clear of the Cough that had hung to me so long, the Grippe, and all its bad effects. I felt tip-top and have felt that way ever since." PETER J. BRIALS, Jr., Cayuga, Hines Co., Miss.

SALESMAN Wanted—Salary and expenses paid. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

GRAND MAMMOTH DRAWING! OVER ONE-HALF OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.A

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 Academy of Music, 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 authorize the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
W. L. Carelli
Commissioners.

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.
Pierre Lanaux, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 13, 1892.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$150,000 is	$150,000
1 PRIZE OF	40,000 is	40,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
2 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	10,000
5 PRIZES OF	2,000 are	10,000
25 PRIZES OF	600 are	15,000
100 PRIZES OF	400 are	40,000
200 PRIZES OF	200 are	40,000
300 PRIZES OF	120 are	36,000
500 PRIZES OF	80 are	40 000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$200 are	$20,000
100 do	120 are	12,000
100 do	80 are	8,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of $40 are		$39,960
999 Prizes of 40 are		39,960
3,434 Prizes,	amounting to	$530,920

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at $10; Halves $5; Fifths $2 Tenths 1; Twentieths 50c.; Fortieths 25c.

Club rates, $35 worth of Tickets 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.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will emain in force until 1895.

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. CARELLI, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

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.

CANVASSERS WANTED

Salary and expenses weekly from start. Liberal commission to local part-time agents. Permanent position. Good chance for advancement. Exclusive territory. Largest growers of nursery stock in Canada, and only growers in Canada and United States. Clean, hardy stock true to name, and fair treatment guaranteed. No prizes. Position in our orders. No competition. Special advantages. Write immediately; can not carry it on per month and expenses. Don't hesitate because of previous failures in this or other lines. We can make you a success. Outfit free. Address for particulars BROWN BROS. CO., Continental Nurseries (This house is reliable.) TORONTO, ONT.

Tenders Wanted!

Until Nov. 28th, tenders will be received for the erection of a church at Derby. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Methodist parsonage. Address Building Committee.

JOHN GRAHAM,
WM. WILSON, M. D.,
HENRY PENNA.

Nov. 7th, 1892.

DOAKTOWN GRIST-MILL.

The subscriber has made arrangements with the Canada Eastern Railway Company by which wheat, barley, corn or buckwheat grain to be ground will be conveyed from different points and returned at following rates:

			per 100 lbs.	
Between Chatham and		Doaktown,	6½c	each way.
"	Cushman's	"	6	" "
"	Chelmsford	"	6	" "
"	Blackville	"	5	" "
"	Up "	"	4½	" "
"	Blissfield	"	3	" "

The grain will be taken from the station to the mill and returned free of charge and receive prompt attention.

HARVIE DOAK.

TO LET.

The dwelling house and premises on John St. (West End) Chatham, owned by William Rae and lately occupied by Mr. John Doran. Apply to

WILLIAM LAWLOR, or WM. RAE.

Chatham, Newcastle.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - NOVEMBER 17, 1892.

Presidential Election.

The most accurate forecast of the votes of the United States electoral college that is obtainable before the official counts are made in the several states gives Cleveland 268, Harrison 150 and Weaver 26. Ohio is still in doubt, but we place its 22 votes on Harrison's side in the foregoing forecast. Nebraska and California are also placed for Harrison.

Unfortunate Fredericton and York.

New Brunswickers abroad—and especially Frederictonians—have reason to feel humiliated over the attitude and utterances of some of our public men and newspapers. The York county opposition members led by Mr. Pitts and the Gleaner and Reporter—the two Fredericton newspapers which support those gentlemen and are professing to express their views—carry us very far back indeed and also very low down in political ethics. The statements which those papers are inspired to put into the mouths of Premier Blair and other public men of repute are scandalously untruthful, and couched in language quite in keeping with the standards of such sheets, but far below what any cultured New Brunswicker would wish to see attributed to our public leaders. Contradiction in most cases would only serve the purpose of those who set these political slanders afloat, for it would involve the idea of self-respecting men descending to or near the level of those of whom Mr. Pitts is so willing and characteristic a spokesman and representative. By the introduction of such men and their congenial methods into a prominent place in provincial matters, the province suffers unmerited reproach. While it is true that only one county out of fifteen is directly responsible for the shameful attempt that is being made to degrade New Brunswick politics in the eyes of outsiders, and that the work is being done almost entirely by two comparatively obscure and discredited papers, the fact that the polluted fountain head is in York county and the city of Fredericton, emphasises the reproach involved. We think of Fredericton, with its evidences of culture and refinement, its beautiful public and private buildings; the University of the Province which seems to stand there at least as an outwork against the vulgarian; its Normal School, as the great provincial institution in which the methods and cardinal features of our public educational system are exemplified; its legislative building and library, higher courts of law and other features, which present themselves as object lessons constantly exerting upon the favored people by whom they are surrounded, refining and elevating influences—and, yet, we turn to find those people sending such persons as Mr. Pitts as their representative to the provincial Assembly and tolerating such papers as the Gleaner and Reporter going abroad as the best they can do in the way of journalism! When Fredericton and York have had time to fully realise the spectacle these representatives of theirs are making of them before the country at large, they will, doubtless, feel very much like one who awakens from a nightmare, but while they may then rid themselves of them, it will be a long time before the effects of their present self-delusion can be worn off. For the present poor York is very much under color and Fredericton must necessarily, although undeservedly, share in the reproach.

A Surprise!

The decision of the police magistrate of Chatham in the complaint against the Conways for assaulting Scott Act Inspector Menzies and constable Hill and impeding them in the discharge of their duty, particulars of which are in another column, will be in the nature of a surprise to most people.

The testimony showed that constable Hill had a search-warrant for the Conway premises, which he and the Inspector were endeavoring to execute at the time of the assault. Mr. R. B. Adams cited some authorities which, taken together with the testimony given, would go to show that the officers could have no redress because of their failure to bring to the notice of the Conways the fact that they were acting under authority of the warrant. That, however, was not a matter which should influence the magistrate in proceedings of the kind before him, which were merely preliminary, nor does it appear that it did. It was made abundantly clear that the officers had the warrant and that all four of the accused acted in concert in making the assault which repulsed the former in the attempted service. Conway, for instance, was proved to have had an axe in his hands, while his daughter had a flat-iron, Mrs. Conway a board and some hot water and the boy, Martin, some bottles. The girl threw the iron at the Inspector and cut his nose, the boy threw a bottle and barely missed the Inspector. Why does the boy go scot free, while the girl is held for the grand jury? Conway doesn't seem to have done anything save appear with the axe in hand in his doorway and say what he would do if anyone entered, but when the Inspector entered he did nothing. Mrs. Conway, on the other hand, was, presumably, the hot water thrower, for she appeared soon after with the dangerous fluid in an open up-stairs window. Why is James, with the harmless and unused axe held for trial and Mrs. Conway discharged? Do not the whole proceedings furnish another illustration of the want of consistency and method in dealing with Scott Act matters in Chatham? A greater farce has not been enacted since the days of Dogberry than that of last Friday, when our police magistrate—with the best of intentions no doubt—made fish of one and flesh of another in the Conway case.

As to the row itself at Conway's, we believe it was the outcome of the Inspector's ill-advised, slip-shod and bull-headed methods in discharging his duties. He seems to look upon search-warrants as mere matters of form and almost entirely superfluous as adjuncts of his business. He confounds the right to enter suspected places, with that to *break* and enter, which is a serious error that may lead to grave consequences at some time. It is clear that the Conways had no sufficient notice of the fact that constable Hill and the Inspector were acting under a search-warrant, and equally clear that a reasonable effort, under the law, was not made to get into the place before the battering-ram was resorted to. The too ready disposition of the Inspector to ride the high horse and smash doors was met with an equally ready disposition on the Conways' part to resist him, right or wrong. But, granting that the Conways are the desperate people claimed by some of their neighbors, ought not the fact to suggest the greatest prudence and most careful observance of the law's requirements on the part of the officers? No such prudence or care were, however, exercised and hence the disgraceful scene that was enacted.

In thus treating the matter we wish to be understood as distinctly and unequivocally condemning people like the Conways, who violate the law and practically defy the officers, but we believe that the Inspector is as much to blame for the defiance as those who give it, because of his uncouth methods. He is also an artist in his way. People in town were made to believe that in the assault at Conway's his nose was broken and his cheeks cut and that, in other respects, he was most brutally treated. It turns out, however, that the injury to his nose was only superficial and that his cheeks were not injured in the least. Blood from the abrasion on the nose appears to have done service in the "make-up" for the imaginary injuries to the cheeks. The extent of the injuries received would not, of course, mitigate the offence of those who inflicted them, but it is a rather childish thing for a man like the Inspector to deliberately create the impression that his face was smashed after the manner of Conway's door, when, as a matter of fact, he had received only a cut on the nose. He should have washed the blood off his cheeks and nose instead of leaving it on the whole skin to stand for imaginary wounds. If we do not mistake the situation he has so blundered over the whole matter as to make a failure of justice in the case inevitable. If, however, the result will be such a lesson as will cause him to be more sure of his ground in these cases, in future, and less reckless as an officer, a substantial advantage in the enforcement of the Scott Act will result. In any case let us hope that our police magistrate will rise to a clearer conception of consistency in his decisions, and not permit himself to again get "between the devil and the deep sea" as he did on Friday.

The Smelt Fishery.

Commander Wakeham was in town on Friday and Saturday, his visit here being at the instance of the Minister of Fisheries, for the purpose of making enquiries respecting the smelt-fishery of the Miramichi, with special reference to the correspondence and petitions that have been presented to the Department of Fisheries during the past five or six years, on the subject of the fishery above Middle Island. The World intimates that as Minister Tupper is in Great Britain no change will be made this season as an outcome of Commander Wakeham's enquiry. We do not understand it in that way, for it is customary for departmental ministers, during absence from the country, to arrange with some one of their colleagues in the Cabinet to act for them, and the circumstances of this particular matter suggest the probability that prompt action will follow any recommendation the Commander may make. If it be not so our people will have reason for great impatience and disappointment, for they have been given to understand by those who are supposed to speak for the government, that smelt-fishing was to be allowed above Middle Island as soon as ice of sufficient strength formed. The privilege was to be enjoyed under such conditions as would honestly test and decide the question as to whether the smelt fishery was destructive of young bass, as claimed by the Department on the one hand and denied by our fishermen on the other. Those who speak for the smelt fishermen here—that is, those who are desirous that the questions at issue shall be decided on their merits—have asked that the test be made, the Department to manage the whole matter and be itself the judge as to whether it or those whose privileges it has so stubbornly denied to them are right as to the facts. It is probable—because it is customary—that some other minister is acting for Mr. Tupper, in the absence of that gentleman and, if so, we will entertain the hope that the promised test will be made. Experience has taught our people to expect only the most severe and unreasonable treatment from Minister Tupper, and his absence, therefore, is calculated to inspire them with the hope that whoever is acting for him will be disposed to decide the question on its merits, as ascertained by Commander Wakeham, rather than to stubbornly adhere to a position taken as a mere caprice and heretofore adhered to against good evidence and reason for its abandonment. It is, of course, possible that the promises of a change, which have been made for some months and the visit of Commander Wakeham, may be only intended to further exasperate and annoy those interested, and that no change or test this year is intended to be made. We cannot, however, believe it, although it would be of a piece with Minister Tupper's almost uniform treatment of our fishermen.

The Bathurst Schools Matter.

Between the statements of that extraordinarily incendiary person, Mr. Pitts of Fredericton, and the Rev. A. F. Thomson of Bathurst, the general public of New Brunswick are much puzzled over the true state of things in regard to the public schools of the latter place. The St. John Sun seems to have entered into the plans of those gentlemen with more zeal than prudence and with a seeming determination to throw whatever party influence it may possess on the side of the Pitts crusade. It is regrettable that a paper of the Sun's prominence should thus aid in the palpable attempts that are being made in certain quarters to get up a sectarian war all over the province, simply because in one particular locality a majority of the ratepayers and the school trustees are incorrectly alleged to be violating the letter of the school law. Rev. Mr. Thomson is, doubtless, a good intentioned man, from his own standpoint, but he is a dangerous one, nevertheless. It is very unsafe to accept his statements respecting the position or utterances of those who differ from him and, even members of the presbytery to which he belongs are sometimes constrained to refer to him as "our firebrand." His allegations, therefore, respecting the schools in question ought not to be taken in good faith by the Sun, especially when men of unquestioned repute have publicly shown them to be incorrect, while those who are the objects of his persecution can have no doubt of the fact that he has become a political agent and partizan of a most dangerous type. Quite recently he wrote to the Sun to the effect that Mr. Burns, M. P., of Bathurst had, in a public speech, appealed to Gloucester electors to support premier Blair because he had favored sectarian schools. Mr. Burns having made no such appeal, nor used any language that could be construed to mean what Mr. Thomson stated, wrote to the Sun to that effect, but Mr. Thomson has not had the moral courage or fairness to take his untruthful statement back. He prefers that it should remain intact in the magazine of his co-laborer in political and religious incendiarism, Mr. Pitts of Fredericton, while the Sun has no words of reproof for either of these two gentlemen, who are aiding it in its crusade against Mr. Blair.

The Sun, the other day, published an address of its friend Mr. Pitts to his fellow-orangemen, which was intended to influence the protestants of Queens County against Mr. Blair. In that address Mr. Pitts, in his capacity of Orange County Master for York, made some statements based on a letter of Rev. A. F. Thomson, respecting changes in school matters in Bathurst and Bathurst Village, voted by the ratepayers at their late annual meeting. The County Master's statement was, in effect, that there would not be, after the ratepayers' decision came into effect—which would be in a few weeks—any schools in either Bathurst or the Village save those of the convents, taught by "the nuns."

It was at once said by almost everybody that if this were so it would be an outrage upon the minority of Bathurst which must be remedied, and that those responsible for it had acted in an unjust as well as impolitic manner. The St. John Globe, which is "knifing" Mr. Blair because he will not attempt the experiment of refusing the co-operation of liberal-conservatives in conducting the government of the province, directed attention to Mr. Thomson's letter. It brought that gentleman out into the light by saying: "Mr. Thomson's letter "conveys the idea that all the schools in "Bathurst are closed except those taught "by persons connected with the religious "orders of the Catholic church." That idea was precisely what the reverend gentleman desired to convey. It was what all outside of Bathurst who had faith in the honesty of his letter were made to believe after reading it. He evidently wrote it with the object of having it used by his partner, Pitts, just as that person used it. But when its statements reached Bathurst by means of the Globe and people there who knew the truth of the matter challenged his veracity, he was compelled to make an effort to place himself right. He wrote to the Globe expressing regret that he failed to express himself with sufficient clearness and saying that "it was decided to close the "superior school in the Village and to employ a female teacher only for all the "children of this district. In the town it "was decided to close the grammar "school, but it was not decided to close "all the departments of the school." He adds "my contention is that the existence "of the religious schools of the R. C. "church is interfering with the efficiency "of the public schools," and he proceeds to give his ideas of what may happen "if this retrograde movement is allowed "to go on."

Now, whatever may be the wisdom, policy or justice of the course taken by the ratepayers of Bathurst and Bathurst Village at their annual school meeting, we submit that it was done under the law and regulations which apply equally all over the province. Why, then, should Mr. Thomson endeavor, through the press and the Orange County Master of York, to influence the public mind against the premier of the province over the matter, when that gentleman has no more to do with it than the king of the Cannibal islands?

If Mr. Thomson finds the religious sisters, who are permitted, under the regulations of the Board of Education to teach in the Bathurst schools, so obnoxious as to justify the attacks he makes upon them, and if his fellow-ratepayers there, by reason of these same regulations, are sapping the foundations of our school law and making the schools under it mere training institutions for the Roman Catholic church, to the detriment of the educational rights of Protestants, what is to hinder him from having the matter brought before the legislature in a decent and constitutional way, instead of playing the demagogue and agitator over it in the public press and as the co-worker of a person such as Mr. Pitts of York County notoriety? The reason is because he knows that there are no Roman Catholic schools in Bathurst or Bathurst Village under the law, or pretending to be under the law, any more than there are in Chatham and St. John. He knows that investigation before a committee of the legislature would prove that only what is prescribed by the Board of Education is taught in the Bathurst schools, and that from the hour of opening to that of closing, daily, there is nothing taught by the sisters in charge that can be construed as the teaching of any church or faith. It is well known that Mr. Thomson is very narrow in his religious views. He is intolerant of any religion save protestantism as he understands it. Hardly a Sunday passes without his congregation being obliged to listen to direct pulpit attacks by him upon the religious faith of a large majority of their neighbors, and it is too evident to many of them that the bigotry, intolerance and narrow-mindedness which are his leading characteristics, render him dangerous and undesirable as a citizen of the mixed community in which he lives. What he really objects to, and has originated and maintained his crusade against, is that the teaching sisters of the Roman Catholic church should be allowed to teach in the public schools at all. That is the kernel of the whole matter, and although the regulation under which it is done was ordained some seven years before the Blair government came into existence, Mr. Thomson chooses to prostitute his position by laboring to make the impression on the minds of his Orange and other ultra-Protestant sympathisers that Mr. Blair is responsible for the state of things, which, by persistent misrepresentation unworthy of a christian gentleman, he has led a large proportion of the public to believe exists in Bathurst. Ninety people out of every hundred in Bathurst know that the statements he gives to the public through the press are mainly half-told truths advanced by him for the purpose of inflaming the public mind, and it is only when he is cornered, as he was by the Globe, and his honest friends and neighbors remind him that he has gone beyond the warrant of truth, that he feels obliged to make an attempt to place himself right. His friend and correspondent, Mr. Pitts, in the address to which we have already referred seems to have placed the same construction upon Mr. Thomson's statements respecting the results of the Bathurst annual school meetings as other people did—the same construction undoubtedly that Mr. Thomson desired. He said "I have been informed "that the only Protestant teachers in "Bathurst and Bathurst Village have been "discharged, on the plea of economy I presume, though I have not heard the cause, "and the schools, if I am informed correctly, will now be in the hands entirely of "Roman Catholic teachers and Nuns, and "the Protestant children desiring advanced "instruction must attend the convent," etc. If Mr. Thomson's attitude as a political partizan were of recent date he might reasonably be accorded the benefit of the excuse that he had involuntarily gravitated towards that position as the natural outcome of his futile efforts to gratify his religious prejudices in connection with the Bathurst schools, but when it is known that he was a party with the aid of the late Superintendent Crocket in causing the teaching sisters to leave the public school building in the village, and betake themselves to the quarters which he now complains of them occupying as teachers, it will be evident to the fair-minded that his proper classification is with men of the Pitts and Crocket type in York county.

We have made special enquiry during this week into the matter, and the facts which we are in a position to state are exclusively from Protestant sources in Bathurst and almost entirely from members of Mr. Thomson's congregation, who express themselves as humiliated to think that he is lending himself to his present crusade under the inspiration and encouragement of his political allies outside of the county of Gloucester. Our enquiries disclose the fact that the people of both Bathurst and the Village pay perhaps less attention to Mr. Thomson and his writings than they receive in any other parts of the province. They say there is no trouble there over the schools, and very little complaint from any quarter, unless an occasional pulpit protest from Mr. Thomson, or a grumble from some person inspired by him may be considered in that category; that, in fact, Mr. Thomson is looked upon in Bathurst as a monomaniac on the subject of "Romish aggression" and while his malady increases in virulence, the effect of his almost constant airing of his pet grievance is to make his neighbors think of the "sole survivor" in "The yarn of the Nancy brig," who used to crone over his ideas of himself with the refrain—

Oh, I'm the cook and the captain bold
And the mate of the Nancy brig
And the bosum tight, and the midshipmite,
And the crew of the captain's gig.

In other words, Mr. Thomson is a host in himself—the sole representative and embodiment of an outraged Bathurst protestant public.

We find that instead of there being in Bathurst and Bathurst Village, only the public schools taught in the convent buildings, there are also public schools not in the convent buildings and not taught by the sisters; that the same grades taught in the convent public schools are taught in those not in the convent and not presided over by the sisters, so that parents may send their children to whichever of these schools they wish. One of Mr. Thomson's grievances is, doubtless, the fact that a number of Protestant parents send their children to the public schools in the convent building in Bathurst in preference to those in the other, and, notwithstanding Mr. Thomson's efforts to convey a different impression, no proposition to change this condition of things has been made or is, so far as we can learn, contemplated. As the Roman Catholic ratepayers of the town and Village pay about two-thirds of the taxes in each—not counting those on the property of the People's Bank—we fail to see any injustice in this arrangement, or any ground for Mr. Thomson's cry about Protestants paying for the maintenance of Catholic schools.

At the annual school meeting in Bathurst Village, it was decided to discontinue the superior school, as the number of pupils attending it was not deemed by the ratepayers large enough to warrant its further maintenance, and it was their expressed intention to send their high-grade pupils to the County Grammar School in Bathurst town, across the bridge, and thus effect a saving to the ratepayers of the Village. This seems to show that those dreadful Catholics of the Village could not have been aware of the fact that the ratepayers of the town were to dispense with the grammar school, as Mr. Thomson intimates, when he says, "Thus the work of demoralization goes on "beautifully and systematically;"—and, "Meantime the enemies of our public schools "have been quietly laying their plans and "accomplishing their purposes, till now they "think they can safely close the public "schools."

At the school meeting in Bathurst town there were the usual harmonious proceedings. The trustees asked for an assessment of $1,400 for school purposes, which the meeting voted, with an added fifty dollars for contingencies, making the amount $1,450 to be assessed on the district. It was after the regular business was over that the matter of the Grammar School came up. Mr. K. F. Burns has always had a preference for a superior school over the Grammar School, on the ground that the former furnishes as high an education as the ratepayers ought to be required to pay for, while classical and collegiate instruction ought to be secured at the private cost of those who desire it. He presented his views along these lines and showed that by substituting a superior school in Bathurst for the Grammar School, the district would effect a saving of about $100 a year and, at the same time, have high school facilities. After the matter was discussed, the proposition of Mr. Burns seemed to commend itself to the meeting, and Mr. Geo. Sutherland—who, by the way, is a methodist—moved the abolition of the Grammar School, which was voted. The trustees applied forthwith to the board of education at Fredericton for permission to open a superior school in the town district, and their request will, no doubt, be granted. Their intention is said to be to offer the position of principal of this school to Mr. McIntosh, who is one of the two Protestant teachers who, according to Mr. Thomson, are driven from Bathurst by Romish persecution.

We are not in a position to say that the ratepayers of Bathurst Village have done well or otherwise in dispensing with their superior school, but intelligent New Brunswickers know that they are the sole judges of that matter under the law, and that it is one which neither the board of education nor Mr. Blair can control in any way. Mr. Thomson can, perhaps, explain why he censures the government in connection with it. He ought also to explain why, when publishing his statement respecting the discontinuance of the Grammar School, he ignored the fact of the trustees' application to the Board of Education for a superior school. We presume he will do so after his friends have had the full benefit of his misrepresentations, against Mr. Blair, in the pending election in Queens County. Nothing he can say, however, will relieve him of the odium of the dispicable agitation in which he is the active and unscrupulous principal, and by which he evidently hopes to foment discord between the Protestant and Roman Catholic people of the province.

The "Rev." Saved Him.

In the case of the Crown vs. C. B. Welton, Dr. Randall and Rev. Sydney Welton, for conspiracy, the jury of the St. John County Court found a verdict of guilty against the first two named, but were unable to agree as to Sydney Welton. That reverend jack of all trades has been held in $20,000 bail, showing that the judge believed him as bad as guilty, as does nearly everybody else who has read the testimony—excepting, of course, some members of the jury. It is evident that the fact of his being a clergyman prejudiced the jury in his favor. Had he been a layman, he would, no doubt, have shared the fate of his brother and Dr. Randall, who conspired with him to insure a man who was dead before the policy on his life was issued and whose widow was robbed by the trio. White cravats and black coats quite often prevent honest and well-meaning people from applying the evidence of their senses to the conduct of the wearers.

AN OLD JOURNALIST DEAD:—Mr. John Jackson, for over fifty years publisher of the Calais *Advertiser*, died a few days ago. He was a very estimable man, whose life-work was the promotion of the interests of the city of his adoption—for he was a Canadian by birth.

A SAD ENDING:—Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, the famous Arctic explorer, was picked up on the street in Portland, Oregon, the other day in an unconscious condition. Beside him lay a bottle of laudanum. A patrol waggon was called and the lieutenant was removed to the hospital, where he soon died. It was, according to the coroner, a case of overdose of laudanum, and accidental.

House of Assembly.

Twenty-two members, more than one-half of the House of Assembly, will sit in that body next session, who were not in the last house. The list includes:—

Mr. Mott,	Mr. Flewelling,
Mr. Blanchard,	Mr. Scovil,
Mr. Sivewright,	Mr. McLeod,
Mr. Gogain,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Woodbury Wells,	Mr. Hill,
Mr. Killam,	Mr. Jos. O'Brien
Mr. Smith,	Mr. Ferris,
Mr. Emmerson.	Mr. Pinder,
Mr. Pitts,	Mr. Howe,
Mr. Connell,	Mr. Dibblee,
Mr. Baird,	Mr. Allan.

Of this number Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Killam, Mr. Emmerson, Mr. Baird, Mr. Flewelling, and Mr. Hill have been members of the Assembly before, while the four last named gentlemen were members of the legislative Council when it was abolished.

The members of the late Assembly who did not offer for re-election were: Mr. Ryan, Mr. Poirier, Mr. McQueen, Dr. Pugsley, Dr. Taylor, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Hibbard, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Ketchum, and Mr. Porter. Mr. Hanington was appointed a Judge and Mr. Turner died during the last session.

The members of the late Assembly who offered for re-election and were defeated, were: Mr. Blair, Mr. Murray, Mr. Colter, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Legere, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Melanson, and Dr. Atkinson.

The members of the Legislative Council who sought election to the Assembly and were elected, included Mr. Emmerson, Mr. Baird, Mr. Hill and Mr. Flewelling. Mr. Richard, Mr. Woods and Mr. Barberie, were defeated.—Ex.

President-elect Cleveland's Last Speech of the Campaign.

In New York, in the last hours of the presidential campaign, Mr. Cleveland delivered one of his thoughtful speeches, which will be read with interest, now that his party is soon to have control of the government of the United States. He said:—

Fellow citizens: We have reached the last hours of discussion in a campaign characterized by many unusual features and incidents.

I venture the assertion that never in the recollection of any one here present has a Presidential canvass been carried on with such a lack of noise and excitement, and in such an apparent atmosphere of popular thoughtfulness. If this is actually the condition, and if our voters are really thoughtful, it should be a cause of congratulation on the part of every American citizen; for it must be that sober deliberation in the exercise of the right of suffrage is the foundation of our hope for national perpetuity. None of us can complain of a political result which represents the conscientious and clear convictions or a majority of our people. When these convictions prevail it is the misfortune or fault of a party if it is defeated because the principles it advocates are not understood by our voters, or if understood are not accepted.

If we assume that the quiet of this campaign is attributable to thoughtfulness among our people and a deliberate sense of patriotic duty in the exercise of their suffrages, there would seem to be no place for fear or misgiving as to the result on the part of those who support Democratic principles. In exactly the form they are involved in the present campaign, these principles were presented two years ago to the voters of the country and received their endorsement by a tremendous majority, since then the drift of public opinion has been in our direction, and the doctrines opposed to ours have been more than ever discredited. It must be conceded too, that the intelligent and disinterested men who have left the ranks of our opponents and joined our standard are exceptionally numerous and influential.

The fact that, with all these things in our favor, we are still not absolutely sure of success, would be startling if we did not know the desperate and disreputable methods which confront us.

Our opponents, vanquished in every argument worthy of presentation to the reason of our countrymen, have appealed to their passions and prejudices through the distribution of the most impudent lies concerning the record and action of our party and its candidates. This, however, is not their main reliance, nor is it our greatest danger. It is a confession most humiliating to American citizenship that, with a cause so thoroughly intrenched in reason, and commending itself so clearly to the intelligence of patriotic Americans, we daily hear predictions of Republican success, based upon the ability of that party to purchase the votes of the people.

A little reflection, it seems to me, cannot fail to arouse the American conscience to the wickedness as well as the peril of a debauched suffrage. It is a plain proposition that our Government is only true to the principles upon which it rests when in its operation it represents the honest and intelligent sentiments of the people. When it does not, its vigor and its very life are gone, and it remains but the mere semblance of a free government—the weakest and most deformed plan of rule that ever deluded mankind. It can then no longer defend the rights of all, because rights will be forgotten in the capricious bestowal of favors. It will then no longer be the proud manifestation of the strength and virtue of a free people, because it will only be the miserable instrument of craft and selfishness.

Who of all those who believe our Government was created to bless American people and benefit mankind, will deny that the corruption of our suffrage paves the way to these conditions?

The time has surely come when those who see the beginning of this corruption should look beyond it and beneath it in an endeavor to discover the source of our danger and the forces which give it deadly strength.

It has its sources in the perversion of our Government to the furtherance of limited and special interests, and in the invitation thus extended to anticipate a continuance of governmental favor in compensation for partisan support. The forces behind it are greed and selfishness, willing to prostitute the suffrage of the people to pecuniary gain.

In the light of these considerations there is nothing unnatural in the situation of the pending canvass. When our countrymen yield to temptation and turn their backs upon the broad and disinterested patriotism that should characterise their citizenship, and when they reach the point where they are willing to subordinate political duty to business gain, it is a short step to active participation in schemes of corruption having for their object the retention in power of the party by which unearned business profits are promised. The movement begins with the corruption, by means of these promises, of the beneficiaries themselves. They are thereafter willing instruments for the corruption of others, instigated to activity by an obligation to aid the party which has favored them, and stimulated by the expectation of further especial benefits.

This deal between a political party and private enterprise, by which governmental aid is promised in exchange for partisan support, is covered by the pretext of a care for the business interests of the country.

While we readily concede the importance of these interests, and while we hold that no political party should be unmindful of them or heedless of their prosperity, we insist that no plea for their promotion shall be used to justify political methods which endanger the integrity and beneficence of our institutions.

Since, therefore, the fair name of our business interests has thus been used in a disreputable service, I have deemed it appropriate to call attention to these things in an assemblage gathered together under the auspices of a business men's club. It seems to be peculiarly fit and proper that the patriotic business men of our country should repudiate the suggestion that care for the interests they have in their keeping can be an excuse for corrupt political practices; they can teach with especial authority the lesson that business interests are safest under a fair administration of an honest and just government, representing the unbought suffrage of our people.

Beyond this, however, our business men and all other Americans who love their country ought to make common cause in an effort to turn back the tide which leads to a perversion of the functions as our Government, invites the corruption of our voters and menaces the sure foundations of political virtue.

In a sincere and disinterested advocacy of sensible tariff reform we labor to remove the temptations that beset the integrity of our people, and strive to preserve that justice and equality which our Government was created to guarantee to all our countrymen.

Let us at all times bear in mind that it is the people's cause we have in hand; and, while warning them of danger, let us never lose faith in the irresistible power of their awakened intelligence and patriotism.

Leprosy in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Philadelphia has three cases of genuine leprosy. Two of the subjects are Chinamen and one is an aged white woman, whose name is witheld at her earnest request in order that her children may not be ostracised. All three are housed and cared for in an isolated building within the Municipal Hospital grounds.

Physicians say that it is rare that the disease has attacked one of the Caucasian race, and still less frequently any native in this country or climate. Such rare cases of leprosy as have been reported in people of American birth have usually been contracted in foreign lands by intimate association with other victims.

The condition of the woman in question was first brought to the attention of the health authorities of this city in August last, up to which time none had suspected what her real affection was. It was then learned that thirty-five years ago she had lived with a Mexican family in this city. The head of the family suffered long with what was pronounced elephantiasis, and she had cared for him in his illness, which at last proved fatal. The Mexican's son also died during her service in the family from what was supposed to be typhoid fever.

It was shown years after this that a leprous spot appeared on one of her limbs. It soon disappeared, however, and she felt no alarm. Her children grew to maturity and her hair whitened with age, all without further premonition of the dreadful disease. About three years ago a few blotches made their appearance, and last Feburary they began to increase with alarming rapidity. Finally she came to Dr. Welsh of the Municipal Hospital, who pronounced it a case of genuine leprosy.

If you desire a luxuriant growth of healthy hair of a natural color, nature's crowning ornament of both sexes, use only Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

A Sad Story.

The trial of Albert A. Dodge, the Intercolonial railway freight treasurer, charged with the embezzlement of about $4,000, took place before Judge Peters in St. John last week. Dodge pleaded guilty. A. A. Stockton, Q. C., pointed out that the prisoner had suffered much already from his wrong acts and spoke of the small salary he received, but $550, though handling nearly half a million annually. Part of the money, it was explained, was used to support his mother and sister and Mr. Stockton therefore urged the court to take as lenient a view of the case as was consistent with the ends of justice.

Dodge was then given an opportunity to speak for himself. He said the taking of the money had been going on for four or five years, at which time he was embarrassed. He only took small sums, hoping to make it up, but matters grew worse all the time and finally got beyond him. He explained that for a long time his salary was only $400, while the most he ever earned was $550 and this was too small for his expenses.

Judge Peters, in passing sentence, pointed out that the full punishment was 14 years. He would allow what had been said to him to weigh in so far as he considered the public welfare justified it. He pointed out to Dodge that as he would be still in the prime of life when his term expired he would have many years to redeem his good name and restore happiness to his home and friends. He then sentenced the prisoner to five years in Dorchester penitentiary.

The prisoner, says the St. John Sun, belongs to a worthy family, and started out in life with bright prospects. Poss