THE HERALD.

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FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1893.

BoardofWorks \$1.00 PER YEAR

HOTELS.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS.

DURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidents! to Females of all ages. For Ohildren and the Aged they are priceless.

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

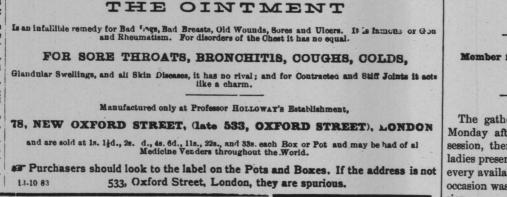
THIS "HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINT ED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE BYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PAR. LOR. OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECOR. ATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTLATION and SEWERAGE throughout; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; OMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is cerable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS. It is rapidly growing in popular fayor, and is

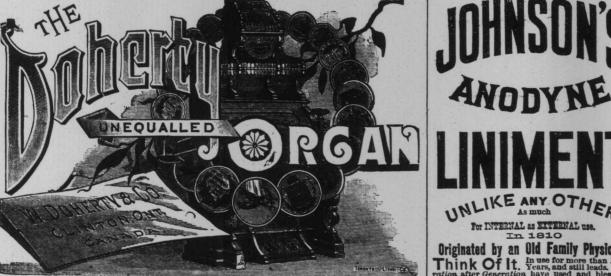
QUEEN HOTEL.

It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is is-day one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOIELS IN THE DOM-

INION. The Table is always supplied with every delicacy mable. The Cooking is highly nommended, and he Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige. There are two of the largest and most conveniently itted up SAMPLE HOOMS in Canada, having treet entrances and also connecting with Hotel

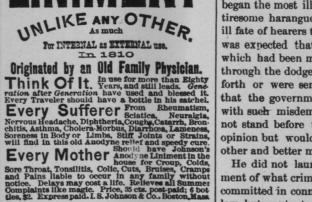
HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLE of the Proprietor, be use at the LIVERY STABLE of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel. The "GUEEN" is centrally located, directly op-posite to the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings, and within a winute's walk of the Parliament Build-ings, County Registrar's Office and Oathedral. AT A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CON-NECTION.

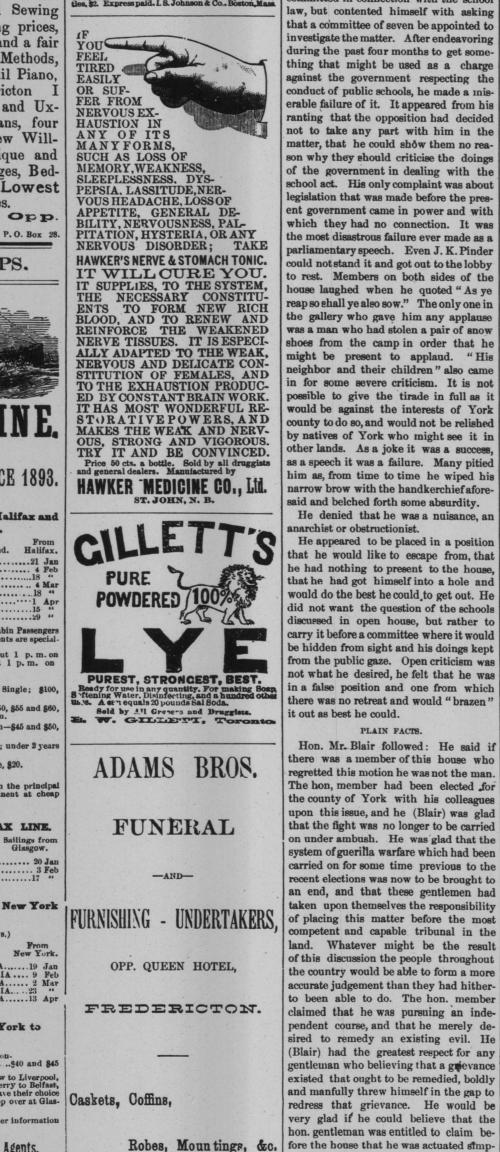




CHARACTERISTIC

It is Characteristic of the house to have only the very best. will find and to never deal in what is known in the trade as Cheap Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Furniture, etc. It is characteristic of the house never to ask Fancy Prices, (as some dealers do and come down if they have to.) Every instrument and Sewing Machine is marked in Plain Figures, at actual selling prices, which are always the Lowest consistent with quality and a fair living profit, By these and other strict Commercial Methods, I have built up one of the largest, if not the Largest retail Piano, Organ and Sewing Machine trade in the city of Fredericton have now on hand an Immense Stock of Heintzman and Uxbridge Pianos, Doherty, Uxbridge and Goderich Organs, four dozen Piano and Organ Stools, New Home Favorite, New Williams and Williams Sewing Machines, finished in Antique and Walnut, Parlor Suites and Bedroom Setts, Chairs, Lounges, Bedsprings, Mattresses, etc., all of which I will sell at the Lowest Possible Prices. Dont Fail to call or write for Prices. New Home Office, Phoenix Square, Opp. City Hall Fredericton, N. B. P. DUFFIE, P.O. Box 28.





Business kept in stock.

Pitts' Statement Taken as an Immense Farce.

Address.

Member for York Quotes Scripture Backwards.

The gathering at the local house on Monday afternoon was the largest this session, there being fully two hundred ladies present while the sterner sex filled every available space in the galleries. The occasion was the Bathurst school discus-

Many members had taken their seats when Pitts arrived with an armful of one headed, "Protestants and Orangemen ooks and papers, thought by all who saw them to be copies of the notorious an-BLUSH OF SHAME archist bombs which were so industriously

circulated prior to the recent elections. After much preliminary sorting, upsetting and unfolding of documents, enough to terrify the hearts of all those who supposed they were loaded with dynamite. he got settled down. In due course of time he arose, wiped

is cadaverous jaws with his five cent handkerchief, gulped a glass of we er and began the most illiterate, nonsensical and tiresome harangue it has ever been the ill fate of hearers to be scourged with. It was expected that after the statements which had been made in his journal and hrough the dodgers which he either sent forth or were sent forth in his interest that the government would be charged with such misdemeanors that they could not stand before the pressure of public honors. opinion but would have to give place to ther and better men.

He did not launch forth into a state nent of what crimes the government had ommitted in connection with the school law, but contented himself with asking that a committee of seven be appointed to investigate the matter. After endeavoring during the past four months to get something that might be used as a charge inst the government respecting the conduct of public schools, he made a miserable failure of it. It appeared from his ranting that the opposition had decided not to take any part with him in the matter, that he could show them no rea son why they should criticise the doings of the government in dealing with the school act. His only complaint was about legislation that was made before the present government came in power and with which they had no connection. It was the most disastrous failure ever made as a parliamentary speech. Even J. K. Pinder could not stand it and got out to the lobby to rest. Members on both sides of the house laughed when he quoted "As ye reap so shall ye also sow." The only one in the gallery who gave him any applause was a man who had stolen a pair of snow shoes from the camp in order that he might be present to applaud. "His neighbor and their children" also came in for some severe criticism. It is not possible to give the tirade in full as it would be against the interests of York | were beguiled. It was certainly a strange county to do so, and would not be relished sight to see this great leader, who was preby natives of York who might see it in

opinion upon the facts of the case, that enacted, and its non-sectarian features would have manfully moved a resolution in the house to the effect that these regu-in the country not entirely confined to lations and grievances ought to be rescind- the Catholic population that religious ined and redressed. The hon. member not struction should not be entirely excluded Hon. Mr. Blair's Convincing only possessed very strong and fixed opin- from the schools. The majority, however, ions now on this question, but had thought otherwise, and the consequence already fully made up his mind six or was that Roman Catholics who had aleight weeks before the elections came on. ways given their children religious inbeen a most ardent supporter of what he law with very great disfavor. Some peonow asserts had been all these years a ple might think that this was a frivolous

for enquiry could exist when the hon appealed more strongly to the minds of member had been able to arrive at so people, than anything that touched their strong a conclusion as he had in Septem- religious usuages or prejudicies. The ber last, when he spoke of the Rome- Catholics may have done wrongly in cursed minority at Bathurst and referred to the government as the minions of the Roman hierarchy. He then dealt with now that he thought it a pity that our the Anarchist bombs signed by Pitts, and issued during the York and Queens county elections. Pitts interupted, to ask if the allow their children to mix with the Proawake" was not issued to a private or- believed it would have been to their

Hon. Mr. Blair—I cannot say that, but I scientious view of another man ought to will be loath to believe that the Grand be, and he thought every reasonable man Orange army was a private organization. Het hought that if it was possible to bring the blush of shame to the hon. memberif the hon. member had any regard for withdrew themselves from the operation

order and peace in the community or any of the law and educated their children at respect for his own character or reputation | their own expense, and thus one-third of -he ought to be ashamed of the product- the children of the country were precluded ions which emanated from him, whereby from attending the public schools. Hon. he succeeded in befooling and beguiling members would recall the intense, bitter the people to an extent which is shown agitation of the period. It seemed as by the fact that he succeeded in becoming though the well-being of the community their representative. He had even gone so far as to state that the leader of the government had always been an opponent strongly was the government impressed of the free school system. A more un- with the situation that they felt it was blushing falsehood had never been pen- incumbent on them to see that some ned or uttered by an aspirant for political means were adopted by which harmony could be restored. That was the decision

Pitts at this point asked if hon. Mr. of the Blair had not been a candidate in opposition to the free school candidate.

government in 1874, the very framers of Hon. Mr. Blair-I was a candidate, but the law, who had embodied in it its nonnot in opposition to the free schools law. sectarian character. Desirous of bringing I stated on the hustings in the most pubabout a more happy state of affairs, they lic manner that I was most heartily in had themselves adopted this arrangement sympathy with the free, non-sectarian which this gentleman (Fitts) now wished school law. True, I did not see eye to eye to see rescinded and annulled. with the government of the day on He wished to ask the soher

KING-FRASER

BATHURST SCHOOLS. He would have thought, if he had de-sired to challenge an expression of public time. In 1871 the school law had been allowed, yet the board of education at Catholic church shall be allowed to do so. that time realizing that it was not a funda- Instead of granting equal rights to all it he would not have tried to side track this rendered it impossible that religious teach- mental difficulty, that it did not strike at would absolutely prescribe a particular question by referring it to committee, but ing should be given. There was a very the roots of the system in any way, class of our people and cause serious dis-STRONG SENTIMENT chief superintendent notified the person holding the examination that after he had Up to that time the hon. member had struction in their schools looked upon the The following year a separate examination White, another Presbyterian, are other Rome-cursed government. What neces- objection, but there was nothing which throwing themselves into direct antagonism to the law. He was free to admit Roman Catholic people had not viewed the matter in a different light, and did not testant children. If they had done so he mutual advantage. But he had no right to form a judgment as to what the conought to recognize and make allowance for the conscientious opinions of others. Rightly or wrongly, the Catholic people

way, while it did not entail any expense rights and liberties. I do not think the government would refuse to give consent connected with the Catholic church. Or if there were such an organization conwas imperilled, and even its commercial relations about to be rent assunder. So lege would be extended to such as were granted by the regulation of 1884.

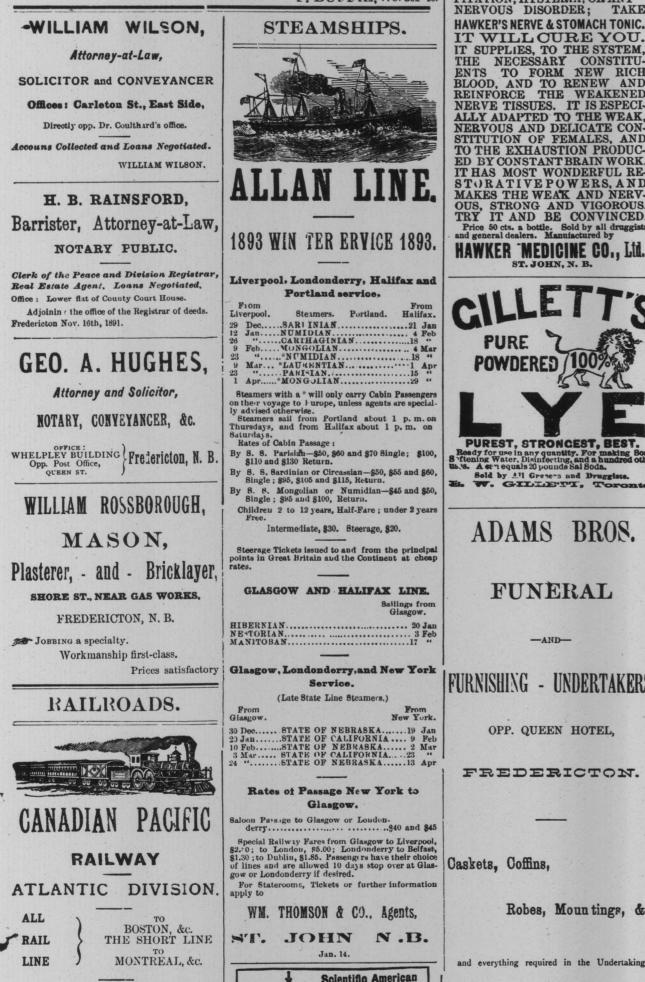
The honorable member who has proattorney general going to wash his hands to do so. I do not pretend to disclaim the responsibility for it as far as it goes. embodied regulation 31 as follows:

We found a state of things existing that had not appeared to create any discontent, and we simply put upon mitted for several years preceding. Many would say that the sisters of charity of the qualification from some other normal or

thought they might allow such an exami- satisfaction. Individuals actually and nation, and by communication from the prominently connected with different churches have been examined and received licenses. I have a few names concluded the examination of ordinary Rev. John Home, a Presbyterian minister, applicants he might adjourn the exami- never attended Normal School, received nation for a period of a month to allow license and taught school for years, and I the sisters to come up and stand their am informed is still teaching; Rev. Mr. examination. This was done in 1879. Parsons (Episcopal) and Rev. David was authorized at St. Malachi's hall, and I names. It is because they do not happen believe such examinations have continued to be connected with the Roman Catholic to take place from year to year whenever | church, that it is all right I suppose. Supsuch applications came up. In 1884 the pose there was not any regulation about present board of education made an order it : suppose those persons came up in the granting permission to have these exami- way they did and our Catholic friends nations separate. There are, no doubt, make an ado about it and seek to stir up many who readily take alarm at anything an agitation and have somebody move a like a favor or extension of privilege to resolution to refer the matter to a select any denomination, especially the Catholic committee of seven, as in the present church. But I cannot see why anybody case, would it not be felt on all sides of should feel that there was any serious the house that it was an intolerent spirit objection to such an arrangement. It that dictated such a course? What need does not detract from the non-sectarian had been shown for a change in the existcharacter of the school law, nor extend ing state of things? The government any privilege that would not be readily were most carefully and thoroughly enextended to anybody in the land. If forcing all the regulations of the board of there were Sisters in connection with the education; they were carrying on the Episcopal church in New Brunswick, as schools in conformity with the law, no atthere are in the mother land, and it was tempt was being made to undermine the the feeling among them that while they principles of Protestantism, and if the desired to be examined under the school Catholic children could receive any benelaw they should be examined in a separate fit by being taught after school hours upon matters of religion, it ought to be a matand did not trench upon any party's ter of satisfaction to every well-thinking man rather than a ground for censure and complaint. But while he had been drawto such sisters as has been given those ing the attention of the house to the arrangement entered into in 1875, he thought it desirable that he should get nected with any church the same privi- down to the actual state of affairs as they exist to day. He stated that on page 83 of the school law, under regulation 31, would be found the only regulation now

moted this motion asked: "How is the in force relating to the subject. In 1892 the government thought it advisable to of this business?" I do not propose put everything in the manual that had any relation to this question and therefore

PERSONS ELIGIBLE EOR EXAMINATION. If the applicant has obtained professional record in plain terms what had been per- classification at the provincial Normal school, or has received a certificate of Roman Catholic church ought not to be training school after attendance thereat of not less than one school year.



ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS In Effect Oct. 3rd 1892. as a speech it was a failure. Many pitied he made his tame and lifeless speech and him as, from time to time he wiped his proposed to refer the question to a comnarrow brow with the handkerchief aforesaid and belched forth some absurdity. He denied that he was a nuisance, an archist or obstructionist.

He appeared to be placed in a position drawn from the hon. member's statement hat he would like to escape from that that the government had pursued the he had nothing to present to the house, course they took on the school question, that he had got himself into a hole and because of a desire to retain office. He would do the best he could to get out. He (Blair) did not know how ardent the wish did not want the question of the schools for office might be in hon. members opdiscussed in open house, but rather to posite, but as for himself he set no value carry it before a committee where it would on any position that he held unless he be hidden from sight and his doings kept | could hold it without encroachment upon rom the public gaze. Open criticism was or interference with the rights and privinot what he desired, he felt that he was leges of any class of the people. In a cirin a false position and one from which cular which the hon. gentleman issued there was no retreat and would "brazen" when he opened the Queens campaign he it out as best he could. PLAIN FACTS.

Hon. Mr. Blair followed: He said if there was a member of this house who hon. member for so many years had shared regretted this motion he was not the man. In the hon. member's newspaper, the The hon, member had been elected for Reporter, on the 14th of November last,

he had stated that Mr. Blair's letters to upon this issue, and he (Blair) was glad that the fight was no longer to be carried lic priests were now coming to light. The on under ambush. He was glad that the hon. gentleman had made that statement system of guerilla warfare which had been carried on for some time previous to the that he (Mr. Blair) had written a letter recent elections was now to be brought to favoring sectarian schools to any Roman an end, and that these gentlemen had Catholic priest in his life. taken upon themselves the responsibility

NO SUCH LETTER competent and capable tribunal in the had ever been written. It was not neces-

land. Whatever might be the result sary, however, that there should be any of this discussion the people throughout foundation for this statement. The hon. the country would be able to form a more member simply made the statement in accurate judgement than they had hither-order to discredit his (Blair's) candidature to been able to do. The hon, member in Queens as he had succeeded in doing should be diminished, but that these cerclaimed that he was pursuing an inde-in York. Before proceeding to relate to tificates should only entitle the holder to pendent course, and that he merely de- the house just what had transpired since sired to remedy an existing evil. He the school law came into operation he (Blair) had the greatest respect for any (Blair) wished to express his opinion as gentleman who believing that a greevance to the proper course to be taken in reexisted that ought to be remedied, boldly spect to this question. Everything which and manfully threw himself in the gap to had been attacked with reference to the redress that grievance. He would be orders or regulations of the board of eduvery glad if he could believe that the cation as to the sectarian management of hon. gentleman was entitled to claim be-fore the horse that he was actuated struct fore the house that he was actuated simp- capable of easy and satisfactory proof, and ly by the dictate of honest principle. But he felt unable to accord to the hon memhe felt unable to accord to the hon. member that honor, and in this connection would invite the attention of the house tions or other documents before them they to the action and attitude of that gentle- had already been fully supplied with all to an order of any denomination. I do the action and attenue of that genter man in the past. He thought that there was one patent, undisputed fact that stood against all the declarations of the hon. member, and that was that during all

other questions, but my view has been of the house whether it wished to take plain and clear on that question down to the responsibility of reopening the settlethe present time. The hon. member in ment which the very framers of the law one of those circulars had referred to the had effected and whether they wished to the inspectors have found them well conweak-kneed limber jointed Protestant see the fires of sectarian strife rekindled. supporters of the government. He (Mr, He thought the fact that during all these Blair) thought the supporters of the gov- years from 1875 to 1892 no public sentiment ernment stood as firmly on their feet as had shown itself antagonistic to that ardid the hon. gentleman. Hon. Mr. Blair rangement ought to convince any man of said one would think to read the hon. the iniquity of the agitation now sought member's inspired remarks about the to be revived. Where was the proof that gates of Derry and about the flowing of religious instruction was being given in the Protestant blood that he was the the schools? Not a particle of proof of mighty leader in a great charge. that had ever been shown in the press or Pitts again interrupted, the last interotherwise, and should such a case exist

ruption he made, as at this point Pinder it would receive immediate attention. No felt constrained to get away from him and such complaint had ever been brought before the board of education. It might be that incidents of the kind had occurred done after school hours. I do not know that to any considerable extent, if at all, the siswent outside. He said "the charge was pretty well made." Hon. Mr. Blair - Yes: but there are in different portions of the province; if so, ters even after school hours, after they they had been promptly dealt with by have done their own work according to two classes of people who will probably the inspectors. As to proposition 1, sub- the regulation of the board, do give any LIVE TO REGRET IT,

mitted in 1875, what possible objection religious instruction to their pupils. If it the hon. gentleman and his associates who could there be to the Catholic children is done, I cannot see any serious objection beguiled the people and the people who being taught together in populous districts? to it. We have nothing to do with the He did not think the Protestantism of the school after school hours, nor is it a matcountry was so weak and mean a thing ter of concern whether a subsequent hour pared to wade in blood, assume such a that it could not stand up against such an is devoted by the teacher to instruction of dove-like aspect before the house when arrangement as that. In all these years a religious character. I wish all denomhe had never known any person seriously inations would follow that course. I to propose to abrogate that condition of would think it would be to the advantage mittee. No doubt the hon, member felt affairs until this agitation had commenced. of the children ; it must be of infinite adthat the matter had answered his purpose, As to the second proposition, "That regu- vantage to the people of the country, that and it was his great desire to allow it lations be made to provide for the grant our children are receiving religious inquietly to sleep. The inference was to be ing of licenses to persons holding certificates from the superior of any religious fore the schools are sectarian, is entirely order," hon. members could see why that unwarranted. I gather from what has proposal was made. If all the regular hours were devoted to teaching and only such text books used as were prescribed. there was no reason why the teaching should not be given by any teacher pro. allowed to hold a license. As the law vided he or she was qualified. No suggestion had been made that the sisters | those connected with the sisters of charity were not fully qualified. They were most received their education in the Normal efficient and competent teachers, and the school before they became members of inspectors have stated that their schools that order. The teachers in St. John. were very successful and deserving the Chatham, and I am informed Moncton. stated that the government "had proshighest commendation. Recess. trated every principle dear to Protestant hearts," in all of which prostitution the CERTIFICATES.

Hon. Mr. Blair, after recess continued, as follows :- -

As I observed, under this arrangement entered into between the government these young women, educated in the Norlargely composing the board of education mal school and Father Pelletier and other Roman Catho- and these representatives of the Roman Catholic vote, it was agreed as one of the

modes by which these differences should bers of an order connected with the Cathwhen he had not a particle of evidence be reconciled and peace and harmony restored, that the certificates of any teachtinue as teachers? If that is the proposiing order should be recognized as rendertion. I want to hear somebody calmly suging the holder eligible for examination gest to this legislature that after these It did not provide that the holder of such young women have acquired the right to certificate should not submit himself or teach, because they have taken the veil, herself to such examination. It did not they are therefore to be disqualified. provide that any of the stringent regula-Here Pitts ejaculated. "That was not tions that were in force as to the character the proposition." Mr. Blair - The hon. gentleman says stand the examination. And I apprehend that under the operation for a long church, what becomes of the argument period of years of that arrangement a great many have submitted themselves to examination and having successfully passed it have become entitled to receive license qualifying them to teach. I The ground they have taken is the argument is now soberly put forward that would invite your attention to examine broader, or really, perhaps, the narrower the government are displaying a desire to every member of the house. If the hon. If that any person of reasonable judgement members required to have these regula-tions are the sector in that any person of reasonable judgement can find fault if a teacher examined and take training in Normal school, receive such existing a teacher should be said to exist for qualified to teach should happen to belong to an order of any denomination. I do

allowed to teach, but sisters or brothers closely identified with any other denomas it exists to-day and incorporated into the school law manual of 1802 Thora ination ought to be allowed to do so. These schools are successfully taught and was no regulation published prior to last autumn. The only condition or provision that existed as far as the board of edu. ducted, orderly and effective. The education were concerned existed in the form cation imparted by them is not of a rewhich I have read from the orders of the igious character, while in school hours executive council in 1875. From that they carefully and absolutely abstain from time until the manual came out in 1892 trenching upon the provisions of the law. adhere to its regulations and use the prethat was the existing order. Unquestionably the phraseology was changed, and in cribed text books. They do not profess a way to which no possible objection can nor undertake to teach except where the be taken. The manual of 1884 was based children are those of their own faith. If on the previous manual and did not conthere is any district in the province where tain any reference to the subject. It was RELIGIOUS · INSTRCTION.

QUALIFIED BY LAW

issued by the superintendent of that day is imparted by any of these teachers it is and not submitted to the board. The government thought the manual should contain all the regulations and hence made it so in 1892. If there were, as there undoubtedly are, "recognized normal schools" in connection with all re ligious denominations, and if applicants come up with certificates and are able to pass the examination, they will be entitled to receive and will receive licenses qualifying them to teach. He could not see how any possible objection could be taken to this regulation. There was no point in the discussion, unless the hon. gentlemen who were cavilling at the conduct of the board of education were able to put into some shape proposals in amendnent of the regulations now existing. struction, and the conclusion that there-Dr. Stockton-Do you refer to me

Hon. Mr. Blair-If the hon. gentleman thinks it applicable to him I do refer to been put forth in this discussion that this him. Hon. members should tell us in house will be asked to pass a regulation. plain terms just what they want, otherthat teachers belonging to the Catholic wise their criticism is pointless. Hon. church or sisters of charity should not be nembers appear to be dissatisfied that there should be this regulation in the stands, a very considerable number of manual. Hon. members had acquainted. themselves with the contents of the manual and the chief superintendent had answered all their enquiries with the utmost courtesy, as they themselves admit. Now let them formulate what proposals did receive instructions in the Norma they have to make to alter, appeal or school and such is the case largely amend any of these regulations. Then throughout the province. Now what is we will have a general discussion in the the proposition that those reformers are house and learn what the view of the going to propose to the legislature, under legislature is on this question. their cry of equal rights for all? That

MILINERY REGULATION.

Hon. Mr. Blair then referred to what was called the "milinery regulation' which prohibited any teacher wearing in to teach, the moment they become memschool while engaged in teaching, symbols olic church, are to be disqualified to con- or insignia connected with any religious order. The framers of the law however became so ashamed of the regulation that they passed an order in 1872 to the effect that nothing in such regulation should prevent the wearing of the cross as ordinarily worn by certain religious denominations. Was it proposed by gentlemen opposite to revive that milinery regulation? The order of 1872 was published that was not the proposition. Well, if and when the elections of 1874 took place the argument is that after they come to they resulted in the return of the most the Normal school and receive their protestant house that ever sat in this licenses, the moment they go into the province with a government that did not contain one Roman Catholic member advanced here; what become of the dis- These gentlemen ratified, confirmed, and reputable means that have been resorted carried out the regulation of 1872, abolishto to inflame the people of the country ? ing the milinery regulation. And yet the to teach in the public schools. You can- the sisters to teach and wear these crosses cannot say a teacher should be allowed to sult of political exigency. When the

| LEAVE FREDERICTON. | | | these years, and in the very community in which that gentleman resided, there | had been done to the house and if any | I that because a person is in close relation- | you should not allow anybody to attend | vanced by the Catholic representatives |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| EASTERN STANDARD TIME. 6.15. A. M Express for St. John and intermediate | CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, | Orders in the City or Country attended to with promptness. | had existed under his very eyes without attracting the slightest attention from him | him formulate his resolution and invite | therefore be disqualified to teach in schools under the operation of the law. | examination who has not gone to Normal | that led the government to take that course and which down to the present had not been questioned. It was simply |
| points; Vanceboro, Bargor, Lotian d, Boston, St. Stephen, St. Audrews, Heulton, Woodst. ck, and points North. | For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. | D. U.S. W. | which he now so vehemently complained | that the shall is a matter of fair play | able for teachers holding qualification to | ledge, Mount Allison, or other colleges of recognized standing is entitled to make | absurd that intelligent people should allow themselves to be influenced by the |
| points East. McAdam Junction. | Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Sciantific A want from | ADAMS BROS. | was not only silent with respect to these | arise as to what was said or done, but that | the children were willing to attend. | application for examination without at- tending the Normal school, and if success- | cry that Sisters of Charity, while teaching Catholic children, were going to impair |
| St. John, 6 25, 8.00 a.m., 4.40 p. m. | Scientific American Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent | We Sell Them. | grievances, but warmly supported the government, yet he now asks the house to believe that in bringing this subject up | day. The government were not conscious | Following this regulation there was an | ful in passing, receive his license. The Normal school is an institution established | the rights and privileges of the protestant people of the country. No doubt before |
| McAdam Ju etion, 0.30, a. m. 2.10 p. m. Vanceboro, 10 10 a. m., 2.15 p.m. St. Stephen, 7.45, 10.00 a. m. St. Andrews, 7,40 a. m. | wan should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City. | THE Wonderful CHNISTEY KNIFE, have had | just anterior to the elections, he was in- spired by principles of purest patriotism. | any privilege of the Protestant people of | application made to the government in 1878 to allow the Sisters of charity to be | purpose of training untrained teachers. | from the hon. member for Sunbury (Mr. |
| St. Andrews, 7.00 a. m. Atriving in Fredericton at 9.15 a. m., 1.15, 7.10 p. m. | WESLEY VANWART, | them for a year in stock, and sell them Twenty per c nt. Less than the St. John h u e. Try them, huy them and the pleased. For sale by | .He could not believe that the hon; mem- | the Catholics. The government had no | examined separate and apart from other applicants. and if any of them desired to | acquired instruction in any recognized in- | that time, and no doubt familiar with the |
| LEAVE GIBSON | (Of the late firm of J. A. & W. Vanwart,) | R. CHESTNUT & SONS. | scattered his INFLAMMATORY CIRCULARS. | fact that substantially all these regulations | come up for examination that they should not be compelled to attend with the general applicants but having regard to | ination why should they not be allowed | government. |
| north. | BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, | For Sale or To Rent. | throughout the more ignorant portions of the population of the county of York. | into office. He had never put forward | the nature of their sisterhood and its obligations that they might be allowed to | testant or Catholic, Greek or French ? The | It had been claimed that one result of |
| ARRIVE AT GIBSON. 4.50 P. MMized from Woodstock, and points | NOTARY PUBLIC, Office: No. 12 Carleton Street, | | was animated by any high moral purpose. | to consider that as early as 1874 an ar- | submit themselves to examination in a less public way. As early as 1878 in St. | you are willing | would be the selection of teachers by the trustees who had sole control in that mat- |
| D. MCNICOLL. Gen. Pass Agent, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent | FREDERICTON, N. B. | the village of tt. Mary's. In good repair. Posses- sion immediately. Inquire at the office of | in view of the very positive statements he had made, would have thought it neces- | the representatives of the Catholic people and the government for the remedying of | John an application of that kind was made, and while it was not acceeded to. | of any institution of learning to come up for examination you would say that no | ter because of their denominational bias. |
| | Bolicitor to the Merchants' Bauk of Halifax. 3m | Barrister. | sary to refer this matter to a committee. | existing difficulties. He asked hon. mem- | and no specific rules of the board made | person who has been trained in connec- | Catholic mattered little to the people of |