

THE HERALD
PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY.
CORNER QUEEN AND REGENT STREETS,
BY
THE HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO. LTD.
FREDERICTON, APRIL 14, 1894.

THE HERALD.
FREDERICTON, APRIL 14, 1894.

FIZZLED OUT.
Judge Fraser's report on the Bathurst school question, with the single exception of the collapse of the Quinn charges, has done more to fatten out the opposition than even an indignant electoral could accomplish, if these gentlemen were all sent back to their constituencies. In that case they would be dead and buried out of sight, but now their naked political corpses are hung in mid air, a constant reminder to the people of what once was, but has now ceased to exist except in a decayed and helpless form. There are now only two persons who believe that the Bathurst school question is giving any serious concern to the electors of New Brunswick, and these two eminent, if isolated persons, are the Rev. A. F. Thompson of Bathurst and the Hon. Herman Pitts of Fredericton. These two worthies this week attempted to galvanize the thing into life, but the most powerful restorative they could apply to its inanimate form failed to again start its pulse beating. The rev. agitator left his congregation and came over to brace himself up for his final onslaught, but the performance was a dismal failure. The report in another column tells the story. The legislature by an overwhelming majority voted confidence in Judge Fraser's report, and that the government and board of education are blameless of the charges laid at their door. It will be observed that not a member of the opposition, beyond the irrefragable Pitts, raised his voice in condemnation of the commissioners' report, or in favor of keeping the agitation alive; indeed, none of them were on hand to second Pitts' watery resolution, except that distinguished jurist and statesman, the Hon. James K. Fidler of Nackawick. Solicitor General White's speech was an able effort, straight to the point, and no man was better able to deal with the question. He was through the whole investigation, his information and conclusions are invaluable, and taken in conjunction with Judge Fraser's report, the agitators are left without a leg to stand on. It is true they still have Pitts in the legislature, but even that small consolation will be denied them on the first opportunity York has to remedy its grievous error of 1892.

THE DUTY ON COAL OIL.
In their readjustment of the tariff the Dominion government have not touched the duty on coal oil which is consumed in such large quantities all over Canada, and especially by the masses of the people. Even the Halifax chamber of commerce, which is largely composed of government supporters have joined in the protest against the oil duties, and at a recent meeting passed the following resolution: "Whereas, the duty now imposed on imported kerosene oil is excessive, and is a burden, especially to consumers in the maritime provinces; and Resolved, That the government, through the minister of customs, be requested to reduce such duty from 7-1/2 cents per imperial gallon to 5 cents per imperial gallon, and that the law now permitting importation of oil in bulk in tank cars only, be so amended as to permit the importation of oil in tank vessels."

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American. L. H. Davies, from his place in parliament, read an invoice in which \$2,875 worth of coal oil imported into St. John, paid \$4,912 in duties, and estimated that the value of coal oil consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American. L. H. Davies, from his place in parliament, read an invoice in which \$2,875 worth of coal oil imported into St. John, paid \$4,912 in duties, and estimated that the value of coal oil consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American. L. H. Davies, from his place in parliament, read an invoice in which \$2,875 worth of coal oil imported into St. John, paid \$4,912 in duties, and estimated that the value of coal oil consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

Mr. DeWolf, who moved the resolution, contended that the Petrolia refiners now enjoy protection to the colossal height of 223 cents; and Mr. Shafter, after the complaining that the government importation of the oil by rail—if the permission to import in bulk is to be taken advantage of—is "a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue," said that only 1,000 barrels of Canadian oil is consumed in the maritime provinces to 57,000 barrels of American.

GENERALLY CONDEMNED.
From every quarter, says the Montreal Star, comes condemnation of the more glaring and easily seen blunders of the tariff revision. The masses are thoroughly awake to the dire meaning that the change in the book duties has for them. They do not find comfort in the reflection that the expensive editions of expensive works will be much more lightly taxed than formerly, for it is seldom, indeed, that such books find their way into their hands. Systematically has many a man waited until an enticing new book came out in a cheap edition before he ventured to treat himself to its purchase; but now his long waited for cheap edition is pounced upon by the custom house officer and made to pay relatively a much heavier tribute to the revenues of the country than did the costly volume, fresh from the press, which went into the library of the lucky man who sits at the first literary table. It is idle for men to sneer at the quality of cheap literature. Many of the best things in the English language are to-day printed between paper covers and sold at fabulously low prices. This publication of good literature for the people is one of the signs of the very latest times; and the ministry will be governed by neither political wisdom nor love of humanity if it persists in setting up a new and burdensome toll gate in this already thronged road to the happy field of letters, so lately opened to all who will go.

MR. BLAIR IS INNOCENT.
The committee on the Quinn charges have entirely exonerated Hon. Mr. Blair from the foul aspersions cast on him by the Quinn charges, and the persons who were responsible for formulating them stand convicted of a malicious and wicked persecution of the attorney general. There was not a scintilla of evidence that would implicate Mr. Blair, even the suspicion of wrong doing, and the conspiracy has completely fallen to the ground. Neither has it been shown that Mr. Wilson was guilty of the charges set up against him, but of course it was no part of the committee's business to report on that point. They had only to do with the charges levelled against the attorney general. The report of the committee will be dealt with in the legislature Monday, and we mistake the character of Mr. Blair, if he does not handle the conspirators in a manner that will make them devoutly wish they had gone to their beds, instead of having provoked around Quinn's residence to work up scandal against the attorney general.

MAJOR LE CARON, who was once employed by the British government as a spy upon Irishmen in America, is dead, and the fact recalls some incidents in his life. Le Caron's real name is said to have been Thos. Miller Beach, and his identity was first disclosed in the Parnell-Times trial of 1889. For twenty-one years he had been active in the ranks of the Fenians in America, was high up in their councils and was a trusted officer. He served as an officer in the Northern army in the war of the Rebellion. He was an Englishman, and early in life emigrated to America. He was senior guardian of the Fenian fund, and communicated to the British government every detail of the first Fenian raid on Canada, being at that time a military organizer in the Fenian "army."

J. A. VANWART, Q. C., of this city, has been appointed a judge of the supreme court of New Brunswick, to succeed Judge Palmer. The new judge is a native of Queensbury in this county and has been a practicing barrister in this city for twenty years. He completed a prominent position at the bar and his appointment has generally been well received. Mr. VanWart's selection gives Fredericton an active judge, for which the bar of this city, on account of the disability of the chief justice, recently petitioned the government.

BORN the St. John and Halifax boards of trade have protested against the duty of twenty per cent on goods imported from Great Britain. The duty is a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue. The duty is a species of special legislation designed to benefit the Petrolia refiners without corresponding benefit to the revenue.

THE TARIFF DENOUNCED.
By Dalton McCarthy, who Until Recently was a Leading Tory.
In the debate on the budget at Ottawa, Wednesday night, Dalton McCarthy spoke strongly against the government's tariff policy.

He started out by saying that the tariff of taxation had been reached in Canada, and he was of the opinion that the country was approaching an era of deficits. The public debt and taxation were increasing beyond the increase in population, and the debt per head in Canada was in excess of that of countries like Great Britain, where the debt had been rolled up in the war. In England the interest on public debt only took thirty-one per cent of the revenue raised by taxation, whereas in Canada forty-one per cent of the country's revenue had to be paid away in interest of the public debt.

In the United States the debt was only twelve dollars per head, and only seven per cent of the country's revenue was devoted to paying interest on it. He doubted if whether the country would ever have agreed to embark.

Upon Huge Expenditures for the Canadian Pacific railway, had the people not been assured that the receipts from the Northwest lands would recoup that outlay to the treasury, and been told that in ten years there would be half a million people in the Northwest.

Referring to the tariff resolutions, he said changes proposed, left the tariff not one in the interest of the great consuming classes, but one in the interest of the manufacturers. (Cheers.) He supported the proposed tariff resolutions from Mr. Foster's speech, in which the latter said the prime object of the tariff was to reduce the cost of manufacturing. The government adhered to the policy of the tariff for protection with incidental revenue and specific duties had been retained in some cases where they should have been abolished. He would describe the proposed tariff as one of from thirty to thirty-five per cent, and it certainly did not discriminate in favor of England, notwithstanding the professed anxiety of ministers to increase trade with England.

The business of importing Tea From England was to be destroyed by this tariff at the very time when the Canadian government was urging England to remove the embargo on our cattle. Not only did the proposed tariff discriminate against imports from England, but it contained no proposal looking to reciprocity with the United States. The Americans were offering reciprocity in agricultural implements and other articles, but their offers were not accepted. The government's tariff was a manufacturers' tariff, discriminating against Great Britain and holding out no hope of enlarged trade with the United States. (Applause.) He took issue with the government squarely on the tariff question. The government had at last been forced to admit that protective duties increased the price of articles on which they were levied, and it could not be truly stated that the prices of manufactured goods had fallen in Canada since

1879 in proportion to reductions in other countries. The national policy could not be given credit for progress in agriculture, lumbering or fishing during the past fifteen years, and the increase in the exports of manufactures was less than a million and a half out of a total increase of twenty-three millions. Comparing the trade statistics of Great Britain with those of the United States he showed that Great Britain's exports of manufactures were growing greater than those of the protectionist republic. He was prepared to assert that the prices of goods manufactured in Canada were as high as the tariff would permit them to be, and the tariff would not be kept up except for that purpose.

If Canada made goods better and cheaper than foreign wares our people would not prefer the latter. Taking up the census returns he showed that the returns of 1891 were padded so far as manufacturing establishments were concerned, because enumerators were paid 15 cents for each industry discovered. Places were called factories which had no right whatever to be so called. In 1881 no such inducements were held out to enumerators to pad returns. Industrial statistics of 1891 were not only padded, but they were also inflated. He calculated that over eight or nine per cent of persons having occupations in Canada were engaged in industries and could be said to be benefited by the national policy, and to support this eight or nine per cent he cited the following places which had actually increased. He calculated that over eight or nine per cent of persons having occupations in Canada were engaged in industries and could be said to be benefited by the national policy, and to support this eight or nine per cent he cited the following places which had actually increased.

For every dollar Canadian people paid in the treasury they paid two or three to support special interests. He read resolutions passed by the farmers' association at Brandon, in Minister Joly's constituency, condemning the new tariff as inadequate, and demanding reciprocity in agricultural implements. It was costing the people of Canada \$2,100,000 a year to support cotton manufacturers who paid \$2,100,000 in wages. Yet the manufacturer got his raw material free. The woolen mills of Canada were being sustained at a cost of \$2,100,000 in taxes, while the total wages paid out reached \$1,000,000. Considering the whole situation he was convinced that the attempt to build up factories at the expense of the whole country was the maddest project that man ever engaged in. Cities and towns and factories would grow as the requirements of the country demanded just as they had grown under a revenue tariff. (Applause.)

NEWS FROM QUEENS.
Gaspereaux Station.
Mar. 28.—Rev. John McKenna, pastor of the P. C. Baptist Church, Gaspereaux Station, has been holding services every evening this week. Much good is apparently being done by him.

From 150 to 200 cords of wood have been hauled this winter to the station for shipment.

Members of the late order of Unity in this vicinity, have received dividends from the receiver. A list of a corresponding number of the assessments paid by them have been returned.

Rumor has it that one of our young ladies is soon to enter the matrimonial ranks.

Petersville.
Thomas Godfrey, a respectable resident of Welsford, who has been suffering for a long time from the effects of a falling cold, in the lower part of the mouth, died on the 29th of March last. He leaves a wife and family, and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn the loss; he was highly esteemed by all his acquaintances.

Upper Gagetown.
April 3.—Henry Chase met with the loss of one of his horses on Saturday last. Arthur Weston was laid up from the effects of a cut foot.

Hedley Hoban and Lewis Brooks have returned home after spending the winter in the lumber woods.

G. W. Coy was quite badly kicked a few days ago by one of his horses.

Charles Boyd and family are talking of moving to Houston some time this spring.

E. F. Davis is again about to attend to the assessments paid by them have been returned.

Miss Laura A. Chase spent Saturday and part of Sunday at home. She is teaching at Lakeville Corner.

Mrs Bradford Carrier is still confined to her bed.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION
Agata Brought Before the Legislature by the York Agitator.
In the legislature Wednesday afternoon Mr. Pitts, in moving that the report of Judge Fraser and the evidence in the Bathurst investigation be referred to the committee of the whole, said he was very much pleased to see the opinion of Judge Fraser, but he thought his honor was astray in finding that there was no truth in the complaints made by the Protestant minority. He (Pitts) wished to say that he was fully satisfied with the way in which the evidence was taken at the inquiry, it had been a most full and exhaustive inquiry, and the Protestant minority could find no fault with it in that respect. Mr. Pitts then proceeded to show that the allegations in the complaint had been proved, and said the Protestants of this country would never be satisfied so long as the public money went to maintain sectarian schools, as long as public schools were maintained in religious buildings and under ecclesiastical control. They would never be satisfied while the Protestants of this country were to teach in the public schools wearing their peculiar garb. It was the interference of the Catholic clergy with the schools that was producing such organizations as the Protestant protective association and the American protective association, and unless they stopped this policy serious difficulties would follow. The present agitation in this province would continue until some government obtained the reins of power that would have the stamina to stand by the school law as it had been passed by the will of the people. He moved, seconded by Mr. Pinder, that the evidence taken at the investigation, and the report of Judge Fraser be referred to the committee of the whole.

The house then resolved itself into committee, Mr. O'Brien of Charlottetown in the chair, and Mr. Pitts moved the following: Resolved, Whereas by a resolution of this legislature passed at the last session, a commission was appointed to visit Bathurst to investigate and report upon the difficulties arising in connection with the carrying out of the school law in Bathurst and vicinity; and Whereas, in pursuance of such resolution, the Hon. Judge Fraser was appointed to investigate and report upon the difficulties arising in connection with the carrying out of the school law as alleged by the Protestants of that town and vicinity, and the evidence so taken is now upon the table of the house; Therefore resolved, in the opinion of this committee, from the evidence, facts and circumstances now before it, the petitioners were justified in seeking for an investigation into the administration of the public school law in the county of Gloucester.

Further Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee, in the administration of the public school law in the county of Gloucester, all classes and creeds should stand equal before the law.

The Solicitor General Speaks.
Hon. Mr. White, solicitor general, said he hoped he might not feel it necessary to address the house, and certainly if the matter had been left there he might not have addressed the house. The hon. member was evidently fulfilling his duty in bringing the matter before the house when he said he was "loaded for bear." But when he had fired the load it had proved to be an empty cartridge. After the mountain had labored all the afternoon, this resolution was the house that had already expressed itself in favor of the first proposal of the resolution. When last session it carried a resolution for an investigation against the wishes of the hon. gentlemen opposite, it was rather a work of supererogation to take up the time of the house for a whole afternoon in order that it might reach the conclusion that the reference was justifiable. A great many of these charges, Mr. White said, had been first heard of before the investigation. In view of the misapprehension existing in the country it had been thought well by the house that an enquiry should be held to show just how much or rather how little there was in these charges. Considering the great number of school districts in the province

It would be a marvel if there were no infraction of the law. Though no complaints had been made to the board of education the government authorized of their own free will and accord the commission to investigate all such alleged infractions in Gloucester county.

The application has been made to induce the government to extend the enquiry outside of Bathurst town and village, but the government had extended it to all points in Gloucester, in order that all possible grievances might be ventilated. The house had intended that the inquiry should apply to the province had always been one and sometimes two Protestant school trustees.

Every consideration had been shown both in the Bathurst village and towns for the feelings and opinions of Protestants, and as the son of an Orangeman, he (White) must say that there are little or no grounds for this so-called equal rights agitation. Fault had been found because prayers had been said in the schools, and the buildings were only hired from nine to four o'clock, and the owners could use them as they liked after those hours. The school houses all over the province, or most of them, were built by Catholics and Protestants, and there is abundance of evidence that frequently such school houses are used for all kinds of Protestant services and meetings. If Catholics were anxious to get up an agitation, what a howl they could make over the fact that school buildings which their money helped to build, were being used for Protestant purposes. It came out in evidence that Rev. Mr. Thompson himself was in the habit of holding prayer meetings and other services in one of the school houses of his county, and no fault was found with his doing so. In this county, made up as it is, there must be give and take between both Protestants and Catholics. (Hear, hear.) As to the testimony of Ida May Ellis, it was

Totally Unworthy of Belief.
She stated that she was compelled to kneel and cross herself and threatened with punishment, and yet neither her brother nor any of the other Protestant children heard a word about it. Not a particle of testimony had been given to corroborate her statement, that she was compelled to kneel and cross herself. Her mother and father were present in court, yet they did not reveal their presence, and had not been called to the stand. When she was asked in court to cross herself, she was unable to do so. Even supposing this charge was true, the incident had happened five years ago. The hon. member was right in saying that as the result of the investigations two regulations had been passed by the board of education to limit the power of the school trustees to having the bible read and only the Lord's prayer recited. It was unnecessary to allow either version of the bible to be used or else to exclude the bible from the schools altogether, a measure which would be very objectionable to the majority of the people of the province. The other regulation had excluded the teaching of the catechism at noon hours, because the previous regulation had not been entirely clear on the subject. If the report was open to objection at all, it was

long since have died out, and the Protestants had been seized upon by agitators to incite

PHUL-NANA.
This is the name of a new Japanese Perfume. We have other kinds at all prices; also a choice variety of reasonable goods in our line. We like to show our stock.
C. FRED. CHESTNUT,
Apothecary,
2 doors above Barker House,
Queen St., Fredericton.
Dec. 4th, 1893.

Protestants to establish a separate school. The hon. member had most unfairly selected certain isolated passages in Bishop Rogers' evidence.

Mr. Pitts—Are you going to argue that the Bishop did not bring the Sisters of Charity to Bathurst.

Hon. Mr. White—I say that the bishop took a part in bringing them there; that was never disputed, but I have yet to learn that it is a crime for any individual to seek to bring a teacher to any district where the decision is left to the trustees of the district. It is one thing to charge the bishop with that; it was another to charge him with ulterior motives. The evidence of the bishop as a whole did not show that he was merely seeking to continue the conventional school, but that it was intended to bring the schools under the law. He had expressly and explicitly denied that it was sought to maintain sectarian schools. The point was brought to be made that our fellow Catholics are

Under Control of the Pope.
The evidence of Father Varrily showed that it was the first duty of Catholics to render obedience to the state, so long as the state did not require of its citizens that which they could not conscientiously do. That is the same view set forth by all good Protestant clergymen and one that would meet with general approval.

The hon. member for York (Pitts) had quoted the hearsay evidence of Mr. McInloch to show that there had been some priestly interference in the management of the Bathurst schools. What were the facts: That a girl attending the sisters' school had been guilty of indiscretion with a boatman; that she had been reprimanded by the teacher and had left the sisters and gone to Mr. McInloch's school; that afterwards the priest had seen back to the sister's school. This could scarcely be called priestly interference, and in view of the activity of Rev. Mr. Thompson regarding the Bathurst schools no one could assert that the clerical influence is on one side. Regarding the charge that the sisters were improperly examined at Bathurst he would not have much to say as the matter had been explained at length last year.

Mr. Pitts—It was your regulation on that matter that got you into trouble.

Mr. White said the government's position in that matter had been thoroughly explained. If the trouble had arisen because of such examination, then there had been little reason to find fault considering that such examination in no way interfered with any privilege enjoyed by Protestants. The speech of Mr. Pitts was well compared with his agitation of last year.

Inflammatory Circulars had been sent all over the country, and an attempt had been made to create the impression that the Protestants of Bathurst had a real grievance. What were the facts? That from the passage of the school law down to 1889 the public schools existed in Bathurst town. During that time the Catholics maintained their own schools, and notwithstanding that they were largely in the majority and paid most of the taxes, the Catholics allowed the Protestants to have full swing in the running of the public schools. Previous to 1889 the cost of the public schools had been about \$1,100. Since the Catholics were under the law there has been an additional cost of about \$350, the number of pupils since then attending the public schools having nearly doubled. Protestant children have in every respect all the privileges they enjoyed previous to 1889, and the same condition of things exist to-day as previous to 1889, regarding teachers in the grammar and public schools, and as regards grades. Coming to Bathurst village, Mr. White said all through there were 170 Catholic children attending the school there as against sixteen Protestant children, there had always been one and sometimes two Protestant school trustees.

Every consideration had been shown both in the Bathurst village and towns for the feelings and opinions of Protestants, and as the son of an Orangeman, he (White) must say that there are little or no grounds for this so-called equal rights agitation. Fault had been found because prayers had been said in the schools, and the buildings were only hired from nine to four o'clock, and the owners could use them as they liked after those hours. The school houses all over the province, or most of them, were built by Catholics and Protestants, and there is abundance of evidence that frequently such school houses are used for all kinds of Protestant services and meetings. If Catholics were anxious to get up an agitation, what a howl they could make over the fact that school buildings which their money helped to build, were being used for Protestant purposes. It came out in evidence that Rev. Mr. Thompson himself was in the habit of holding prayer meetings and other services in one of the school houses of his county, and no fault was found with his doing so. In this county, made up as it is, there must be give and take between both Protestants and Catholics. (Hear, hear.) As to the testimony of Ida May Ellis, it was

Totally Unworthy of Belief.
She stated that she was compelled to kneel and cross herself and threatened with punishment, and yet neither her brother nor any of the other Protestant children heard a word about it. Not a particle of testimony had been given to corroborate her statement, that she was compelled to kneel and cross herself. Her mother and father were present in court, yet they did not reveal their presence, and had not been called to the stand. When she was asked in court to cross herself, she was unable to do so. Even supposing this charge was true, the incident had happened five years ago. The hon. member was right in saying that as the result of the investigations two regulations had been passed by the board of education to limit the power of the school trustees to having the bible read and only the Lord's prayer recited. It was unnecessary to allow either version of the bible to be used or else to exclude the bible from the schools altogether, a measure which would be very objectionable to the majority of the people of the province. The other regulation had excluded the teaching of the catechism at noon hours, because the previous regulation had not been entirely clear on the subject. If the report was open to objection at all, it was

long since have died out, and the Protestants had been seized upon by agitators to incite

long since have died out, and the Protestants had been seized upon by agitators to incite

long since have died out, and the Protestants had been seized upon by agitators to incite

long since have died out, and the Protestants had been seized upon by agitators to incite

long since have died out, and the Protestants had been seized upon by agitators to incite

long since have died out, and the Protestants had been seized upon by agitators to incite

long since have died out, and the Protestants had been seized upon by agitators to incite

long since have died out, and the Protestants had been seized upon by agitators to incite

long since have died out, and the Protestants had been seized upon by agitators to incite

long since have died out, and the Protestants had been seized upon by agitators to incite

long since have died out, and the Protestants had been seized upon by agitators to incite

long since have died out, and the Protestants had been seized upon by agitators to incite

long since have died out, and the Protestants had been seized upon by agitators to incite

long since have died out, and the Protestants had been seized upon by agitators to incite

long since have died out, and the Protestants had been seized upon by agitators to incite

PHUL-NANA.
This is the name of a new Japanese Perfume. We have other kinds at all prices; also a choice variety of reasonable goods in our line. We like to show our stock.
C. FRED. CHESTNUT,
Apothecary,
2 doors above Barker House,
Queen St., Fredericton.
Dec. 4th, 1893.

Protestants to establish a separate school. The hon. member had most unfairly selected certain isolated passages in Bishop Rogers' evidence.

Mr. Pitts—Are you going to argue that the Bishop did not bring the Sisters of Charity to Bathurst.

Hon. Mr. White—I say that the bishop took a part in bringing them there; that was never disputed, but I have yet to learn that it is a crime for any individual to seek to bring a teacher to any district where the decision is left to the trustees of the district. It is one thing to charge the bishop with that; it was another to charge him with ulterior motives. The evidence of the bishop as a whole did not show that he was merely seeking to continue the conventional school, but that it was intended to bring