General Business.



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NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following Notice and Petition signed by over one fourth of Electors qualified and competent to vote at the Election of a Member for the House of Commons in the County of Northumberland, praying that the Second Part of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 should be in force and take effect in the County of Northumberland, and that the vote of all the Electors of the said County may be taken for and against the adoption of the said Petition, will be deposited in the office of JohnShirreff, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Nor-thumberland, on Thursday 31st day of hearty acceptance of the honor con-July, inst., for public examination by any parties for ten days preceding its being laid before the Secretary of State as releast in our public Schools. quired by law.

PETITION.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State for Canada you to take notice that we propose presenting the following petition to His Excel-

lency the Governor General, namely:

To His Excellency the Governor General of Canada in Council. The petition of the Electors of the County of Northumberland qualified and competent to vote at the election of a esprit de corps, as essential to the

Respectfully showeth, that your petitioners are desirous that the second part of the "Canada Temperance Act, 1878" should be in force and take effect in the

your petitioners humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased by an Order in Council under the Ninety Sixth Section of the said Act, to declare that the Second Part of the said Act shall be in force and take effect in the said County.

And your petitioners will ever pray &c. And that we desire that the votes of all the electors of the said County be taken for and against the adoption of the said petition. Chatham, July 11th, 1878.

BACK AGAIN. T. R. COLPITTS,

Photograph Artist. Having concluded to permanently locate myself in Chatham, I have purchased the business previously owned and conducted by Mr. W. A. Campbell,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MASONIC HALL, CHATHAM, N. B. I have commenced business, and after the arriva of some new instruments, backgrounds, &c., &c., I will endeavor to give the people of Miramichi as Good Photographs, and every style of Pictures that are made at the p esent day, as can be pro-

duced in any part of the world.

In my travels the last five years, and especially during my stay in Philadelphia, that city which is looked to for instruction by the millions, particularly those of the New England States and Canada, both in fine arts and in scientific experiments-1 have taken care to note all modern in rovements in the art of Photography, and have

obtained receipts and instructions, some of which have been very expensive. Now, all I ask is the patronage and confidence of the people, and I will give them the benefit of the knowledge I have atained, by producing for them, superior work and at prices to suit the times. It will be needless to mention the numerous and different styles of pictures here. Any style, from the smallest Tin-type to the largest Portrait finished in oil, India Ink or Water Colors. Al orders I receive for pictures to be enlarged and to be finished in ink, painted in oil or water colors, will be done by one of the very BEST ARTISTS OF PHILADELPHIA, whom I have made arrangements

MY FRAMING DEPARTMENT being altogether separated from the Photographic Rooms, yet quite convenient and handy, with a very large and commodious Show Room, will be unequalled. I have ordered a large lot of Mouldings so as to be able to suit the wants and different tastes of my customers, so every attention will be paid to the Picture Framing Department and after a few more changes in my Studio, 1 shall be fully prepared to give those wishing real nicely finished Photographs, a far better picture than the samples at my door, they being old and having been taken before the great fire in St. John, by me, at the corner of King and Germain streets. and Germain streets. When you look at those pictures do not make up your mind that you can-not have as good taken, but come right up stairs and f I fail to give you better than those, I will make

you a present of a dozen.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

T HAVE just received a large Stock of

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Call and see Samples and prices.

6000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality. No risk. men do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50cts, to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasent and strictly honorable. Reader, if you

before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth \$5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

want to know all about the best paying business

LIST OF Wholesale and Tavern Licences.

GRANTED BY The Northumberland County

Council, at July Sittings, 1879. Licenses. Term. Tav. W'sale. Parish NELSON-Matthew Carrol, 6 mos.

Joseph Hays, NEWCASTLE-James Doyle. Patrick Farrell, Charles J. Maltby. 6 Jane Wheeler, Stephen V. Mitchell, 6 James B. Russell, 6 Alex. Stewart. John Faye, John F. Jardine, Vernon Graham, Dennis M'Evoy, Joseph Hays, CHATHAM-Michael Hickey, Michael Brennan, John Meehan, William Mills John Donalds, George Traer, John Currie, James Clowrie

John M'Gowan,

James M'Carthy,

Daniel Desmond,

John Johnston,

John Johnston,

Robert Bain,

Roger Flannagan,

SAM'L THOMSON

Miramichi Advance CHATHAM, - - - - AUGUST 28, 1879.

Teachers' Institute.

The third Annual Meeting of the Teachers' Institute of New Bruns wick was held at Fredericton, commencing on Tuesday of last week. The attendance was good and all parts

of the Province were fairly represented. There were present also some gentlemen from abroad who are interested in the work of education, as well as some leading New Bruns wickers who have been more or less identified with the various movements by which the educational system of the Province has been placed on its present basis. Among the latter were Hon. Geo. E. King, Q. C., Hon. Judge Fisher, D. C. L., and Wm. Elder, Esq., A. M., who were tendered honorary membership, which they accepted, each making an excellent speech. The election of these gentlemen to honorary membership was a fitting recognition on the part of the Institute of their efforts in the cause of popular education, and their ferred evinces their continued inter-

We regret that the limited space at our disposal does not admit of our giving an extended report of the proceedings. We may say, however, that the discussion of the different Sir,—We the undersigned Electors of that the discussion of the different the County of Northumberland request subjects of the programme could scarcely fail to give every teacher present some new and valuable ideas to be applied in daily work, besides extending and strengthening their

> teacher's profession as to any other. The resolution recommending to Trustees the importance of having bound for permanent preservation the copies of the Educational Circular which have been furnished by the Board of Education, is a good one.-These semi-annual Reports constitute the most valuable educational publication in the Maritime Provinces, supplying an excellent history of

> the growth and character of the New Brunswick Schools, and ought to form a part of every School library in the

The adoption of a uniform Course of Instruction, provided that it embrace the right subjects of study and that these are introduced in that order of sequence most in harmony with the pupil's mental development, would, no doubt, be attended with good results. An able Committee of the Institute submitted a Course which was. no doubt, the result of wide School experiences in our own and other countries. The reports show that it was earnestly, heartily and fearlessly discussed and criticised by many of the ablest teachers in the Province and if, after needed modifications, it should be prescribed by the Board of Education, it will give united direction to the labors of trustees, teachers and pupils. In the past, teachers and trustees have often been annoyed and perplexed by the objections of uninformed parents to certain studies on the School programme, and teachers have sometimes given more attention to some studies and less to others

than was desirable. These difficulties

would disappear with the introduction of an authorised uniform curriculum. We are glad to observe that the subject of Inspection occupied the attention of the Institute and that the judgment of our foremost educationists is in accord with the views which we have already expressed on this important branch of educational administration. It is absurd to expect that the Common Schools will ever attain to the perfection possible under our present system so long as the work of inspection remains in the hands of those who have been entrusted with it up to the present time. It would be unjust to say that none of the present School Inspectors are qualified for the positions they hold, because there are several of them whose educational attainments and successful teaching experience, as well as Inspectoral work, guarantee their efficiency, but it is also well known that we have inspectors who are not at all qualified for the work. It is known that some of them could not pass a successful examination for a second class teacher's certificate, and how absurd it is that such persons should be officially commissioned to pass upon the work of Schools, many of whose

sible date. The resolution of the Institute on this subject was

pupils are really far in advance of

them in all that pretains to School

work. Such inspection is a grave

mistake, and the Board of Education

should relieve itself of the reproach

which it involves at the earliest pos-

That it express its approval of the provisions made by the Legislature at its last session relative to inspection, and earnestly expresses the hope that the Board of Education will not commission any persons to officially determine the quality of school work or the standing of the schools who have not had enlarged practical ac- | Can Mr. Langevin do nothing for these quaintance with the profession

The resolution embodies exactly on the wheel"—Telegraph the right principle. If one of our lumber merchants had a lumberer who was very successful in "running rafts" and, on that account, placed him in command of a ship, it would be looked upon as a very unbusinesslike proceeding. And yet it would be quite as consistent with the conditions of the relative positions as to put a half-educated man in the posi tion of School Inspector and that without his ever having had professional training. A School Inspec- THE ZULU CAMPAIGN: General tor should be able to analyse methods | Wolsely arrived at Rorke's Drift, Aug. and test them by principles, and if, 3. Cetewayo is at a kraal north of the

of Education, the classification of pupils by the Inspector shall depend chiefly on a written examination, it is evident that much experience will be needed in preparing proper test questions on all the subjects of the course of instruction and in justly determining the value of the answers given.

There were many other matters of great importance brought before the Institute, and to which we should like to refer. All the discussions were of a very practical character and the earnest and intelligent interest which so many teachers manifested in the elucidation of debateable questions pertaining to their profession was a most gratifying characteristic of the proceedings. We observe that the Telegraph refers in complimentary terms to the papers read by Principal Crocket, President Jack, Prof. Fowler, Mr. Gaunce, Mr. Oakes of the Chatham High School, Mr. Freeze and Mr. Creed. We are glad to observe, also, that Mr. Oakes took a prominent part in the several debates as they came up, doing credit to himself and to the North Shore which has the good fortune to have secured his professional services.

Ottawa Rumors.

Some of the Upper Provinces papers state that Mr. Jas. Domville, M. P., for Kings, who has cut so ridiculous a figure in the House of Commons on certain occasions, is in Ottawa promising revelations of terrible misdoings under Sir Chas. Tupper on the Intercolonial Railway. He is kicking over the traces in a most frantic manner. On the other hand, Mr. John Costigan is in Ottawa and there are rumors to the effect that he is soon to enter the of Major Domville. His political friends need have no apprehensions respecting his ultimate action. If another New Brunswicker enters the Government Mr. Costigan will be the man. Mr. Domville will fume about it, but Sir Charles will soon whip him into line with an iron contract or some other kind of Conservative Soothing Syrup.

How the Americans do It.

The following rather peculiarly word ed telegram came from Washington to the press on Friday last :-

The seizure by the collector at the fishermen has been the subject of correspondence with the British Minister. The Treasury officials don't see any other remedy for the illegal acts, save in the seizure of nets and seines, as the Canadian authorities cannot exercise authority on this side of the border.

It means that Canadian fishermen who have fished seines in American waters have been taught by the United States officials that they cannot be permitted to violate the law and exercise privileges not accorded by the Washington Treaty. On this side of the line it is different. Mr. Pope, of Prince Edward Island, who was quite a prominent man in his own parish, is Canadian Minister of Fisheries. In his incompetency the American fishermen have a guarantee against molestation in their purse-seine fishing in the Mirami-

More Honors.—It is reported at Ottawa that Hon. Hector Langevin is to be honored with knighthood.

CUBA. - The Spanish Government has appointed a Commission to recommend a tissue of deliberate falsehoods. - Sun. fiscal and political reforms for Cuba. WHY ?- England is the only Power which has not been invited to witness the Russian military manœuvres.

CRICKET.—The International cricket match was finished at Ottawa, on Wednesday of last week, the American team winning with five wickets to

THE OPPOSITION candidate for the House of Commons is Mr. McKay, the

GAINING GROUND.—Two want-ofconfidence motions in the Quebec Legislature were voted down last Wednesday night-one by a majority of four and

the other by a majority of six. HARD TREATMENT :- A Warsaw telegram says :- A Court Martial has condemned two peasants to four years hard labor in Siberian mines for oppos-

the Quebec labour troubles was arrived at on Wednesday night of last week, each Society agreeing to work according to its own rules, and to guarantee the other Society against interference.

COMING BACK.—Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper, who have been trying to induce the British Government to guarantee Pacific Railway bonds, sailed on Friday last from Liverpool for Canada. They were not successful in getting the guarantee, which is a mat-

Prince Imperial just before his death untrue: and who was condemned by a Court Martial held in Zululand to be dismissed the service because he did not remain with the Prince and be killed. also, is restored to his regiment by a reversal of the court's judgment by the

THE UNEMPLOYED IN QUEBEC. -- Before the recent killing and maining took place, a Quebec paper set down the number of unemployed mechanics and laborers at 7,000, and described them as being in a starving condition. people. He, of course, is not "a fly

ANOTHER DEFEAT.—The Dominion Ministers have not been successful in procuring the Imperial guarantee for the Canada Pacific Railway, and they are now urging support, in the form of assistance, in the promotion of a great emigration scheme. Knowing the distrust that exists against them in England they beg that the Imperial Government will appoint a commission to see that they act in good faith. It is humiliating to find our Ministers thus forced to discount their own honor and responsi-

bility in Pacific Railway transactions. Sec'y-Treas., Co. North'ld as stated by the Chief Superintendent Umvolosi river with a small following. In Sold be built and a vote of \$20,000 was by all Druggists. The Governor took the responsition of the advantages of rights. The Governor took the responsition of the advantages of rights.

General Wolsely telegraphs that 5,000 Swazies are ready to attack Cetewayo, and will be increased to 10,000 before ing with those and another composite force coming from the direction of Luneburg, should either capture Cetewayo or drive him towards Col. Clarke, who is moving to the southward. There have been further submissions of Zulus. A successful Zulu raid is reported from Utrecht.

demonstration at Ottawa on or about 8th October, "in celebration of the "meeting of the first Dominion Parliament and the actual inauguration of 'responsible Federal Government in 'Canada; also to express satisfaction "with the policy pursued by the leaders "of the Conservative party." What do the Liberals of New Brunswick, who fought so hard for Responsible Government and Confederation, and what do the Liberals of Quebec and Ontario, who fought against Sir John A. Macdonald and under Hon. Alexander Mackenzie and Hon. Geo. Brown for "responsible Federal Government." think of the Conservatives attempting to take the credit of their hard work in those days. History tells us that the Conservatives, under Sir John A. Macdonald, fought against "responsible years ago and yet these same Conservatives are going to celebrate the defeat going to be one of the great speakers on we may expect to hear of the Conservatives endeavoring to take the credit of inaugurating a revenue tariff, which the Liberals are now contending for, and which will be restored to the country in the face of all the opposition the Conservatives can offer.

QUEBEC is unfortunate in its Municipal Government. It is a capital which fails in illustrating and exemplifying the lovalty, patriotism and love of discipline which characterise the Province. The reason is because its Lest and most inof great events. They allowed the causes of a disgraceful riot to gradually and palpably grow into active life, before they could be induced to trouble themselves with providing a sedative. While the civilsed world was reading details which made tourists shun a riotpossessed city, the Governor-General and Princess arrived there and saw only Suspension Bridge, New York, of seines | a capital ready to do them respectful stretched in our waters by Canadian and enthusiastic honor. The riot was, by common consent, suspended for the time. There seems to have been a compromise which gives little hope for the permanent maintenance of order become a municipal practice there. Men who offer armed interference with to be punished in such a way as to deter them from repeating the experi-

the rights of their fellow-citizens ought ment. Quebec's municipal cowardice and Senator Muirhead, through the conin the late troubles is encouragement nivance or incapacity of Mr. Minister for another outbreak. Its self-respect Pope, prove what we have always contendquails before the mob, while it seems to ed for; viz., that the meddling of the imagine that it does itself credit by joining hands with those who cry vive le commune in the Lower Town, and vive

le Roi under the guns of a man-of-war. and in the presence of the Princess. The "Fox Island" Question.

The Advance asks what we think of the facts connected with the Fox Island nets. Having seen the whole official correspondence in this case, and knowing all the dor, that the statement in the Advance is

The Sun's assertion that it has seen the official correspondence" is a gurrantee that it knows nothing reliable concerning the facts to which we gave publicity, for the "official correspondence" would probably be that between Overseer Wyse and Inspector Venning and that of the latter person with the Department. Two more faithful exponents of the characteristics of Ananais, save in the matter of vitality, cannot be found, and it is probable they representation of Cape Breton in the have a nice lot of "correspondence" prepared to cover up their transactions in the member for the constituency in the last | Fox Island matter, but it is not our intention to permit the "correspondence, the Department or the Sun to shield them in this affair. If the Sun would deal with this subject as a public journal ought to do - viz. by making independent enquiry at Bay du Vin, among the people interested, and who know "all the facts"instead of simply publishing what may be placed before it by or through the Inspector, it would be more in the inierest of the public and better for itself in the end. ing the demarcation of their plots of | The Sun, however, is at liberty to choose its own course, as the Tribune and Watch-THE QUEBEC RIOT.—A settlement of man did under the same management, and it is to be presumed that the fate of those

papers may be taken as the gauge of poppular sentiment in reference to that class of journalism which undertakes to bolster up public wrongs and promote official corruption in order that private ends may be served. As the Sun appears to undertake the work of fighting against the facts stated in our last issue we reproduce them almost verbatim, but condensed as much as possible, reiterate their correctness and ask the Fox Island fishermen to judge of the confidence they can place in a paper which cares so little for its reputation as LIEUT. CAREY, who was with the to boldly and unreservedly state they are

> 1-For fifty years, or more, stands of nets of certain lengths have been set by various riparian proprietors from Fox 2-Those at the lower end have extended

out a length of 250 fathoms, or some 50 fathoms less than several nets further 3-For many years before, and seven years him to investigate the frauds which redisturbed by the Department, nor was any attempt made to interfere with

-About two years before the last Dominion election, however, the Inspector for the Province secured departmental orders for the restriction of the Fox Island and other fisheries. -Mr. Whitcher, our Canadian Commission of Fisheries, was induced to visit the locality and be convinced, by actual

observation, of the misrepresentations

by which the restrictive orders were

secured The result of his investigation was that he directed the local overseer and, subsequently, Inspector Venning, not to enforce the shortening of the nets referred to. -The matter stood in this position until the present season when the order for

shortening the Fox Island nets to a maximum length of 150 fathoms was -Nearly all the fishermen affected were adherents of the Tory, or Government party, and they brought such influence to ber ; by threats and complaints, as

preven ed the Overseer of the district from enforcing the order.

bear on Senator Muirhead and hisfriend, Overseer Wyse, that Inspector Venning hastened to Miramichi in May last to assist in arranging the difficulty. entering Zululand. The British, operat- 11-On Friday, 21st May, Senator Muirhead, Inspector Venning and Overseer Wyse went on the Andover to Hard. wick. There, they were met by Overseer Williston and a meeting was held at the house of Mr. Robert Noble, the doors being closed against the fishermen

who were supposed to sympathise with

the "Grits," until a decision was arriv-

12-The result of the meeting was that the Fox Island fishermen interested in THE CONSERVATIVES announce that the "long set" were given to understand that 200 tathoms would be allowed them. they contemplate holding a political instead of 150, as the order stipulated, but they were to be allowed to commence setting 50 fathoms from the shore, and to fill in the 50 fathoms from the shore to the place of beginning with what they pleased

"pleased" to fill in the 50 fathoms just as they had always done-with netsand these, together with the 200 fath-

14-Overseer Williston knows these nets were continued and were in their usual places until the fishing ceased on 15th

rather the Inspector and his mentor, enjoined that the matter was to be kept from the knowledge of the editor of the ADVANCE-and certain of the Fox Is land fishermen were to help the Inspector next winter in his crusade against the use of bag-nets in the smelt fishery. It was an easy matter for the Sun t say the above was a "tissue of falsehoods and our knowledge of the utter worthlessness of Inspector Venning's and Overseer Federal Government" less than fifteen Wyse's assertions, when they may gain advantage by deception and untruth, renders appeal to them valueless. We refer of their own principles and Sir John is to these two persons thus closely as they were both in the party who visited Bay the occasion. In another fifteen years du Vin on 21st May, and Mr. Wyse is Chatham correspondent of the Sun, while Mr. Venning is believed to be its fishery editor. The only gentleman to whom we think we can appeal in this matter, therefore, is Senator Muirhead, and, so far as his personal knowledge goes, we challenge the Sun to induce him to deny the state. ments set forth in the above 10th, 11th, and 12th paragraphs. In other words, did he not go to Bay du Vin on the day named with the persons named? Did and his friends not meet with the fishermen indicated at the dwelling of the gentleman named? Did he not give certain fluential citizens seem to realise their fishermen to understand that if he had responsibilities only under the presure | been informed of the position of affairs no attempt would have been made to enforce the order which caused the trouble, and did he not advise the arrangement referred to in paragraph 12? Will he presume to deny that 250 fathoms composed the "long set," as usual, during the season just closed. while, through his connivance, the Department was wronged out of much of the tax which owners of those same nets willingly paid last year? We also ask whether he does not know that when Inspector Venning-by the most deliberate misrepresentations-obtained departmental authority for the order to shorten the long set in 1877, we then stated it was not in the interest of the fisheries, but to create Quebec, leniency towards rioters having a sentiment among the fishermen against the Department and the Mackenzie Government, in order to improve the waning prospects of Senator Muirhead's political patron and sponsor, and the Inspector's old master?" Also; does not the course pursued in May 1879 by the Inspector

Inspector with the Fox Island nets was purely vexatious ? If the Sun has any doubts in the matter can it explain away the fact that notwithstanding the "orders" spreading over three years all aimed at the long sets, they have been fished up to and including the present season, just as if no orders affecting them had been obtained? In 1877-8 this was facts" more fully than the Adrance can done by the "orders" being openly suspossibly know them, we reply, in all can- pended by the Commissioner of Fisheries. In 1879 it was done by the private arrangement made by the Inspector and Senator Muirhead on 21st May-the Commissioner and Minister being-under Conservative rule-nobodies. And, in this connection, we may remark that it was an evil hour for the Department and its discipline, as well as for the fishermen of the Miramichi, when, as has been asserted by the local friends of the Government. Mr. Pope consented, under strong pressure, to carry out the recommendations of Inspector Venning in all things, relating to the Miramichi fisheries. It is a desperate and mad endeavor to save a local party whose decay and disintegration can no more be arrested by such means, than its leaders can be expected to keep their heads above the political waters on their individual ability or merits. Under such an arrangement Mr. Popehands over the powers and reputation of the Department in Miramichi to two or three local magnates, who have already quarrelled over points on which the Inspector was to be instructed to "advise" the Minister.

These are, however, matters of only secondary importance, just now. We desire to keep the Sun down to the facts on which it undertakes to contradict us. The exposure of this Fox Island business is another advance in our work of bringing to public notice and, ultimately, we hope, ending the baneful and incompetent rule in local fishery matters, of Inspector Venning and his allies above referred to. When we find the organs of the Government putting in general denials of all charges made by us, and remember that whenever we have had a chance afforded us of proving our indictments, we have succeeded, we are encouraged to challenge the most searching tests of our statements. The Sun, the Inspector, and Senator Muirhead have the ear and confidence of the Government. Have they the courage to afford the Editor of the ADVANCE an opportunity of proving the statements above made? He offers the same terms and the same provisions for paying the expenses of enquiry as he offered to the late Minister of Fisheries before he induced after Confederation, these nets were not sulted in the Inspector being relieved of the charge of the Miramichi Fish Breeding Establishment, and if the present Minister is not a partner with Senator Muirhead and the local subordinate officers of his Department, he will, surely, think it worth while to afford us a chance to prove the public deception we undertake to ex-

> The True Basis of a Successful Business Career.

A New York contemporary says: In all cases where a merchant is doing a good business it will be found that while there may be advantages of location, etc., which he has been quick to discern, he himself not spent any time in complaining of dull

understood by every merchant that the first requisite for success lies with himself, and if he does not conduct his business on principles which make it remunerative, the best times the country ever saw would be insufficient to supply the elements of success which are wanting in himself. The soundest policy is that of entire selfdependence. A good mercantile training and the qualifications which go to make relied on independently of outside influences, and they are the only factors on which any hopes of success can be placed. 13 - The fishermen very properly Provided a man is so qualified, the case is indeed hard where he will not be able not only to make both ends meet, but by sysoms allowed, made the long set 250 | tematic economy and a strict watch over his business to gain some headway. believe that in nine cases out of ten where men have not succeeded within the past few years the fault has been mainly with 15-These precious fishery regulators, or themselves, and their inability to adapt themselves to the conditions of their

It is getting to be well understood that no era of prosperity such as we have been looking forward to will in any sense supply the place of the hard work, economy and attention to business which are coming to be more and more regarded as essentials of success, We may reasonably hope for better times, but if they are to come in the aggregate it will be because merchants individually have been placing themselves on an improved footing. Good times do not mean an era of prosperity in which all classes of merchants, the good, the bad and the indifferent will share alike, inderather when the latter classes have dropped out of the race and the rewards of successful enterprise come to those who ave deserved them. Let every man enof his business; and placing his greatest

reliance on such means in preference to any others, he will have no reason to be discouraged by the gloomy accounts of perons less active than himself. When also, the varied industries of the country shall eceive an additional and healthy stimulus, mainly on his own qualifications as a merchant, and not alone on the fluctuaions of the commercial world.

Ex-Promier Mackenzie on Public Affairs.

(Continued from first page.)

now reached a point of education in political matters which should make them good judges of a policy to be pursued by government, and although the blunder of September last was one which, apart from the fact that it severed my official connection with the Government, I exceedingly deplored, there can be no doubt that IT WILL TEACH THE COUNTRY A LESSON. which will be of lasting benefit to those engaging their interests in public affairs, and that the people themselves will be taught to avoid the repetition of such a blunder, (Cheers) In a country like ours, the following Acts were consolidations:and all countries in this respect to a large extent are like ours, we secure our public revenue by the imposition of certain duties upon goods coming into the country, or goods made in the country. By common consent all articles of great value but little use, such as whiskey and tobacco, which are made in the country, are heavily taxed. That is quite right, and the more we can make out of the use of such articles until their use is stopped altogether the the better. (Cheers and laughter.) that furnishes only a small portion of what we require. Our importers are, therefore, constituted a sort of middlemen between he people and the Government. The Government, instead of sending out colectors to gather money from the people, require these middlemen to pay to the col lectors a certain amount upon all the goods they import, and this amount the import_ ers in turn charge the people to whom they sell, and thus recoup themselves. Now our manufactures enjoyed a very large advantage from the imposition of these duties upon imports, and I have no objection to that advantage being theirs so long as it is kept at a reasonable point. So long as the duties are collected to support the rennes of the country I agree that should be imposed; but when they are imposed avowedly to keep out goods I can buy better and cheaper elsewhere. I claim that the law of trade is violated and the people are made to pay for more than they receive. (Cheers.) It will take some time before the people fully understand how thoroughly just and fair is a revenue

tariff, but it will come in time. FALSE ISSUES RAISED. But there are reasons for objection to the party now in power other than those I have stated. These men were for years before the elections, during the entire term of our existence as a Government, constantly endeavouring to raise false issues, constantly endeavouring to promote their own party interests by maligning their opponents, and I have no recollection of any measure whatever emanating from the late Administration having fair play in discussion by the Tory press or by Tory of printing the catalogue would have been members of Parliament. I don't believe in power. Under our system of party Government it is necessary that the Op position should criticise the acts of those in power, but it should be with the view of producing improvements in the Bills before the House, and not for the mere sake of opposing the Government. DISMISSALS FROM OFFICE.

What has been the result in a political taining a well-founded belief that I would Seth J. Thomas, Esq., Justice of the Peace. and administrative sense of the change of Government? I might refer to the policy of dismissals, and we have gentlemen on the platform who were dismissed from offices of state simply because they were supposed to be the political opponents of of procuring the dismissal of certain offici-

for me, nor has it been necessary for any one in the Dominion Parliament, to enter into the merits of the case as respects Mr. is the main cause of his success. He has Letellier's action. Whether the Ministers refused to pay it, telling the parties to so wicked as to make it impossible for the but has put in practice every means in his Governor longer to carry on the affairs of nower to increase his sales and make his the country with them, was a matter we

stimulating demand and greater purchas- bility upon himself of dismissing men who made for the purpose. I stipulated that ing power among his customers, but in he believed, and who I believe, were lead- any rights that previous proprietors had such a case it will be only such men who ing their Province to destruction as fast should be surrendered, and this was done will reap the advantage. It should be as they could go, and replacing them with before the pier was built. No claims and cheers.) All the proper stages were be made, yet the money was voted. taken. Mr. Joly was called in and assumed the responsibility of the Lieut. Governor's act. He went to the people; and the people believed Mr. Letellier did right, up a thorough man of business are things for Mr. Joly's Administration is carrying which, once acquired, can at all times be on the affairs of the Province to this day. in setting disputes with contractors. The

vince of Quebec demanded the head

Lieutenant Governor Letellier as Herodias

and they compelled Sir John Macdonald to act the ignoble part of the executioner in an unjust case. (Cheers.) It is a matter of the greatest possible interest to us as citizens of Ontario to know where this is to stop. Is our Lieutenant-Governor firm of E. & G. G. Hook & Hastings, next to be sent about his business because Boston, to Suilders of the largest and some one in the Province of Quebec considers that he acted unwisely? Are the Governors of all the Provinces to be subject to the dictates of a central power at at the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, not imagine that when the Ontario Legislature meets they will allow the opportunity to pass without putting on record their views of the iniquity of such a system as the state from which we emerged in 1867. (Lond cheers.) But not only has the Government in dismissing Mr. Letellier acted unconstitutionally and unwisely themselpendent of their own qualifications, but ves, not only have they set our system of government at defiance, but I believe the part of the policy of Sir John Macdonald aged in business strive to make the times | advocate; for, while he adopted the feder- | men of means can purchase at wholesale for himself as prosperous as possible, by al principle in 1864, he merely agreed to the best material and in large quantities, leaving no stone unturned and no means help in carrying it out because it was the and by this means can manufacture a er, and I do not believe there is anything as any firm in the world. in connection with the governmental affairs of the country, good, bad, or indifferent, that he would do for the purpose of retaining power. (Cheers and laughter.) But, Sir, it is too much that the Premier of this country should use such an occasion as that for the purpose of upsetting ne will be in a position to take advantage the system of government which he of the fact, because he has based his hopes | sworn as a Minister of the Crown and a member of Parliament to defend.

It was often alleged, Sir, that the moment the new Ministry would come into office a new era of corruption would immediately ensue. And what do we find already? I have no time to enter into the discussion of the legislation of last session. I may say, however, that it was

LEGISLATION OF AN EXCEEDINGLY TRUMPERY

as a whole. I recollect Sir John Mac donald having once called attention to volume of the statutes of one of the years when we were in office, which he declared was no bigger than one of Scobie's almanacs. Well, I was the other night looking over his legislation of last session. In the new statutes there are 316 pages of public Acts. 19 pages of which were those of private members, leaving in the hands of the Government 297 pages. But of these The General Railway Act, covering 65 pages, was all reprinted and re-enacted in order to get in two clauses that occupied half a page. The Dominion Lands Act covers 53 pages; and that was printed afresh in order to provide some dozen verbal amendments. The Weights and Measures Act was also consolidated, the only amendment of the slightest importance, I think, being, one that changed the name of the officers appointed under it, in order to furnish an excuse for "their dismissal. Then there was an amendment in the Trades Marks Act, which simply provided for a change in the fees to be paid, and the whole of it was re-enacted and consolidated, covering nine pages; the old Contagious Diseases Act was re-enacted, covering nine pages, the North-West Mounted Police Act had to be changed with reference to salaries, and nine pages more were put in. Then there was an enactment with regard to the Pembina Branch Railway, occupying five pages. This was 180 pages out of 297. The estimates for the year occupied 24 pages and the customs' tariff 25 pages, or 49 more, so that there is a total number devoted to general legislation of 67 pages. And these are the people who are constantly calling out to the public about our incompetence in managing the affairs of the country. (Cheers and laughter.) There is one thing in their administrative capacity for which we must give them credit-that is, the THEY PROVIDED FOR THEIR FRIENDS

immediately, (Loud laughter.) If you look at the estimates you will find among the items one or two to which I would call your attention. Without any Parliamentary authority they ordered to printed a catalogue of the books in the library of the House of Commons, and they paid Mr. Mackintosh, of the Citizen. an Ottawa Government newspaper, for the work the sum of \$5,300, and this notwithstanding that the Government had a contract with another firm for all their printing at fixed rates, at which rates the cost \$2,335. There was a gentleman in the such a course whatever Government is | House holding a Government appointment, who continued working in my office after I became Minister. I will not say anything as to the quality of the work at present. He claimed and received from the present Government the sum of \$1,750 for services rendered in his office while he was a member of parliament. He never claimed it from me, very probably enternot have paid him. (Laughter.)

THE SENATOR'S CLAIM. There is an item of \$790 for repairs to

the post-office of Chatham, New Brunswick. It had never had any post-office but it had a very important representative the new Government. (Cheers.) Then, in the person of Mr. Mitchell. There was Sir, there has been a total disorganization | a Senator there, from whom a building in some services for the express purpose | was bought by the Government for a postoffice. It was valued at \$10,000, and that als. But the one of these dismissals that amount paid in cash in 1873. The buildwas above all others in my opinion most ing was afterwards valued, and in fact I offensive to the public, most dangerous to saw it when in New Brunswick, and I commonwealth, and most unjust in itself, may say that it would be a very dear bargain at \$4,000, and instead of using it DISMISSAL OF LIEUT. GOVERNOR LETELLIER as a post-office we found it cheaper to rent of Quebec. (Cheers.) It is not necessary another and more suitable building. The Senator referred to undertook to order some repairs to the building, and sent the bill to the Government; but we of course whom he dismissed were so incapable or recover from those who had ordered the work. We heard nothing more about it.

There was a pier called ak Point Pier business remunerative. The habit of rest-did not require to discuss; and I felt it to in Nova Scotia, a particularly important ing one's hopes on the times, and of im- be my own duty to take the ground that work on the seacoast. It had been originagining that a better general business out- Lieut. Governor Letellier, in dealing with ally built by a company, but had gone to from Pain and Weakness, and freedom from diseas 9-The Government did not dare to en- look will do for a man what he can only his Ministers, acted under constitutional wreck, and a petition was sent to our force the order, but the fishermen were do for himself, is inimical to all success. right, and, however dangerous it may be, Government asking that a new pier might given to understand that it would be A live business man may certainly expect had exercised what are called latent be built. I reported that a new pier Collins' Voltaic Plasters, a union of Electricity and healing balsams, as seen in above cut. Sold

other men. And whenever Governor Le- were made against us, but the sum of \$530 we find has been paid to J. E. Woodanother Minister to assume the responsi- worth for his interest in the old pier debility of that act, then all the rest was stroved. We represented in the House thrown upon the people. (Hear, hear, that he had no claim and no answer could THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE SECURES \$101.000

The reform administration passed an Act constituting the Supreme and Exchequer Court, which was found extremely useful case of Messrs. Murray & Co. contractors on the Intercolonial Railway, was referred But the Tory majority from the Pro- to this Court for decision. Hon. James Macdonald, now Minister of Justice, and Hon. John O'Connor, President of the demanded the head of John the Baptist, Council, were the lawyers employed by

A First Class Firm.

We refer elsewhere to the new organ just set up in St. Mary's Chapel, Chatham. We may add that it is from the celebrated best Organs in the United States: among which are Plymouth Church Organ, Brooklyn, (Henry Ward Beecher's,) the Organ Ottawa? That is the question, and I can- (for which the highest award was given) the magnificent instrument in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston, (the largest Church Organ in America) and followed by the Mammoth Organ in Music Hall, will entirely destroy our federal relations | Cincinnati, the fifth in size in the world, with one another, and reduce us again to standing 75 feet high, 50 feet wide and 40 feet deep, having 4 rows of keys and 98 registers. The builders have in their employ 100 skilled mechanics and the labor is subdivided into 8 different departments, so that each division is perfect in itself. Besides these, there are 4 tuners who are out continually setting up and was to restore the system of legislative | finishing the various instruments. The union, of which he has always been the firm are practical organ builders and being only means by which he could retain pow- superior instrument at as reasonable a rate

> St. Mary's Organ was set up and finished by Mr. Thos. Cadwallader. a native of Fredericton, who served a seven years apprenticeship with the late Isaac Naish (builder of the Organ in the Fredericton Cathedral) and has been in Boston twenty. three years-twelve of which were spent in the employ of Wm. B. D. Simmons & Co., and the remainder with Messrs. E. and G.G. Hook and Hastings.

HANLAN AND RILEY did not row off the tie the judges decided was made between them last week. Hanlan claimed he won and allowed Riley to take the prize, rather than row again for it. A telegram of last Thursday to the St. John Globe says :-

Whatever may be said to the contrary there was no mal-practice in the race between Hanlan and Riley. There is no question about Hanlan winning the race. He won it as fair as could be He believes that Riley was only sent across here by the Americans to try between him and Courtney. Hanlan says he is convinced that he can beat Riley, and when he rows him again he dition. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that he has not done any training since he came back from the old country. The very fact of his weighing now ten pounds heavier than his racing weight. should be a sufficient guarantee that it is cruel to make such grave and unjust accusations against him, especially by those who should be the ones to support their countryman.

SHOCKING MURDER. - At Hardwood Ridge, Sunbury County, a few days ago, Mr. Joseph Stockford got into an altercation with one Robert Betts, the hog reeve of the parish, concerning hogs running at large. Angry words followed, and at length blows were struck, after which a desperate struggle ensued. Stockford, who was a onearmed man, was overcome by Betts. who struck him to the floor, afterwards jumping upon and kicking him in the lower part of the abdomen in the most brutal and revolting manner. Stockford was then dragged about the room by the hair of his head, and otherwise brutally maltreated. Betts made his escape to the woods in the vicinity. Stockford was able to be about for a few days after receiving the injuries, but eventually died.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

ed a cure impossible, it has by its powerful alter blood, and by its healing, balsamic properties acting upon the diseased nasal surfaces, lifted the afflicted, as it were, from the very

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grave. No other remedy has done this, for no

other remedy possesses in a form so pure and

simple, yet so powerfully effective, the real essen-

ces, as it were, of the barks and shrubs from which

cians, Druggists, and Citizens. Geo. W. Houghton, Esq., Waltham, Mass., cured preparation laid down in any text-book with which am familiar." Wm. Bowen, Esq., cf McHatton, Grant & Bowen, 225 Pine Street, St. Louis, writes Vale, N. S., says it operated on his says that the cure effected in his case was so re markable that it seemed to many that it could not true. He therefore made oath to it before

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE iken in the morning, on rising, there are no un asant secretions, and no disagreeable hawking during the entire day, but an unprecedented clearness of Voice and Respiratory Organs."

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