

BUSINESS NOTICE.
The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, N. B., every Thursday morning in time for the mail, and is the only paper published in the County of Kent.
It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) for \$1.00 a year—the money, in all cases, to accompany the order.
Advertisements are placed under classified headings.
Advertisements, under any title, for the season, are inserted at eight cents per line (normal), for fifty cents per inch for the first insertion, and three cents per line (or thirty cents per inch) for each continuation.
Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of five dollars an inch per year. The matter is removed from the paper or reinserted, as the advertiser may desire, at the rate of three dollars an inch per year.
The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Westmorland (New Brunswick), and in the Counties of York, Ontario, and in the Counties of Essex, Kent, and Sussex (England), it is a valuable medium for the advertiser.
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MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 5--No. 24. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, APRIL 17, 1879. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. TERMS—\$1.00 Per Year. Payable in Advance.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

MILL SUPPLIES.

BEFEE, ALLWOOD & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO Z. G. GABEL.)

EXTRA STRETCHED PATENT SMOOTH SURFACE RUBBER BELTING.
PURE Oak Tanned AND Patent Riveted SHORT LAP LEATHER BELTING.

RUBBER GOODS.
A full assortment of all kinds of Rubber Goods, viz: Boots, Goggles, Ladies' Mantles, Air Pillows, Air Cushions, Balls, Combs, Toys, &c. Wholesale and Retail at lowest rates.
227 Having a very large stock of Mill Supplies, and Rubber Goods, we are all our goods promptly.

CARD.
NO AGENTS! NO COMMISSIONS!
The system of employing Agents or Commissioners at a high commission has been strictly abandoned by us, and in future we will sell our goods direct to purchasers. In this way buyers of Piano and Organs will save from twenty to forty per cent, by dealing directly with us, and, moreover, for better service action can be guaranteed.

ESTEY ORGANS!
New and Beautiful Styles.
CATALOGUES FREE.
Charlotte St., ST. JOHN.
(OPPOSITE KING SQUARE.)

FURNITURE WAREHOUSES.
We have just opened at our NEW PREMISES an altogether New Stock of Goods, completely filling the spacious Warehouses—which are, without exception, the finest in the Dominion; and those desiring of furnishing their Homes can select from a stock which for Elegance and Finish, and Durability of Material and Construction, cannot be surpassed in any City on the Continent. The stock comprises the celebrated PARLOR SETS and Groups in the Latest and Leading Styles, very richly carved and finished, a superb stock of

WALNUT BEDROOM SETS.
With French Bureau and Dressing Cases. We call special attention to these Sets, as their equal cannot be found elsewhere in the City. A large assortment of OFFICE DESKS, TABLES and CHAIRS. Besides these we are showing:

WALNUT BEDROOM SETS.
WARDROBES, BOOKCASES, SIDEBOARDS, WALNUT BUREAUS, and EASY CHAIRS, CAMP CHAIRS, ROCKING CHAIRS, LIBRARY TABLES, CENTRE TABLES, FOLDING TABLES, HAY TABLES, WHATNOTS, PATENT BOOKCASES, SOFAS, LOUVERES, BED TABLES, BED ROOM CHAIRS, and CHAIRS, WORKING GLASSES, and a full line of low BEDROOM SETS, and all kinds of FURNITURE, TABLES and INKSTANDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHER PILLOWS.

THE VOX HUMANA.
A High-Class Monthly Journal of Music and Musical Information.
THE PRICE IS BUT ONE DOLLAR A YEAR POST-PAID.
ad for this small sum the subscriber will receive in a year music which would cost at retail not less than twenty dollars.

Brandy! Brandy! SUGAR, FRUIT, ONIONS, &c.
50 HDS. Martell Brandy, pale and dark; 110 qt. casks do. do. do. 20 cases do. do. do. 100 cases XXX do. do. 100 cases Martell Brandy, 2 doz. each, pale and dark; 100 cases Hennessy, do. do. JOHN W. NICHOLSON, 120 Queen Street, St. John.

Case Brandy.
1200 CASES, plants, half-pints and quart bottles, of the best French Brandy, 2 doz. each, pale and dark; 100 cases Hennessy, do. do. DANIEL PATTON, St. John.

Rum and Whisky.
ONE HUNDRED cases of the best Hutton Whisky; 100 cases of the best Old Blend Whisky; DANIEL PATTON, St. John.

General Business.

W. W. OLIVER,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

277 The Watchmaker's Report.

DRY PINE LUMBER.
1, 1 1/2 AND 2 INCH.
WILLIAM MURRAY, Argyle House, Chatham, June 20 1878.

SCHOONER FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale the Schooner "MAGGIE MAY," 15 tons, well found and in complete order. She is a fast sailer and a very handy vessel for either freighting or fishing.
JOHN M. DERRMAD, Woodville, March 10, 78.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
We are now giving special attention to our COMMERCIAL LAW DEPARTMENT. The subjects taught are Contracts, Negotiable Paper, Agency, Partnership, Corporations, Sale of Chattels, Right of Stoppage, Tenders, Liens, Contracts of Affirmation, Law Bailments (including Deposit, Mandate, Gratuitous Loans, Pledge or Pawn, Hire of Carriage of Goods, and Common Carriage of Passengers, Marine, Fire and Life Insurance, Arbitration, Real Estate Conveyances, and Administration of Estates.

ST. MICHAEL'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
TERMS OF BOARD:
Board for the School year, including tuition, payable in advance, \$70; September 15th, 25¢; February 1st, 50¢.

JUST OPENED ARGYLE HOUSE,
CHATHAM,
MARCH 15TH, 1879.

AMERICAN GREY, WHITE, & PRINTED COTTONS,
COTTON WARPS,
Canadian Tweeds,
AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF NEW SPRING GOODS.

NEW BAKERY
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Chatham that he has opened a BAKERY, from which he will deliver Bread, Pastry, Cake, Crackers, &c., of the best quality, in any part of the town.

SPECTACLES!
EYE GLASSES, COQUILLES, SPECTACLE CASES, OPTICAL GOODS,
MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

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W. C. McDONALD'S TOBACCO,
which I will sell in Bond or Duty paid, Call and see Samples and prices.
ISAAC HARRIS,
Water St., Chatham.

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Miramichi Advance.

Correspondence.

SCHOOL INSPECTION.
DEAR EDITOR:—Having read a communication on the subject of school inspection in a recent issue of the ADVANCE, I have been led to ask a few questions on the same subject, in order to get a more thorough knowledge of the workings of our present school system.

WILMINGTON.
The very fact that section 13th of our School Law did not come into force at the appointed time, seems to prove that it was unpopular and I fear that it is destined to remain so. I have never heard it spoken of with much approbation by any one who professed to be a teacher.

WILMINGTON.
Will the schools taught by second and third class teachers undergo the same or a similar examination as those taught by first class teachers? Should the Inspector in his wisdom deem that the former were doing first class work, will they be entitled to the additional forty dollars, or will the appropriation be in accordance with their class of license? In the performance of his official duties will he take into consideration the lack of apparatus which is necessary to the success of the schools? Where the only apparatus for teaching geography consists of a scanty supply of the prescribed elementary treatise for the use of schools, a faded map of New Brunswick, or of the Maritime Provinces, and 15 or 20 square feet of black-board surface, will the teacher's professional qualifications be condemned because his pupils cannot pass a thorough examination on that branch?

WILMINGTON.
It is true, one map is supplied, but our Province comprises a large and varied territory. Instances are numerous where such is really the case, and a lack of essential apparatus for teaching other branches quite as apparent to the most careless observer. In a miscellaneous school of fifty or sixty pupils, can it be expected that the "quality of instruction," in those branches will be AI in every instance under these circumstances? Reg. 14th of our School Law prohibits teachers from awarding prizes of his own to the pupils under his charge, and as a hope of reward generally incites to diligence in any pursuit, that of knowledge included, is it right to deprive him of this motive to encourage his pupils in regular attendance, deportment, &c.?

WILMINGTON.
Will you allow me to give my own opinion of what is necessary to the real advancement of education in our Province, in the following quotations which express my ideas:
"Mr. Dickinson, secretary of the Education Department of Massachusetts, sums up his opinion of a good school system and says they are: 'first an educated supervision of all the schools; second, thoroughly trained teachers; third, an effective law compelling the attendance of the whole school population upon the schools for the time the schools are required by law to be kept, and fourth, a sufficient amount of funds to enable school authorities to employ the best talent in teaching, and to obtain the best means for the teacher to use.'

WILMINGTON.
It is self-evident that no school can be successful without a good teacher, and the only way to obtain a good teacher is to offer a reasonable compensation for his services. We will see the reasonableness of this assertion when we consider that a person who is qualified for teaching school is also qualified for almost any kind of business, and the same qualities of mind and character which make him a successful teacher, will secure him success in almost any occupation in life. The successful teacher must be well advanced in the science of learning, he must be able to tell or convey to the minds of others, what he has contained in his own mind; he must have tact, patience and perseverance; he must be a moral character; he must be a person of decision and energy, and he must exercise a lively interest in the success of his efforts. Merit, in and always will be rewarded, characters of genuine stability and principles of sterling worth, and always will be in good demand, and a person possessing such qualifications will experience no difficulty in obtaining employment and a liberal compensation for his labor. The idea that a reduction of salary would lessen the quantity and thereby alter the quality of teachers (to use a figurative expression) is absurd in the extreme, while an opposite course would most effectually accomplish the latter if it did not former.

WILMINGTON.
We cannot help expressing our surprise at the course pursued by those in charge of our school matters, for in our candid opinion a more fruitful and ruinous plan to the cause of education than the one already adopted, could hardly have been thought of. Do we plead hard times? Do we compare the worth of human minds with the size and contents of our pocket books? Have we seen us from the thought? We believe that if school boards would offer salaries of one hundred per cent, in advance of the present rates the benefit received from the schools would double the extra outlay. When this is done, the position of school-master will be well worth striving for. When the inducements are sufficient there will be no lack of competent teachers. On the contrary, should teachers' salaries be reduced, there will be an increased number of applicants for the schools, and this, instead of proving the course pursued is a judicious one, simply proves the opposite. As the salaries are reduced, teachers who could command large salaries leave the field and the vacancies thus made, must be supplied with other teachers. Consequently, those persons who will never be able to command good positions, whose talents are second or third class come into better demand.

WILMINGTON.
I agree with you in stating that "important advances have been made in the diffusion of education, as well as in the methods of teaching," of late years, but not convinced that the full power of Sec. 13th of our present law would raise the schools throughout the country to a higher "standard of proficiency," for the teachers of our Province are generally as much interested in the cause of education as those who make the laws and regulations by which they are governed. By teachers, I mean those who are legally qualified for the work, who have attended a Normal School and who, by every means in their power, continue to improve themselves in order to become more efficient in their profession. As an improvement to the provisions of Sec. 13th of our law I would make the following suggestion:
I. Let us have well qualified, practical and enthusiastic inspectors as well as practicable.
II. If there are any teachers in the profession who are unqualified or unworthy, let their license be cancelled.
III. Erase Sec. 13 from our Law and in its place, offer a bonus to those who have taught successfully for a period (say 4 or 5 years) under an A I diploma, and the consequence will be, there will be a greater number show themselves desirous of obtaining a position and pure, suggests a mission left to the statesman's pen, as to where fishermen will leave their nets has been given up in this section, but I have it from reliable authority that one of those tools designated assistant Wardens has made his boast that he will take all nets wherever found, for the more nets in his possession the greater honor he will have in the Fishery Department, and as several nets have mysteriously disappeared from the banks in this section what more natural than to suppose that he is carrying out his threats. His master seems to be imbued with the same idea, for a short time ago he seized a shovel, axe and chisel from an Indian who was cutting an edifice. After going a short distance he saw that the shovel was of no much value so he threw it out on the ice.
I shall now endeavor to give a short description of some trials Overseer Hogan instituted against some of the fishermen of the Northwick Lake. The first was brought before Justice Mason against two fishermen for alleged illegal fishing on the 14th March, and also for interfering with the Warden while doing his duty. The first trial was against one for illegal fishing, but when he proved by four reliable witnesses that no net was attached to the pole on that occasion, it seemed to the spectators that the charge was dropped and the trial carried on on the supposition that he might have fished unlawfully at some other time although they brought no evidence to prove that such was the case. He was fined on that supposition. The second was for interfering with the Warden. It seemed that the first fisherman gave up the pole to the second and after keeping the Warden around the hole for about an hour, he took hold of the pole when the fisherman shoved it under the ice, for which he was fined eight dollars and costs or fourteen days in jail. He chose the latter, and is now undergoing sentence.
Another trial was brought before Justice Niven, Police Magistrate, against two of our boys who had prevented two Wardens from carrying off an eel spear, and although no violence was used worse than booting those Wardens had the boys arraigned on a charge of assault and battery. Nothing can exceed the vindictiveness of those Wardens but their ignorance.
But when Overseer Hogan entered the office of the Justice on the morning of the trial and saw a keen little lawyer from Chatham, he did not look so sanguine as on former occasions; and when a few minutes later a sprig of the Law (Council for the prosecution) entered and saw our demure looking little friend, his chin began to droop, and it was plain to be seen he had no idea of trying conclusions with him. After standing at His Honor's desk for a few moments he announced in a faltering voice that he would withdraw the charges. The defendant, however, now arose and demanded for his client travelling fees and pay for their day. Then was heard ominous growls from Overseer Hogan, mingled with dire threats of future vengeance if the defendants dare press their claims. But they were not intimidated and received the sum of five dollars and thirty cents.
Next came a thrifty looking constable demanding nine dollars and eighty cents as his share, and by the time the expenses were added together they amounted to twenty-five dollars, which the Dominion Government will likely have to pay.—If the expenses came out of Overseer Hogan's own pocket he would scarcely be so fond of going to law on the statements of such tools as he employs. But he is so puffed up he imagines he can ride rough shod over the fishermen, and if we were to judge his thoughts by his actions they would run somewhat in the following manner:
I am king of all I survey,
My right nose dare dispute,
From this side 'till 'till the sea,
I am Lord of the fish and the brute.
The Lazarotto Scandal.
GLOUCESTER, April 7th, 1879.
To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.
MR. EDITOR.—After all the incoherent arguments and wild railings with which the readers of the *Advocate* have been treated of late by "a member of the Board," as late even as last week, it is not necessary for me to say that he has had no lucid moments since he fell from his "gibbet" and that very little hopes for his recovery are entertained. But, can it be Mr. John Young, "a member of the Board," who so boldly and falsely asserts that the vote on the dismissal of A. K. McDougall Esq., was six to four? Mr. Young will not deny that ten members only were present on that occasion. He says four voted against the dismissal and he coolly and innocently concludes, that six voted for it. Perhaps Mr. Young is too "modest" to say that one of these six, Justinian Savoy, is Chairman of the Board, and therefore, would not be required to vote on a division of five to four, as the Board divided on that occasion. What he would or could have done in the case of a tie vote, as would have been the case without Mr. Walsh's vote, is another question. Mr. Young's talk about the six to three and six to four vote, and Mr. Walsh not voting, only shows what an adept he is at misrepresentation, and proves his acts indefensible on fair grounds. If Mr. Young will say that this Chairman could have voted on a division of six to four, he must be more favorably disposed towards him than he was towards his predecessor, the Rev. Mr. Babiniau, who was denied by Mr. John Young, the right to express an opinion before the merits of any resolution coming before the Board.
Can Mr. Young be really sincere in demanding that all his transactions "be sifted to the very bottom"? If so I should think he could easily obtain that. But in this he reminds me of the story of a boy, being held by his Mother from a row, shouted wildly and furiously

NEWCASTLE BAKERY.
NEW YEAR!
Grand Display of Cakes.
RICH FRUIT.
PLAIN, FOUND CAKE, SPONGE, QUEEN.
Pianist Larkin, "Miramichi Advance" Office, CHATHAM, N. B.