#### BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every Thursday morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that 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

Advertisements are placed under classified he Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at eight cents per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and three cents per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of Five Dollars an inch per year. The matter

in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher. ation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior nents to advertisers. Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

## Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - - MAY 8, 1879

New Brunswick and the Tariff. "Facts are stubborn chiels that winna ding and downa be disputed and now that the new tariff has been fairly launched we propose to place a few facts and figures in connection with it—as it affects our own Province—before our readers. We earnestly seek to avoid the introduction of a sectional feeling into the discussion of matters of national importance, believing that a cultivation of a feeling of unity in connection with the welfare of the whole Dominion is the end best suited to weld us more firmly into the united people we have desired to be. Holding these views, as we do, however, and being desireus, to carry them out, we are still unable to refrain from pointing out the great—the exceeding injustice, which operation of the new tariff. We have, indeed, been wounded in the house of our friends, and it is from the hands of

given. It will be within the recollection as a something which was to give pro-

world. How is protection to benefit us Young, only a few months ago, with in these markets? We have to meet a the connivance of the Surveyor. General large and increasing competition in and the President of the Executive from catching Bass that only frequentthem and everything that in any way | Council, packed the Board in order to enhances the cost of production at the gain a pliant majority to further his shipping point tends to place us at a personal ends and we exposed the opermarkets, and if once shut out where are | whole Board will be packed off "to we to turn? Will any one be found Coventry." Credit is due to the Govmad enough to tell us that we can have our home market instead. That would be a precious exchange. Protection here, then, cannot help us to keep and command these foreign markets, upon the public interest. which we have to depend so largely for the sale of our products and we naturally turn to the only other way in which it can help us-viz., by cheapening those supplies which we require in the way of clothing, food &c., and which we have to go outside to buy-to see

what is done for us in this direction. We are told that it is our duty to manufacture everything we require and buy nothing, that, in fact, we should become a nation of sellers. But who to buy from us without, in return, buy- waters. ing from them we are laboring under a sad mistake, as nations, like individuals, prefer trading with those who will trade in return.

Previous to the elections we were told over and over again by the Tory Press that Protection would not increase the price of goods to the consumer; that everyone would get better prices for what they had to sell, whilst no one would require to pay a dollar more for what they wanted to buy! This precious logic was still further enhanced by a reference to the United States as a sample of the benefits of protection-ignoring the evident fact which this very example illustrated that, for years, protection had made the United States the most expensive country in the world to live in

We have only to compare the tari with the last import returns for this Province to see how we are to suffer under it, and how the little life which these times of depression has left in staple industries is to be crushed out of them by enhancing the cost of production to such an extent as almost to close our only markets against us. Under the "free list" of the old tariff there were imported into this Province, goods -absolute necessaries, consisting of flour, Indian meal, corn, besides raw materials necessary for the conduct of our lumber, shipbuilding and fishing trades-to the value of \$866,073. Under the new tariff, should our imports be as large, the people of this Province will be required to pay duties on these goods to the amount of nearly \$100,000. Under the old tariff we imported, under the 17½ rate, goods to the value of \$4,775,218. Under the new tariff we find that cottons, boots, shoes, woolen goods, and other necessary articles of clothing which amounted last year to \$2,242,711—or nearly the half of all the imports at 17½-will be chargeable Rysdick stock farm, stables, &c., the lished. He would not state how many with duties representing nearly 30% ad val., or an increase of \$291.453 in the duties charged on these articles. Here. then, we have a bright look out for Borden, Bill, Longley, Ogden and New Brunswick's future, for the neces- Allison, M. Ps. for N. S. They had a special report of Marine and Fisheries, saries of life, amounting to nearly one half of the total imports, we will require | cot; a drive through the town in Mr. to pay in the shape of duties an addi- Wiser's carriages; were driven and entional sum of not less than \$400,000, tertained in princely style by mine "The great loss of fish eggs being of

for the balance of our imports and, yet, there was to be no increased cost to consumers, and all industries were to be protected. We commend these figures to the careful study of our readers and will leave them to judge of the effect the infliction of such a tariff will have on the trade and industries of our Pro-

### The Lazaretto.

to learn that the exposure of the doings of the Tracadie Lazaretto Board, made in the columns of the ADVANCE has, at last received proper notice at the hands of the honorable majority in our Provincial Executive and that reform is to be effected forthwith. It is well known that Mr. John Young is the writer of the letters signed "A Member of the Board," which have appeared in the they are sold. Advocate from time to time, and that gentleman, whom we have known. personally as a very pleasant and respectable man of business, cannot congratulate himself on the position he now occupies in regard to the matter. We cannot say that he is the gentleman who sent the forged and false minutes to the Government at Fredericton, but he could not have been ignorant of the fact that they were sent for the purpose of misleading the Government, in order his purposes might be the better served. In his letter to the Advocate of April 30th, he also gave false figures when stating the amounts paid for Lazaretto supplies to Messrs. Ferguson and Davidson in 1868. The correct amounts were Ferguson \$373.69, Davidson \$362.16, but Mr. Young stated them as, Ferguson \$443.20, Davidson our Province will suffer under the 384.47. He thus, misrepresented Mr. Ferguson's amount by \$69.51 and Mr. Davidson's by 23.31. Now, why should Mr. Young so misrepresent accounts the gentleman whom the Province has with which he is perfectly familiar? delighted to honor that this deadly But he ventured to give the figures rethrust at our material welfare has been presenting the amount of his own account against the Lazaretto in 1878 County of Northumberland. In addiand was guilty of a very glaring attempt | tion to this that Mr. W. H. Venning | he should not have been told it when to their wives, families and friends, a of our readers that this vaunted at deception. As "A Member of the "National Policy" was heralded by all Board" he puts his own account for the Tory papers throughout the country | '78 at \$179.13, but he very conveniently forgot to add \$180.94 due to him at the sperity and plenty to every section and close of that fiscal year, and which was part of the Dominion. All interests paid to him by check on the Bank of were to be considered, care was to be Montreal, Chatham, on 17th December taken that no undue burdens were to 1878. His account was, therefore, after its introduction all was to go amount he stated it was. We refer to "merry as a marriage bell." But how this matter only to indicate the extent do we find the programme carried out to which Mr. Young and his majority at with regard to New Brunswick? What the Board, would go in misrepresenting are our staple industries here? And facts in order to bolster up their indewhere do we find markets for them? fensible proceedings. We regret, for Taking the latest returns we find that | Mr. Young's own sake, that he has althe total exports, the produce of the lowed himself to so abuse the power the fisherman than to protect the fish. Province, amount to \$5,132,912. Of placed in his hands as to render it this amount fish shipped to the United necessary that the Board should be had been taken, and which still fre- contradicted his superior officer in the States represents \$603,536 and lumber swept away entirely and the manageto Great Britain \$3,652,328, leaving ment of the Lazaretto placed in other only \$877,048 of our total exports to hands, but private interests ought albe distributed over the rest of the ways to give way to public ones. Mr.

# OUR OTTAWA LETTER

THE HEALTH OF THE PRINCESS-SLEEPY MEMBERS-SCENES IN PARLIAMENT-A MODEL FARM VISITED-THE MIRA-MICHI FISHERIES.

H. R. H. Princess Louise is afflicted with sore eyes, and don't like her Dr. (Grant). This has not yet publicly transpired. It appears Her Majesty, the Queen had written Dr. Grant, through her Secretary, to get informaare we to sell to? Is it possible that in | tion as to health of the Marquis's housethis enlightened age such crude notions | hold. The information furnished in can be entertained? If we wish to sell | reply by the Doctor stated the Princess' our surplus products do not other na- health to be better than she herself tions also desire to do the same, and if stated it. The disatisfaction followwe think we can compel these nations ed, and Dr. Grant is in troubled

WORN OUT AND SLEEPY.

As an instance of how members are worn out with the long, exciting session, Thursday morning at Public Accounts Committee the sitting had not lasted minutes till Mackenzie and Tupper (both above suspicion of intemperance) were sound asleep, one at the end the other at the side of the table. UNRULY SCENES IN PARLIAMENT.

The business of the House goes on with a rush at times, the Government seeming to have their followers pretty well trained in the matter of discouraging criticism on their acts. Members who have taken a prominent part in opposition to the tariff can, with difficulty, be heard when they may address the House. Of course there is no remedy for this so long as the Government chooses to encourage it. The unruly Quebec members appear to understand that it is their part of the play to indulge in all kinds of noises when Independent or Opposition members arraign the Government. They tried it when Mr. Snowball made his speech on the fisheries, but he was not to be put down in that way, so they gave it up. They appeared to have got steam up, however, and even when Mr. Pope was replying to Mr. Snowball they interrupted him, assisted no doubt, by some of the Opposition members. This shows the effect of encouraging bad examples. On last Wednesday night they were so unruly that Sir John told them that they must stop throwing missiles about and unless they did so they would be expelled from the House. They shouted back at him, however, and several said, sotto

EXCURSION TO A MODEL FARM. A party of N. B., and N. S., members, on invitation of J. P. Wiser, M. P. visited Prescott, to see the famous for the report of the quantity as pubproperty of Mr. Wiser. The party ova there were in the establishment, C. Burpee and Rogers, of N. B., and palace car; a two hours ride to Pres-

Rysdick farm. It consists of 600 acres of best Canadian land, nearly all in the highest state of cultivation. Five thousand loads of manure, the produce of the stables, are annually applied. In addition to large quantities of grain, the farm produces 800 tons of hav. And, then, Mr. Wiser buys 800 tons more to feed his fine lot of cattle, and other stock. The visitors found one stable containing over a thousand head of horned cattle, chiefly oxen of great Our readers-or, at least, a large majority of them-will, doubtless, be glad size, though there were over 200 bulls. These are bought about the country at about \$4 per cwt., live weight, brought to the stables and fed on the refuse of Mr. Wiser's distillery, in a liquid state. They also have what hay they will eat. They are kept in the stable continuously - never out - for nine months, when they are shaking fat, and are then shipped to England where

Even more famous than cattle are Mr. Wiser's trotting stallions, brood mares, fillies and colt of Hambletonian and Columbian stock. the pedigree of every one of which i carefully kept. It is said the equine stock alone on the Rysdick Farm in average times would be worth \$150,000. These are big figures. Everything was found in excellent order, the stables are as clean as could be, the stock in excellent health, and all the large and small services of so great an establishment moving like clockwork. The visitors returned much gratified with their trip. and all speak in high praise of their host and the Rysdick Farm.

FISHERIES.

MR. SNOWBALL ON THE MIRAMICHI In the Commons when the appropriation for fisheries in Brunswick came up Mr. Snowball called attention to the fact that the total expenditure in the Province of New Brunswick for the past year was \$10 .-926. He noticed that \$2,774 of this amount was paid to Overseers, Wardens and for travelling expenses in th received for salary, assistant-clerk, travelling and office expenses, \$2,949.

total amount expended in the Province. From this large expenditure it would be inferred that the law would be effectually carried out in the County, and everything working harmoniously. The very reverse of this, however, was true Annoying regulations, restrictions and prohibitions were being constantly sprung upon the fisherman, who were harassed to a degree that left no doubt in the minds of the people that the intention was rather to give trouble to

be taken in a way to make the fishing of practical commercial value, for seincient discrimination.

ed their river in May, and he defied the Department to prove any reason for tempting to supply a tank with two this prohibition except a political one. disadvantage in, or shut us out of these ation. The result is to be that the Fishing for this class of fish was principally confined to the Northwest River and the Napan River, which are twenty ernment for taking the right course as miles apart. On the former, where soon as they found our statements were the fishing is confined to an area of correct and the demands of our corresabout ten miles, it was stated the Depondent, "Informer" just and made in partment had granted 600 licenses durtaken, it being publicly stated in the city of one third more than the smaller peared to have been made to check this foot.

might show conclusively that the inter-

salmon establishment on the Miramichi and he would give the House some idea of how it was managed. For many years past there has been general and serious complaints against the management. Persons having opportunities of observing stated there was a large destruction parent fish there while there was little or no result from the breeding. It had been brought to his notice in the Spring of 1877 that a late number of the Canadian Illustrated News had given a glowing description of this establish. ment, stating there was 650,000 healthy ova there in the hatchery. His informant stated this was not the fact, and strongly urged upon him (Mr. S.) to visit the premises and asertain for nimself. In company with a friend he went there on the 4th April 1877. After looking carefully around for some time he (Mr. S.) succeeded in making an estimate and was satisfied there were not more than 280,000 in the building. The Keeper, on discovering that he (Mr. S.) was counting the ova, protested very strongly, stating he was ordered by the Inspector not to allow any person to take an account of the ova. He (Mr. S.) asked the Keeper how many ova there were in the establishment, and in reply to his several questions, the Keeper stated he was not responsible consisted of Messrs. Snowball, King, but said he was instructed to say there were 650,000.

> Mr. Snowball then read from the 1877-8, page 3, where Mr. Wilmot

"The correct amount of ova in the

"trays so conflicting, and the cause of tenable, has not been satisfactorily explained. I am therefore compelled, however unpleasant it may be, in pointing out the dictates of my judgment, to say that the true cause of the difficulties and loss of ova at the Miramichi Fish Breeding Establish-"ment, has resulted in my opinion "from incompetency or neglect, or both, on the part of the officer in ception has been resorted to in order to cover up the actual state of affairs. " \* \* \* of the loss in 1875, I plain-" was caused by neglect and want of "attention to the work. I am of the "same opinion still. Mr. Snowball read from Mr. Ven-

ning's reply to Mr. Wilmot's letter. page 4, where he (Mr Venning) had stated that his reports of 7th and 11th April were coroborated by Mr. Wilmot(!) where Wilmot showed 326,000, Venning 377,600 and Mr. Snowball 280 .-000, showing that his (Mr. Snowball's) statement was more nearly coroborated by Mr. Wilmot than was the statement of Mr. Venning. But he (Mr. Snowball) contended it was not these figures that should be reconciled, but the difference between any one set of them and the 650,000 reported to be there. He further pointed out from these reports that as late as the end of March it was represented that the ova were all healthy, and the whole loss for the seaso early as the 4th of April, (the date | the fish should not be protected. of Mr. Snowball's visit) there were only 280,000. If this very large numberover half that was in the establishment-had died within these few days, he (Mr. S.) claimed there had been gross neglect in the fact not being reported to the Department. But he contended that the quantity of ova stated never had been in the establishment, or the keeper would not have been instructed to prevent persons from taking an account of what was there. And if such a loss as was now stated had taken there, instead of the deceptive statement then made. He contended that making a total expenditure of \$5,723 in every person connected with these these two items, being over half the frauds should have been at once dis- this week together, from the Hansard

Venning pretends to try to exonrate Mr. in New Brunswick. Sheasgreen, the keeper of the Hatchery. Mr. S. contended it was not the keeper but the Inspector that was to blame. and that Mr. Venning only attempts to move the blame off his own shoulders. Mr. Sheasgreen appeared to have only made such statements as he was in structed to make and must have received his instructions from Mr. Venning. He then read numerous passages from the Gaspereaux, of which large quantities | Report showing how Mr. Venning flatly quented the Miramichi, could not now | Department, and that the harmony absolutely necessary to the proper working of the service did not exist. As an ing had been prohibited without suffi- instance he quoted Mr. Venning's report concerning the water supply, wherein The people of Napan were prevented he states that Mr. Wilmot, "had shown of hydraulics and hydrostatics" by atpipes of three inches in diameter while the outlets were sixteen pipes of one inch diameter. He (Mr. Snowball) stated that instead of Mr. Wilmot being shown to be ignorant in this connection, Mr. Venning had shown his ignorance of mathematics, as the 16 one inch tubes were only to equal 121 square inches. ing the past winter. This river had whereas the two three inch are equal and large quantities of undersized fish | tion would give the larger pipes a capalocality that as many as ten bushels of ones. This would be greatly increased undersized bass were in the possession | by the fact that the supply pipes had of one person at one time during the the pressure of a five foot "head" fishing season, and that no attempt ap- while the outlet pipes had not one

While this was true of the Northwest, destruction of fish in supplying the gave offence to a number of persons, in the smelt fishing district a party hatchery during the fall of 1877, and among whom was one Boyle, a kind of visiting the locality found at a number claimed that the ignorance then display- political firebrand, who published some of fishing holes about one peck of ed had been a disgrace to the Depart- severe articles in his paper, the Irish undersized bass which he said contained ment. In proof of this he read from Canadian, attacking the Vice-Chancelor. six hundred fish. All the smelt fisher- pages 24 and 25 of the report, where it He also caused the matter to be referred men on the river were put to annoyance was stated the total number of fish to in Parliament by Mr. Costigan-a and trouble on account of these, where- taken for breeding purposes was 374, rather singular proceeding. Mr. Boyle as, in the other case, the ten bushels and that they killed 300 of this num- also revived a nearly forgotten story of which by the same mode of computa- ber, only 74 escaping alive. He claim- the Vice-Chancellor having sneered at tion would contain twenty four thou- ed that this destruction of parent fish sand fish, were allowed to be destroyed was a serious business and money loss with impunity. The Miramichi was to the river. He also quoted from the one of the best fishing rivers in the reports, showing that these fish had died world, abounding in oysters, lobsters, from a peculiar disease not known on the and many other fish and were it not river. He (Mr. S.) stated he could explain what the disease was. The Department had supplied the establishment with a suitable scow for collecting the fish. Mr. Hogan, the overseer, actualests of that important class were in very ly reports that he brought many of these fish a long distance down the It was generally known they had a river in an open crate, that the fish were naturally so frightened that they injured themselves by rubbing against the rough sides of the crate. Fungi grew upon their wounds and they died in consequence. Although, as stated, Our judges should be gentlemen. The they had a suitable scow, it known to the Department, that repairing the scow they had driven nails in large numbers, through her, without clinching, splintering the inside lining. and that these nails wounded and killed the greater part if not all the fish brought down in the scow. He claimed that the people demanded redress The insult from Mr. Blake was a bit of for this carelessness and ignorance. He pointed out the bad effects that must result from the disturbing of parent salmon in their spawning beds which was, of itself, without reckoning the actual numbers killed, calculated to cause ova to be deposited in unsuitable places and under unfavorable circumstances. Yet it was the men that engaged in this bungling and wholesale slaughter who would prohibit gaspereaux seining on the flimsy ground that it destroyed the salmon and bass fisheries : men who. without warning, had caused established modes of fishing to be suddenly stopped when fishermen had gone to the expense of preparing for them in their accustomed way. These men were causing the lengths of nets in the lower parts of the bay to be shortened, while they, themselves, swept the narrower upper waters from shore to shore in their amateur attempts to improve on the Creator's mode of reproducing the feeling and overboiling enthusiasm, conse-

hearing as to have only half the means

their mortality as related being un- The Inspector had encouraged com- and admirers-of whom I am one-are plaints against every Overseer and Warden supposed to have political leanings towards him, (Mr. Snowball) while violations of the law were notorious in other districts and though complaints were made they were unpunished. His (Mr. Snowball's) opponent in the late election had strongly condemned the charge of the building, and that de- action of the Inspector while making canvass, but that gentleman assures the Minister that the "ly stated to your department that it same officer is the only one he can rely upon for advice. Personally, or politically he (Mr. Snowball) did not ask any favors. He had spoken only in the interest of the country and of these valuable industries. He claimed that action should be taken immediately, but if it were not taken he would continue to keep the matter before the

Hon. Mr. Pope said the attack of th hon, gentleman reflected upon his own friends, because the neglect had taken place under their regime. He defended the fish regulations in New Brunswick, extinct without them. If there was any evil existing, it had originated with the late Government. If there were any abuses, he would have them remedied, but he thought there was no need for anything of the sort, and no investigation was required. What the son had not exceeded 50,000, though hon, gentleman in effect asked was that

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE INSPECTOR. It is generally admitted here that the Inspector for New Brunswick is a very objectionable person, but his recommendations are strongly backed up by your Senator and the late representative of Northumberland, who pretend to have the highest opinion of him. Of course their object is to prevent Mr. Snowball from obtaining the reforms Members are very busy packing and

place, there was no good reason why bers frank cakes of maple sugar home sweet thing in franks. The speeches of the N. B. members

against the tariff are to be published report. They form a capital, political He then read from page 4, where Mr. pamphlet which will be in great demand

## The New Tariff.

The St John Sun, feeling that th New Tariff will leave the Macdonald Government with scarcely a follower from New Brunswick, by and by,

go down on account of the Pacific Scandal, but because it stood up for the New Brunswick view of the School

Question. That kind of thing, together with its slap at the Jesuits, to which a Bathurst correspondent refers in another column indicates that an attempt will be made to save Mr. Tilley and his Tariff by firing the Protestant heart." The a total ignorance of the first principles little scheme will not work, however, although it must be galling to the Roman Catholic stockholders of the Sun. as well as to many of the protectionist party of the same faith who sympathised with Messrs. Tilley. Domville. Mitchell et al in the late Dominion election.

# Hanlan and Hawdon.

The great single scull race on Monday between Hawdon of England, and Hanlan of Canada was easily won by

# A Sensible Letter.

Not long since Vice-Chancellor Blake at a meeting of Synod, urged upon his brethren the necessity of members of the Church of England uniting to "put the religious name of a Sister of Charity who had appeared before him as a witness and something offensive said by the Vice-Chancellor to, or of a Roman Catholic Archbishop was also reproduced-all for the purpose of stirring up "bad blood" against the offending Judge. We are glad to find, however, that Father Stafford comes out for the purpose of showing just how important the whole question is. His letter is as

To the Editor of the Whitby Chronicle : DEAR SIR, -What is allithis noise about Let's see,-Vice-Chancellor Blake, on the Bench, sneers at the name of a religieuse. In this he shows bad manners-bad breed ing-ungentlemanly conduct. That is all. It is a pity he did it for his own sake. proper way to have dealt with him in this case was for some gentleman to have told him, then and there, that he was an insolent, and sent him his card. The matso long a time, it should not have been It was forgotten, and it is a most ungracious act to revive it now, and to send it floating through the air to give offended lady-"by your leave Madam. bad manners. It should have been allowed to lie where it fell. The circulation of it now throughout the length and breadth 1st of April. of the land is a coarse act, which admits of no excuse or justification. The circula-The insult to His Grace is the second charge against this high offender. I do not think His Grace requires any one to be his champion. He is able to champion himself. If a Vice-Chancellor attack an Archbishop, an Archbishop ought to be able to hit back on the spot, and be done with it. They are both dignitaries of high degree, in different spheres, and can strike at each other without stooping in the least, or lowering their high dignities. A newspaper interfering, unsolicited and unauthorized, to defend and protect

the character and dignity of au Archbishop from the attacks of a Vice-Chancellor, be they ever so vicious, ought himself to be free from blame. "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone. The third charge against the Vice-Chancellor is his invitation to his fellow Protestants to unite to put down popery and

infidelity. This lauguage was used, not on the Bench, but at a religious meeting, in a moment probably, of intense religious quent on the termination of a clerical contest, which for several days, must Referring to the Inspector he pointed have been very perplexing. At first sight out that he was unfortunately so hard of the expression appears offensive and rude -more bad manners-altogether unbeof other persons for obtaining infor- cellor. But we must remember that it made from no less high an authority coming and disappointing in a Vice-Chan-

himself obnoxious to the fishermen. Even in this capacity, Mr. Blake's friends sorry that he used that expression; not that we think it implies any feelings in him that would sway him against us on the bench, but solely because others may allow themselves to be prejudiced against

> As to the press: Is it not giving an undue importance to these words of the Vice-Chancellor, and magnifying them beyond what they deserve? We all exect gentlemanly language and behaviour from Church of England clergymen, but this case Mr. Blake was present only as a mere layman, and without any refer. ence at all to the Bench. I think it is a mistake to make a hero or martyr of him.

On our part, we must unite among ourelves to put down Protestantism and indelity, -that is, we must so shape our lives and language as to convert Protestants and infidels to the true church. No doubt Mr. Blake merely meant to invite his fellow-Protestants to pray for our conversion to his religion, and nothing but the purest charity could have prompted him to this solicitude on our behalf. Perhaps it is some of the spirit of Saul, before his conversion, that is stirring within this man. In any case our plain duty is to pray for his conversion, and for the conversion of all Protestants and infidels. True, this is not putting down Protestants and infidels, but rather seeking to recall them to a high and happy place in the Holy Church, outside of whose sacred precincts they and said that the fish would become have had the misfortune to be born and

M. STAFFORD, Priest. Lindsay, April 22, 1879. There is a terseness and absence of

Telephonic Despatches. From our Special Correspondent. OTTAWA, May 4th. There has been a good deal of excite nent and bustle lately about the Fishery Department, and as a result some more -regulations-have been promulgated for the benefit (?) of Miramichi, Mr. Inspector

Venning's pet bete noir, the bass. being again the scape-goat to enable the late lamented "to put a spoke in the wheel" of those who rejected him. A good many lugubrious faces are to be seen among the members. They are beginng to find out the N. P. is not all it was cracked up to be" in those famous Pic nic orations. Farmers think agricultural

implements ought to have been on the free list, and a greater tax placed on breadthink it ought to have been the other way. Makers of boots and shoes think these are both wrong in their ideas-that boots and shoes ought to be protected, but these other things are quite expensive enough already, whilst the coal mine owners are discovering that they have been sold; that 50c. per ton won't cover the increased cost material required to carry on their works. Members think all this will look

ing of taking lessons in that famous quick-"The Macdonald Government did not step entitled "jump jim crow." There is a rumor that the House will be prorogued by the 8th or 12th-which

will effectually dispose of the Letellier matter for a year, which is just what Sir John desires and his disingenuous trick of making the Governor-General the scape goat for the reference to England and so keeping his Quebec followers from turning recalcitrant will be more successful than it deserved to be.

"Coming events cast their shadows before," and it is just possible Major Domville may be Captain of the Wimbledor team next year. The Major thinks he would make a first rate "felleah" for the position. Meantime, some of his exuberant fighting propensities might be utilized at the Cape.

What was sauce for the Grit-Goose not sauce for the Tory-Gander-by a jug full. The cry of extravagance was one of the leading campaign cards of the Tories against the late Government, and nov been, consequently, entirely overfished, to 14 100 inches, and allowing for fric- the Canadian. A full report of it is that they are in power it might have been thought the Tory expenditure would have shown a decrease as compared with previous years. It will be found however that the supplementary estimates raise this year's expenditure above the largest amount ever reached by the late Government and this too, when less money is being spent on public works than before, Mr. Snowball then shewed the great down popery and infidelity." This but then there are "more mouths to feed." Although we have not heard much late

ly about the "hum of industry" which was to be one of the results of the N. P., owing to the encouragement it holds out | the Roses. to enterprise, it is understood that had the session not been so far advanced the following companies might have applied for

lace's paper money:) to utilize the wind annu- J, McKay and D, Martin were appointed ally expended by the speech makers in the two Houses of Parliament and retail it as a motive power:

With a capital of ten millions : To collect the sun's rays with receivers in various parts of the country during the summer. for distribution during the winter months. so that the rigors of our climate may be alleviated and we may enjoy a summer temperature for at least ten months of the

With a capital of thirty millions: To

establish a permanent aerozone, or weather regulator round Canada so that even should a maladroit Grit Government again get into power, the harvests would be uniformly and continuously good and, consequently, trade always brisk. With a capital of three millions: For works in the large cities of the Dominion to collect and extract the lime from egg-

shells for the manufacture of a mild lime juice, which would command a large sale as a refreshing summer beverage. With a capital of five millions: To establish a National "Schweltzerflug" whose aim would be the utilization of the

potato bug, Hessian fly, mosquito, &c. It is very unfortunate for the country ter having been allowed to lie dormant for | that circumstances should interfere to prethe promoters of these extremely useful and patriotic designs (all the out growth of the N. P.) from carrying out their projects, but it is hoped that next year it won't be too late for some of them, at least, the intention being to have the incorporation bills introduced on the

> ZEDEKIAH TIMBERTOP, P. B. OBITUARY: - A. B. Barnes Esq, of Barnes Hotel," St. John died in that city on Monday evening last. He had not been in business since the fire. He will be much missed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Dr. Butt, the famous Home Rule leader died on Monday last. Rev. Canon Harrison, recently Rector | had been afforded by the way in which

of St. Paul's, Portland, also died on Monday at Beach Hill, Kings County. He was one of the best known, and most highly esteemed clergyman of the Church in New Brunswick.

HAS THE PROMISE BEEN KEPT? - Som of our easily pleased Conservative friends, who do not like the new tariff, console themselves and endeavor to excuse Mr. Tilley and his associates by saying, "Well, they have kept their promise anyway." But have they kept their promise? When the election campaign was going on Mr. John Boyd at what he had seen.

the tariff has been very largely increased how can it be claimed that "they have kept their promise?"

"HYDRAULICS AND HYDROSTATICS" were two high-sounding words which the New Brunswick Inspector of Fisheries placed in an official report when he ought to have used terms connected with the subject he was treating. Mr. Snowball in his excellent speech on our fisheries, which was delivered last week, shows that the Inspector did not know what he was writing about

#### Continued from last week. School Examinations.

ADVANCED DEPARTMENT. On Tuesday morning (29th) the examina tion of the Advanced Department in the Academy building, in charge of Mi Williston, took place at 10 o'clock.

The number on the register of thi school is 50, and the average attendance 40, the age of the pupils ranging from 10 to 13 years.

The trustees present, were Messrs. T Crimmen and F. E. Winslow. There were also present the Rev. Messr.

Forsyth, Jardine, McBain, McKeown and Campbell, Hon. W. Kelly, and Messrs. John Shirreff, D. Martin, Geo. Fraser, Samuel Benson, W. Nicholson, A. W. Paterson, Dr. McCurdy, Jas. McKay, D. cant about the above that commends it G. Smith and a number of ladies. to the judgment and good sense of The walls of the school room were d

both Protestants and Roman Catholics. corated with mottoes and maps drawn by the pupils, which did them very great credit, some of them being of considerable Henderson, A. McKay, Edith Winslow, Ernest Murray, C. E. Murray, Saddie Gillespie, H. Wyse, Jessie B. Ullock Mabel Murray, Hannah Harris, Helen Stothart, Campbell Johnson, Josephine Habberly, C. Wyse, Rosina Gray, Reta Kelly, Susie Creighton, Charles Paterson, Annie McKay and Dice Davidson.

A water-color marine piece, by Ada Johnson was also very creditably executed

after devotional excercises, a "welcome" was recited by Miss Irene Strang.

Class B was called on and read from the 4th book and were examined in spellstuffs. Agricultural implement makers ing. Class A read several pieces from the 5th book, and were, also, examined in spelling. In both these classes the progress was fair and in some the reading attracted the notice of visitors.

Dialogue by Miles McKay and Bernard Wyse, "The Arithmetician." The A. class were examined in the geo-

graphy of Scotland, including its boundaries, physical features, chief towns, etc., and also that of North America, especially very awkward when they come to "face the music" again, and not a few are think- well. The B. Class were examined in the geo.

graphy of the Dominion, including that of the North West Territories, answering 28. The Trustees present, were Messrs. the questions readily. Song "Do Good" by the pupils. mar and Analysis from sentences written

very well. Recitation-"Sunshine and shower' by Edith Winslow.

The whole of the Pupils were exercised in Mental Arithmetic, solving a number of questions very promptly and after wards giving an analysis of the working of the Dialogue-"Civilty is never lost," by

Misses A McKay, Jessie Ullock, Mac Snowball, Harry Shirreff and C. Johnson. The B Class were examined in arithmetical questions involving the use of rules as far This exercise was performed on slates and showed the pupils were not only at

home in working the different rules, but were able to give the reasons for using It being I o'clock, the examination was

adjourned till afternoon. After dinner the pupils sang "Don't

forget the old folks." The A Class were examined in Cana dian History, from the period of the discovery of Canada to the taking of Quebec.

Recitation. - "The Brook," by Mabel Mur-The B. Class were examined in English History commencing with the Plant-

The writing in the copy books of the With a capital of a million (in Mr. Wal- Rev Mr. McKeown and Messrs Winslow circulation of the Blood veinous and to decide which pupil had made the most of Cooking, Cleanliness, Disinfectants, and It was finally decided that Minnie Blair

was the pupil who had made the most in provement in writing and for this a prize was awarded her, consisting of the por-Princess Louise.

A cut glass inkstand was awarded to Earnest Murray, as the best writer in the ed by the Rev. Mr. Forsyth on South School, and a papetrie to Edith Winslow as the next best. Indeed it was difficult Europe, the Dominion of Canada and the to choose between these two pupils. A prize being announced by the Trus-

tees for general proficiency, it was found by the number of tickets held by Bessie McKeown and Miles McKay that they evinced was very creditable. were equal, upon which prizes consisting of books were awarded to each.

The pupils now sang "Scatter Smiles." Mr. Winslow addressed the children. saying as the oldest Trustee present, he had been selected to express the satisfac. tion they all felt at the progress that had | Anderson and Miss M. Davidson. been made in the School. It was very satisfactory to see the interest which the parents of the children had taken in the proceedings, and he thought all must be satisfied. The progress the pupils had made in Geography and History, was particularly noticeable and reflected great | spirit by Miss Maggie Mowatt and deservcredit on the teacher. The parents had, edly applauded. evidently, also, taken great interest in the studies of their children, and he was sorry that there were not more prizes to be distributed, as he was sure from the number of tickets in the possession of the pupils, that others were entitled to them. Good conduct in the pupils, was an important feature. He was glad to see the attendance had improved, and thought he expressed the wishes of those parents present in stating the satisfaction which

the school was conducted. Mr, Crimmen said that this was the first time he had attended the School, and he was more than pleased, and no doubt every one was satisfied. He was glad to see so many of the people of the town present, as it evinced an interest in the cause of education. A considerable number of scholars now present would next term be in another department, and it was expected that they would sustain their reputations as they had done heretofore, As other gentlemen were present he would conclude with an expression of satisfaction

great pleasure in the proceedings as the scholars had shown during the past year. that they were laying the foundations broad and deep for useful lives, and would only go forth to enlarge their ideas. The children appeared to be taught to think and he thought this was due to the mental arithmetic. In his school days he never saw such a thing, though they could do very sum in Walking hame's arithmetic with the aid of the key, but he hoped the day was not far distant when we should not be anxious to appear to know what we did not know. The teacher of the school Miss Williston seemed to be quite equal to her work, and it required considerable force to stop her when she had once commenced a subject with the pupils, whom he trusted would not only be wise, but good His life was one which placed him in different parts of the county but he would always feel an interest in the cause of education and he hoped those present would do the same. He next spoke of the importance of upholding the hands of the teacher, and to so guard children interests at home that when they came to School, they might feel that they came to learn how to use tools that would be of service to them in their future lives. He was thankful for the present class of teachers they had, and thought the trustees had shown much interest in the Schools in providing prizes. Suggestions had been made by the teacher regarding marks for merit and he would now suggest that as regarded examinations there should be a perfect programme with

a time set for each subject. Mr. Smith said their junior Trustee size. Those who exhibited maps were G. | had led them to expect him to say something. He could only say he was not present at the first part of the examination. but was much pleased with what he had seen of the writing and manual exercises Paterson, H. J. T. Shirreff. Georgina of the pupils, and he thought they were much indebted to the care of the teacher and the excellence of the system. They had great advantages in comparison with those who had lived before them and he hoped they would show, in their future lives that they appreciated their privileges. He referred to the efficiency of The pupils entered singing a March and | the teacher and hoped the pupils, by good conduct and attendance to study, would continue to encourage her: He promised to present the school with tickets to be used as awards for attendance, deportment

Mr. Winslow said that in consideration of the good conduct of the children, and there being another examination on the morrow, he would suggest that they be dismissed at about 11.30 a. m., for a half

The children were then dismissed. THE GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOL

The examination of the Grammar and High School in the Academy Building in of the United States. The class did very charge of I. B. Oakes, Esq., commenced at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The number of pupils on the roll of this school is 40, and the average attendance Thomas Crimmen and F. E. Winslow. Among the visitors were the Revd. Dr. The A. Class were examined in Gram- Jardine, Rev. Mr. Forsyth, and the Rev. Mr. McBain. Messrs. A. W. Paterson, on the black board, acquitting themselves D. Davidson, Geo. B. Fraser, and Dr. J. B. Benson.

The School was opened in the usual manner with devotional exercises. after which the English History Class was called and examined in the period extending from the invasion of the Roman to the time of the Tudors.

The 2nd and 3rd Arithmetic Class were examined by the Rev. Dr. Jardine in Interest, Fractions, (Vulgar and Decimal.) Proportion and Compound Proportion, the pupils being afterwards required to explain the reason for applying the different Arithmeetical processes.

Questions were also given in Commission, Percentage, Customs, Duties and Geometrical Progression, the latter of which was explained by Miss Bessie Carmichael and Miss Kate Loggie on the Black Board. The result of the examination was generally satisfactory.

The Class in the Chemistry of Common Things was next called upon, Mr. Oakes explaining that several of the members were absent, and there had been little time to review the study during the term. The Class were questioned on the constituents of the Atmosphere, the generation of gases and their properties and the meagenets and going as far as the wars of thods of collecting them. Also, the composition of Water, what the Plant obtains Recitation-"Grandfather's Dream," by from the Atmosphere and what may be obtained from the Plant, the different gases given out and absorbed by day and pupils shewed great progress, and the night. What the Animal existed by, the arterial Blood, Ventilation, the object and some other subjects. The Class gave very satisfactory explanations of the different phenomina, and showed their accustomed interest in this study, which some pains has been taken to foster, by the adtraits of the Marquis of Lorne and the dition of a small chemical apparatus with

material, to the school appliances. The Geography class were next examin America and Africa, also with regard to United States.

Some questions as to the Geography of India were also asked by the Rev. Dr. Jardine. The knowledge of Geography

The 1st Algebra Class were examined in simple and Quadratic equations, the questions being selected by Mr. T. Crimmen and worked on the Blackboard. Those who took part in this exercise were Ernest McKay, Chas Blair, A. E. Paterson, R.

The Latin Fable Class read and translated and were afterwards examined in parsing by the Rev. Dr. Jardine and the Rev. Mr. McBain.

A recitation, "The Curfew must not ring to-night," was recited with much

AFTERNOON.

The school which had taken recess for dinner assembled at 2 o'clock. In a dition to the visitors present in the morning there were the Rev. T. L. Smith and Messrs. D. Martin, S. U. McCully and A. R. Ramsay.

The Class in Grammar and Analysis were examined in that branch and acquitted themselves very well. The reading class on being called upon

read several selections in prose and poetry from the Sixth Book in a very effective

The 2nd Algebra Class was exercised in simple equations, a number of which performed on the Black Board by Misses Maggie Mowat, Bessie Creighton, Bessie Carmichael, Kate Loggie, Ethel Benson, Florence Kelly, A. Johnston, Ettie Loudoun Willie Snowball and Thomas Marquis, with great facility. The Class in Cæsar read from the 47th

Chapter and were afterwards examined in parsing by the Rev. Dr. Jardine, and the Rev. Mr. Forsyth. The first Geometry Class demonstrated

and any one can calculate the proportionate addition which will be required, the bank of the St. Lawrence to the tionate addition which will be required, to be a disposed to the bank of the St. Lawrence to the to be a busive toward those who disagreed with him, and had made to statements of their number on the statements of their number on the to be a busive toward those of the church (as by law established.)

The great loss of fish eggs being of successions at this school, and he hoped to be abusive toward those who disagreed with him, and had made of the church (as by law established.)

The great loss of fish eggs being of and disposed to be abusive toward those who disagreed with him, and had made of the church (as by law established.)

The great loss of fish eggs being of the delegate to a religious meeting, assembled for the purpose of electing a Bishop of the church (as by law established.)

The great loss of fish eggs being of the delegate to a religious meeting, assembled for the purpose of electing a Bishop of the church (as by law established.)

The great loss of fish eggs being of the delegate to a religious meeting, assembled for the purpose of electing a Bishop of the church (as by law established.)

The great loss of fish eggs being of the delegate to a religious meeting, assembled for the purpose of electing a Bishop of the church (as by law established.)

The great loss of fish eggs being of the delegate to a religious meeting, assembled for the purpose of electing a Bishop of the church (as by law established.)

The great loss of fish eggs being of the delegate to a religious meeting, assembled for the purpose of electing a Bishop of the church (as by law established.) The Rev Mr. McKeown said it was not several problems on the Blackboard very