

Medical.

Miramichi Advance

CHATHAM, JUNE 16, 1881.

Vegetine

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Having of its many wonderful cures after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from herbs, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine

Is the great blood purifier. Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

Vegetine

Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries.

Vegetine

Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.

Vegetine

Cures the worst case of Cancer.

Vegetine

Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial Diseases.

Vegetine

Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the System.

Vegetine

Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

Vegetine

Cures Constipation and regulates the Bowels.

Vegetine

Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

Vegetine

Will cure Dyspepsia.

Vegetine

Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

Vegetine

Removes the cause of dizziness.

Vegetine

Relieves Painfulness at the Stomach.

Vegetine

Cures Pains in the Back.

Vegetine

Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

Vegetine

Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

Vegetine

Is the Great Remedy for General Debility.

Vegetine

Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE

IS THE BEST

Spring Medicine.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Commercial House.

New opening a very large assortment of

NEW SPRING

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

MILLINERY, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET, BAGS, CURTAIN MATERIAL, TABLE LINEN, DOYLES, NAPKINS, TOWELS, HAMBURG, TRIMMINGS, LACES, EDGINGS & FRINGES, HALL & ROOM PAPER, OILCLOTH, SMALL WARES, & NICK, NACKS,

Agency for Buttericks, New York, Chatham, April 23rd '81. W. B. HOWARD.

G. A. BLAIR,

has on hand a superior assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

—COMPRISING—

Men's, Youths' & Children's Suits,

IN CLOTH, TWEED & VELVET.

Which he is offering at prices suitable to the times.

LONDON HOUSE,

CHATHAM, N. B.

Dress Goods, Prints, Cottons, Flannels, Tweeds, Hosiery, Scarfs, Cloths, Underclothing, Smallwares and Fancy Goods, at a small advance on cost in order to clear out Stock.

A good assortment of Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery always on hand.

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Flour, Corn and Oat Meal, Tea in Chests, Half Chests, and Quarter Chests, Tobacco, Sugar, Soap, Butter, etc., at lowest cash prices.

Feb. 3, 1881. RICHARD HOOKER.

VELVET

Photograph Frames,

AT THE MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

If you want to "see yourselves as others see you" we invite you to call at the Photograph Studio, on Duke Street, nearly opposite the

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where we are prepared to take

PHOTOGRAPHS & TINTYPES

at lowest possible rates

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old pictures copied and enlarged. We are also prepared to do picture framing to order

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COMPETITION.

Our motto—"Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay." Give us a call—nearly opposite

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Duke Street. MERRISSEAU & THOMSON,

SEWING MACHINE.

I respectfully inform my friends and patrons, that I have by no means given up handling the celebrated

WANZER SEWING MACHINES,

and may be found at the Studio above named, where all orders shall receive prompt attention. Repairing attended to as usual. J. Y. MERRISSEAU, Chatham, April 30, '81.

Riparian Rights Again.

We are a little surprised to learn that the Fisheries Department at Ottawa has not yet abated its pretensions of authority to set aside rights established by common law and usage, and that it has failed to learn the lesson enforced by decision of the highest court of New Brunswick against such pretensions. The Department seems incapable of realising that it is better to retreat quietly from a false position, fortifying itself as far as possible as it retreats, than to be driven and routed in demoralization from ground which it has held by unwarranted assumption, backed by misused force and "the insolence of office." We have all read of the veteran disciple of Ananias who repeated his lies so often that he, at last, deceived himself by believing they were true, and the fact that otherwise clear-headed and able men in the Department at Ottawa, still cling to certain of their own regulations as if they were sound and legal, after they have been declared invalid by our Supreme Court, gives color to the assumption that a man may, by continual indulgence of a disposition to deceive and mislead others, finally come to believe in his own tricks and jugglery. At least, we assume that a similar habit of proceeding on false premises has led the Department into open defiance of our Supreme Court's judgment. Otherwise, we must believe that it sets itself up above all law save that which it may promulgate by Order-in-Council, and assumes that it has only to assert that such and such regulations are a part of the Fisheries Act, in order to constitute them *lex terrena*, absolutely and without question.

THE CASE SUBMITTED TO THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Four or five years ago, to test the absolute authority in fishery matters claimed over our fluvial rivers by the Fisheries Department—not only against the general public, but also against the riparian proprietors—was decided against the Department, and has been moved up to the Supreme Court of the Dominion, where it is still pending. Meantime the Department presumes to act as if no judgment had been given against it. If it were a matter of dispute between private individuals, in which the respective rights of each were fairly sought to be ascertained, it is reasonable to believe that, at least, the party against whom judgment had been given would refrain from acts against which the court appealed to had pronounced. But our Fisheries Department, in that spirit of aggression, presumption and disregard for private interests which has too often characterised it from its first organization, will allow neither prudence, courtesy, nor other proper considerations to prevail in its policy, so long as there is a possibility of using its power, and the public funds at its command to collect and galvanise its exploded assumptions into the semblance of active and legal ordinances.

THE PUBLIC, AS A RULE, ARE LONG-SUFFERING.

Or, perhaps, it would be more correct to say that they are long-indifferent to public abuses which grow out of encroachments upon the rights of the individual. Isolated individual cases of hardship, which may affect the most important principles that are the bases of public rights and liberties, are too often treated with indifference by the people, generally, who fail to realise the danger that threatens them. During the past fourteen years a constant warfare has been going on between the Fisheries Department on the one hand, and the people of Canada interested in the fisheries on the other. The people, however, have taken little note of the struggle, because they were only abstractly interested and the immediate sufferers have carried it on alone. The Department has been all-powerful, in almost every case, because its officers have not scrupled to beat down all resistance with the immense influences at their command. These have consisted of the Fisheries Act, giving most extraordinary powers to the officers, and constituting them both accusers and judges of those whom they might select as the objects of prosecution, persecution or malevolence; of a magistracy too often incapable of acting justly and also ignorant of law, and, lastly, of ample public funds, furnished in part by those who were called upon to defend or abandon the rights or privileges attacked. Hundreds of cases of great hardship, involving the impoverishment of families, the suppression of remunerative industries, the confiscation of property rights and even the damage of public interests for the promotion of the personal and political ends of officers or their friends, have resulted, until the people along our coasts and rivers have been obliged to look upon the Fisheries Department as an engine of oppression.

THE ATTITUDE IN WHICH THE PEOPLE FIND THEMSELVES TOWARDS THE DEPARTMENT.

The attitude in which the people find themselves towards the Department and its officers is, therefore, the natural outcome of the harsh administration of the latter. There are, no doubt, many officers who sincerely desire to promote the fishermen's interests, and to give, and protect them in all privileges that are consistent with the maintenance of the supply for their catch, but is an

undeniable fact that, in too many cases, the Overseers and Wardens have come to look upon restriction and prohibition as their chief mission, and to make themselves the masters, rather than the friends of the fishermen. In all this they are encouraged by those above them in the Department, the result being as we have already stated. As an illustration of the Department's assumptions the following from Monday's *Sun* will be read with interest—

On the 20th ult., a circular, of which the following is a copy, was issued to the Fishery Officers of this Province, copies being also placed in the hands of parties interested in the salmon rivers of the Dominion—

RIPIARIAN CLAIMS.

DEPT. OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, OTTAWA, 20th May, 1881.

SIR.—Enquiry having been made by certain of the Fishery Officers of the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick for instructions how to act in the event of persons fishing for salmon on vacant or occupied fishery limits, beyond tidal waters, under titles to riparian lands derived from the Provincial Governments, or by purchase, and leases from grantees and "squatters," who are asserting exclusive fishing privileges, the Minister desires me to instruct you as follows:—

Owing to the illness and absence of one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, the special case appealed from the Exchequer Court in re THE QUEEN, (Defendant) Appellant, and CHRISTIAN A. ROBERTSON, (Applicant) Respondent,

which was referred for hearing at the last sitting of the Supreme Court, could not be heard and determined, and cannot now be tried before the next October term. Meantime your attention is called to the Order-in-Council of the 11th June, 1879, which reads thus:—

"Fishing for salmon in the Dominion of Canada, excepting under the authority of a lease or license from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, is hereby prohibited."

This regulation was passed under the provisions of the nineteenth section of the Fisheries Act 31 Vic., Cap. 60, any doubts with respect to the legality of which are set at rest by the judgment of the Court of Exchequer in the case above mentioned. Therefore, all persons lawfully fishing without a lease or license, as required under the Statute, are liable to interruption and fine, together with the seizure and forfeiture of fishing materials, boats, &c., so used, and of salmon so illegally caught.

An official copy of the said Order-in-Council is herewith, which regulation forms a part of the Fisheries Act, and can be produced as authority in legal proceedings according to the Act 4 Vic., cap. 28, section 1, sub-section 2.

This special instruction you will in every case enforce with due formality, and with promptness and vigor. No additional assistance be at any time necessary, you are hereby authorized to employ the requisite force in enforcing the law. If magisterial authority are urgently needed, the Minister will appoint them.

When you have good reason to believe that any offending person who may be your duty to accuse or molest, is acting in ignorance of the statute, or under bona fide misapprehension of the nature of his supposed "right," and such person shall voluntarily and immediately desist, you may exercise your own discretion, in view of the facts, and of the desirability of settling the matter amicably, and report the same to this office.

Your particular attention is called to the official instructions of 1st July, 1876, respecting "Conventions on water," and likewise to the necessity for care and accuracy in the issue of any process that may be required.

W. F. WITCHEER, Commissioner of Fisheries.

The first case of the prosecution of a "riparian" occurred in Restigouche last week. Mr. Dimech, who owned land above the tide waters of the Restigouche and within the limits of the lease granted to the New York Club, who have their headquarters at "Fraser's," at the mouth of the Restigouche, claimed as a "riparian" the right of fishing in the said river, and the decision of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, to fish without a license for salmon in the Restigouche in front of his own land; and he fished accordingly. Overseer Mott, who was sent to prosecute him for violation of the Government regulations. The case came on before Justice Mott, of Campbellton, on Saturday. Mr. Morse appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Barbic for the defendant. The prosecutor proved the alleged illegal act and quoted the Order-in-Council, referred to in Mr. Witcheer's circular. Mr. Barbic claimed that McDonald was justified in fishing in the said river, and the Supreme Court of New Brunswick in *Robertson vs. Steadman*, which is the law of the Province, until set aside by the Supreme Court of Canada; that all English precedents lay the rights of riparians and the decision of the New Brunswick judges; and that under Section 2 of the Dominion Fisheries Act, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has no power to grant McDonald a license, the exclusive right of fishing being in McDonald himself. The Magistrate took a short time to consider and dismissed the complaint with costs. The court room was crowded with spectators anxious to witness the result of the test case, and the Justice's decision was received with loud applause. It appears that a large body of riparians were at the back of McDonald, and the decision will probably lead to a general indulgence in salmon fishing by private owners above tidal waters on the Northern rivers.

While the public will join with the *Sun* in regretting that the test case carried before the Supreme Court has not been disposed of, there will be but one opinion in reference to the attitude of the Department towards the riparian proprietors while that case is pending, in view of the fact that the highest court in this Province has decided that the Department is wrong. It seems that those under whose instructions Overseer Mott has acted, simply assume that they are "a law unto themselves," and that property rights as well as the public money they waste in attacking them, are trifles when compared with the carrying out of their official assumptions and whims. The Government and its friends should step in and put a stop to the high-handed course of the Fisheries Department. They ought to realise that the administration of public interests can only be successful when carried on in a spirit of reason and with due respect for the equitable rights of all interested. The Department ought to have behaved with such prudence in respect of Mr. McDonald's case, as to have avoided the reverse which it has met with at Campbellton. It ought to have contented itself with regulating and protecting Mr. McDonald's fishery off his property, instead of practically confiscating it—for that is what its assumptions amount to.

The effect of Justice Mott's decision will be to open the eyes of those interested to the fact, that Fishery officers have been imposing on them, and the contempt which the Department's abuse of authority deserves will find expression in the intercourse between the Overseers and Wardens and the fishermen. It will follow that as

neither party fully understand their mutual rights and duties, awkward and annoying complications will arise and, in the end, all interests involved will suffer. For this, the Department itself must be held answerable, because it is abuse its authority, it cannot reasonably blame the fishermen for abusing privileges for the retention of which they have been obliged to fight against those who should have protected their enjoyment of them.

A hardship in connection with the McDonald case is, that the Department had leased the exclusive right of fishing the privilege claimed by him to an American Club. These gentlemen, cannot, of course, expect to enjoy the fishing thus wrongly taken from Mr. McDonald, but they have a valid claim for damages against the Department, which has evidently taken their money under false pretences. We hope they will claim damages, for the sooner the Department is brought to its senses, and taught that its officers are not absolute masters of the country the better it will be for all.

POLITICAL.

Hon. Jas. McDonald M. P. for Pictou N. S., having resigned his position of Minister of Justice to accept a Judgeship and Hon. Senator McLellan being taken into the Cabinet, the latter was obliged to resign his position in the Senate, because it was believed by the Government that the people were opposed to any more Senators being made ministers. To make the way clear for Mr. McLellan, Mr. McKay, M. P. for Colchester N. S. resigned his seat, that county being set aside from the contest in the Dominion for the Conservatives, containing, as it does, the Londonderry Iron Mines and its chief town being Truro—a considerable railway centre. Pictou is also considered a safe Conservative stronghold on account of its coal interests which it is claimed the new tariff proposes. Nominations to fill the vacancies thus created were made last Saturday. Mr. McDougall, Conservative, and Mr. Carmichael, Liberal, were nominated at Pictou and Mr. McLellan, Conservative, and Mr. Cummings, Liberal, were nominated in Colchester. Great interest centres in the Pictou contest, but Colchester is considered absolutely safe for the Government. Dr. Tupper has been stumping through Pictou County and other prominent Conservatives are taking a hand in the election campaign. This shows that the Government is alarmed. Mr. Anglin has met Dr. Tupper there with success. If the Government should lose Pictou the effect cannot but be discouraging to its prospects. Even a narrow majority there would show a weakening of the Government's influence.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

Advisers of the past week are not, we regret to say, much more encouraging to the lumber trade than those of several weeks preceding. The *Timber Trades Journal* of 28th ult. gives its usual weekly reports from the most important centres and we extract the following therefrom:—

Liverpool.—The tone of the market does not improve, and, low as prices are at present, we cannot see how they are to become better in the face of the general outcry of bad trade and disheartening reports being sent in by travellers from the country.

The Tyne.—The prevailing feeling of every one in the trade here at the present is that of absolute dullness, with some at the moment and with others in anticipation; but very few are willing to contract for any great amount being done. Sales are not good to make, and are only for small amounts when completed, and the margin of profit not very large; still a fair amount of quiet business is being done.

Leith.—There is little change in the state of affairs here, the demand being still light, and stocks for this season of the year plentiful.

London.—Things in the timber trade here are still very quiet, though at the present time, to judge by the deliveries, they are active enough.

In their monthly circular Messrs. Allison, Constand and Hamilton say under date of 2nd inst.—

Since our last report the market for Wood Goods has not changed, at least not for the better. The notion is prevalent among Dealers and Consumers that there will be a large import from lower prices, an opinion formed by the already heavy import of pitch pine, and the large reduction in the c. i. f. prices of Swedish and Baltic Goods. Sales, as usual, this month were only for small quantities, and the goods were bought for stock, where the goods were parted with at a sacrifice. The future of the market will depend on the supplies for the next few months. If these are moderate there may be no further relapse in prices, but if regardless of our wants a further decline will happen.

THE SUSSEX CAMP.

District Orders for Annual Drill of the Active Militia have been issued and the local corps selected for the favors of the Department are preparing for the duties they will be called upon to perform. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 9 and 10 batteries of Garrison Artillery, the New Brunswick Engineers and the 62nd (St. John) Battalion are to drill at their respective local headquarters under the regulations laid down for city corps in general orders of May 5th.

A Camp of Exercise will be formed at Sussex, about a mile from the R. R. Station, at which the following corps will assemble for drill, viz:—

8th Regiment of Cavalry, Lt. Col. Donnelly commanding.

"Woodstock" Field Battery, Captain Dibble commanding.

"Brighton" Engineers, Major Vince commanding.

67th Battalion Light Infantry, Lt. Col. Upton commanding.

71st Battalion, Lt. Col. Marsh commanding.

73rd Battalion (2 Companies) Major McCollie commanding.

74th Battalion (4 Companies) Lt. Col. Beer commanding.

The Corps named will leave their local headquarters for Camp on the 21st June (Tuesday) next and will return home on Saturday, 2nd July.

The details for transport to Camp will first be arranged between the Deputy Adjutant-General at St. John and the Commanding Officer of each Corps, who will then make the necessary arrangements with their Captains and the Adjutant-General at St. John, at least half an hour before they should embark, so that the train is not crowded.

The Quarter-Master of each Battalion (or a competent officer acting for him) and one man per company are to arrive at Camp Sussex on Monday the 20th June—

and will report themselves to the Camp Quarter-Master—(Captain Thomas MacKenzie)—who will be on the ground that day. Their duty is to take over Camp equipment and ground and prepare it for the arrival of their Corps to lay out Camp Kitchens, &c. Extra pay is allowed to the Quarter-Master and men for this duty. It will be very much to the comfort of the Corps if arrangements are made by the Quarter-Masters so that the men shall be able to get some hot tea and bread and cheese soon after arrival for an evening meal, which may be provided for out of the 25 cents per man allowed in lieu of rations for the first day in Camp.

We understand that all necessary arrangements are being made by Major Call of the Newcastle Field Battery for the transport of the corps under his command to Camp Sussex.

Capt. Cameron and McNaughton of the Black River Companies, 73rd Btt. (which have been selected for drill this year) will go with forty three non-commissioned officers and men each from Chatham Station on Tuesday morning next at ten o'clock, under command of Major McCollie. On their arrival at Sussex these companies will be attached to the 74th Battalion under command of Lt. Col. Beer.

Camp duties and parades are to be punctually at the following hours during the continuance of the camp:—

Gun Fire and Reveille at 5 a. m.

First Morning Parade 6 a. m. to 7 a. m.

Issue of Rations 6 a. m.

Breakfast 8 a. m.

Guard Mounting 9 a. m.

Second Morning Parade 10 a. m. to 12.

Dinner 1 p. m.

Afternoon Parade 3.30 p. m.

Tea 6 p. m.

General Retreat 7.30 p. m.

Lights out 9.30 p. m.

Among the orders are the following:—

Each Corps on arrival in Camp will tell off an Lying Pequet of 10 men under a Sergeant and corporal.

Rations are to be issued by the Contractors at 6 a. m. The ration returns of each Corps for the day following are to be handed in to the Supply Officer by Quarter-Masters of Corps not later than 6 o'clock on the evening of the day before they are required, so as to enable the Contractor to be notified of the quantity required for issue to each Corps.

Each Corps should bring an axe, spade, saw and lantern, in addition to the necessary tools, and be able to use them to carry the meat ration from the Supply Tent to their own kitchens.

Each Corps should have a Regimental Flag and a Colours sent in to mark the Tent for their Commanding Officer.

"Marching in States," as per Form 439, Regulation 10, is to be sent in to the Brigade Tent as soon as each Corps arrives in Camp.

Captains are to bring their Service Rolls to the Brigade Tent, and every man in their Companies has been properly enrolled.

We hope the men who go from the Miramichi will make a general endeavor to do credit to themselves and their respective Corps. Major Call's Battery is already distinguished as second to none in that important arm of the service in the Province, and it will, no doubt, fully sustain its position. Many of the infantry men, under Major McCullie, are new to the service, but they must make up, in eagerness to learn, obedience to orders and ambition to excel for what they may lack in knowledge of drill and the duties of the soldier. They should not look upon the camp as a place provided for the spending of a few holidays in idle pastime, but as affording an opportunity to acquire technical knowledge that will be serviceable, not only when they may be called upon to perform military service, but on other important occasions. There is much in the routine work of a military camp that may be studied with profit, especially by members of rural corps, whose experiences of out-door life are not always connected with their military duties. The proper pitching of tents, the quartering and foraging of horses, the quantity of food necessary for a man each day, the science of camp cookery—including the kitchen trenches, care of utensils, etc.—benefit of carefully observing rules of health, including a proper observance of the prescribed hours for work, recreation and amusement and sleep, and other matters that will come within the experience or observation of every man who goes to the Sussex Camp will be worthy of careful attention. It is only those who interest themselves in a proper way in all the camp routine, who will be properly compensated for the time spent away from their usual avocations. Above all things, the men should avoid temptations to indulge in the excesses which may lie open to them during their periods of leave from Camp. Young and inexperienced men should seek the companionship of honorable, sober and trustworthy comrades, if they do so, both on and off duty, they will have no regrets to mar their recollections of their short stay in Camp.

ABOUT MANUFACTURERS.

The *Advocate* appears to have mislaid the *Moncton Times* on the subject of manufactures, as the latter paper says:—

"The time has come when no town or locality in this Province can count on continued prosperity and progress without engaging in some branch of manufacturing enterprise. It is well that the able and energetic men of Chatham and Newcastle recognize this fact, and are preparing to bring to themselves a share of the manufacturing business that is springing up all over the Province.

The *Times* seems to understand that certain of our citizens have taken a practical step towards establishing some new manufacture here, but such is not the case. It should not be forgotten, however, that the Miramichi is already a great industrial centre, and that the value of its staple manufacture exported abroad is larger, per head of population than that of any other locality in the Province. At the same time, there is ample room and opportunity for introducing new industries. What we require, however, is new capital, because nearly all that is available among our wealthiest people is now invested in our present mills and workshops.

We hope the *Times* will not continue to refer to Chatham and Newcastle as if they possessed no manufacturing establishments or enterprise. It is true, we have not the Government Railway Workshops, nor a Sugar Refinery, nor a Patent Lock Factory, but we have more steam engines running in our mills and more men employed in connection with them, than there are at the great railway centre, which is not sufficiently large or important, yet, to refer to us in that patronizing style adopted by the *Advocate*. The Miramichi is, if we mistake not, well known in the markets of the world

where Moncton is seldom or never heard of, and the enterprise of our manufacturers has made our port the peer of St. John in the estimation of merchants of the United Kingdom and the Continent. Our manufacturers, unlike those of Moncton, are essentially beneficial to the country, for they draw their raw material from our own soil, giving employment to our own people in this and adjoining counties, and do not simply afford a means of living to the people of Chatham and Newcastle alone. Unfortunately, it is the political policy of the *Times*, *Advocate* and such papers to reflect the sentiments of those who have taken the ground that we are engaged in a "waning industry," are always ready to throw cold water on our great milling enterprises, but they must learn that it will take something more than their oppressive tariff and other discouragements to make the Miramichi what they would have the world believe it to be—a place without manufacturing enterprise or the elements of industrial prosperity.

NEWSPAPER STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITY.

In New York recently John H. McCabe sued George Jones for \$10,000 damages for alleged libelous statements published in the *Times*, and obtained judgment for \$250 on trial. A motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground that Jones could not be held to the liability as a stockholder in the *Times* was denied by Judge Daly. Appeal was taken and the common pleas reversed it. The opinion of the court declared the law does not impose a liability for libellous matter upon a stock owner, even though he owns a majority of shares of the association publishing a newspaper. It has been held by some authorities that stockholders of a paper are as responsible, in law, for libel as the editors in charge for the time being. This is morally, though not legally correct, as it might lead to the establishing of an objectionable paper with person of no character in the position of legal responsibility, while the money which maintained it would be supplied by others who would not desire to be known as the real proprietors. Indeed, we are unfortunate enough in New Brunswick to have some experience with the outgrowth of this pernicious condition of things. Fortunately, however, correct public sentiment is sufficiently strong to make the field for such enterprise a very narrow one.

Correspondence.