

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

A GREAT SALE.—Don't forget the great sale of the stock, etc. of F. J. Letson, Esq., on Tuesday next.

AGRICULTURAL BOARD.—We are requested to state that a meeting of the Board of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, will be held at the office of the President, on Saturday next 19th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

AN ENTERTAINMENT will be given in St. Andrew's Church Hall on Tuesday next. The programme will consist of Songs, Recitations and Readings, "Punch Abroad," with illustrations, "Stanley in Africa," with illustrations. No admission-fee will be charged, but a silver collection will be taken for a charitable purpose.

CURLING.—Another match between three rinks each, of married and single curlers of the Chatham Club was played on Tuesday, and resulted in favor of the bachelors by the following scores:

Single Skips Married Skips M. C. Clark, 18, 14 Geo. S. Britton, 10 John Johnston, 18, 15 W. S. Morris, 15 W. Wilson, 15 vs. D. G. Smith, 14

Majority for the Bachelors 12 points. The respective parties are now equal in successes and reverses and another match is yet to be played to decide which side must "lower their brooms."

THE CATTLE BY LAW.—It will be seen by reference to advertisement on the last page that the by-law relating to the going at large of cattle, etc., passed at the last Session of the Municipal Council does not affect Chatham at all. A by-law such as that which was published for two weeks in the ADVANCE, as having been ordained by the Council, was proposed at the last Session but deferred until the July Session and its publication was as the Secretary-Treasurer informs us, ordered under the misapprehension, on his part, that it had been confirmed. A good many people will be glad and a good many also sorry that the law was not, after all, sanctioned.

A Scandalous Job

The local public have no doubt, almost tired of hearing of the jobbery connected with the bridge lately constructed or repaired in Northumberland, but the end is not yet. A very expensive bridge was erected last year over the Bay du Vin River. There was a good deal of bungling over the contract, which Mr. Adams placed in the hands of two of his Chatham favorites. Complaints of these men's mode of doing the work were neither few nor unimportant, but it is rumored that the job was accepted as completed and the money therefor paid, although we know that the painting was not finished on Wednesday last. On Sunday evening, 13th, the last span of the new structure broke down near the channel block, going through the ice to the bottom of the river, one end remaining on the east block. The trusses of the other span has started and it is believed by competent judges that it will follow the first one, unless immediate steps are taken to prevent it. Mr. Landry, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, is doubtless a good intentioned officer, but this new reminder of his folly in allowing Surveyor-General Adams to make his department a by-word for inefficiency and corruption in this County, should cause him some serious thoughts. Had he not better enquire thoroughly into the matter with a view of ascertaining whether Mr. Buck's specification was faulty, or partially abandoned for the benefit of the contractors. He may fail to get at the truth, but the public have the fact before them that a new bridge costing thousands of dollars, is a wreck—that it broke down quietly without any apparent cause, save through being faulty in construction. The whole management in connection with this bridge is a public outrage, especially upon the people of Glenora and Hardwick. But, then, they have Mr. Adams and his friends to look after their interests, so they ought to be happy.

Our Bathurst Letter.

MARCH, 16th 1881. The March term of the Gloucester County Court opened this morning. His Honor Judge Wilkinson presiding. Before taking his seat on the Bench the necessary oath of qualification was administered to Mr. Wilkinson by Theop. Desbriay, Esq., Clerk of the Court, by virtue of Sect. 20, Ch. P., 118, Cons. Stats. There was a full attendance of Grand Jurors. After the usual proclamation for silence by the Clerk, His Honor opened his charge to the Grand Jury. He remarked that the Hon. Edward Williston, having become seriously impaired by his studious attention to the duties of his office, it became necessary for him to ask the Dominion Government to relieve him of his duties, which had been done. He (Mr. W.) had been called on to take his place. He spoke in warm terms of the able manner in which the Hon. Edward Williston had discharged the duties of his office during the long term of fourteen years, and hoped the retirement which he had been granted would have the desired effect and restore his health. He expressed the hope, if it should be his good fortune to visit them for so long a period, he could retire with as fair a record and as well deserve to be relieved of his duties. He had hoped that on his first official visit there would have been no criminal business, but he regretted it was otherwise. His Honor then referred to the business that would come before them and explained the cases and the law bearing on each. There were no civil cases entered for trial. The criminal docket was made up as follows:— The Queen vs. Peter Hachey—shop breaking and larceny. The Queen vs. the same; like offence. The Queen vs. Theophile Blanchard—Administering a voluntary and extra-judicial oath.

The Legislature

Wednesday, 9th March. The House went into committee on the bill to amend sec. 24, chap. 65 of Consolidated Statutes of schools. Mr. Barbic said the object was to provide that non-resident property holders should pay school taxes in the parish where the property was situated. A non-resident might own a third of a parish and yet would pay his school taxes in the parish where he resides. It was a wrong principle and the country was satisfied it was wrong as sections were deprived of what justly belonged to them. Mr. Gillespie said the principle of the bill was thoroughly discussed at the time the bill passed. He represented in the district where he resides, and could not attend all school meetings in other parishes. Mr. Butler said the property of a county was expected to support the schools of a county, but in a district the property follows the residence of the ownership. A district is often left with only a few poll tax payers to support the schools. In his own county many districts were under a disadvantage through this law. A man's tax in the aggregate would be no larger if he had to pay in different districts. Mr. Hutchison said the trustees had no power to make a valuation, but got from the Secretary-Treasurer a list of the property in the parish owned by the residents in their district. If the change took place, there would have to be a board of valuers and assessors in each district. Reasons might be added to show that a parish should be a district, for in districts the same parish there is often a great difference in the taxes. Mr. Killam said he had known cases where there were complaints about the matter, but the law was enacted to meet the majority of cases. If property were awarded and assessed in different districts, the school taxes would be higher than at present. He thought every man should have control of the property in the parish in which he lived, as he would then pay taxes on his property in the different sections as the rates. Hon. Mr. Landry said a man in one district worth \$20,000 might not be tax-paying more for schools than a man in another district worth \$5,000. He thought the property in a district should pay for the schools in that district. Mr. Wood said the property in a district in which a man lived would have to be taxed more heavily if a man paid taxes in each section where his property was. The property in the different sections could scarcely be assessed fairly, and the bill would be likely to cause litigation. Mr. Thompson said the division of the district was largely made on the area of the property to support the schools. If a man owned property in two districts, he should pay taxes in each, even if it did make his taxes heavier. Where property owners live outside of a parish, the taxes are paid according to the property in each district, and this could be done in the case of non-residents of the district. Mr. Morton said that under this bill a man might have to pay for the erection of a school house in the district, for the support of a school in another, and so on and this would be a downright injustice. Mr. McMann said if it was unjust that property should be taxed in the districts in which it was, the principle underlying the law was unjust. If the law was changed, some machinery for valuing the property in districts would have to be added to the bill. He thought a very great injustice was being done under the law at present, for a large amount of property in outlying districts is often owned by people in the shiretown, and he knew a case where three farmers had to keep up a school in a section where there was much property. The law now bears harder on the poor than on the rich man. Mr. Thompson held that property, not individuals, were assessed, and if a person was assessed, it was his property that was assessed, and it was fair that the property owned by the same person in

another district should also be assessed for a like purpose. Mr. Butler said some particular district might draw from every other district in the parish, and no injustice could be done by remedying this. Property should bear its burden wherever it was. Mr. Killam said it was a well known fact that the law was based on the best information, and he opposed two individuals members tinkering with the Government should see that grievances, when they existed, were remedied. Hon. Mr. Fraser said if a man had property in different sections, he would be perpetually annoyed by tax bills if the bill were adopted. The whole of a man's property pays the county tax, and it was not unreasonable that he should draw all his property to the district in which he resided. A man instead of investing in a farm in other districts might, if the bill was passed, invest in other ways. If the bill was passed, it would upset the whole system of taxation. The system was not consistent with the fact that the property should educate the children. If property owners would be bothered with tax bills, it showed that the injustice existed. In some districts, parties have to bear a larger share of taxation than they ought to, in consequence of much of the property paying taxes in other districts. He would give his assent to the adoption of the principle.

Mr. Barberie thought that any private member had as much right to introduce the bill as the Government. He wanted to establish the principle, and the parties chiefly opposed to it were those who owned much property in different districts. There was no principle of fair play in taking the property of one section to pay for the schools of another. Mr. Lyonn said the fairest way to make an assessment would be to tax the parish as a whole. There was great complaint about the matter, but there would be equal complaint, if people with small means could assess large non-resident property holders as they pleased. Mr. White thought the Government had the right to consider, and held that such a change should emanate from them. He was afraid there was no disposition on the part of the Government to remedy this grievance. He believed in the principle of the bill, and if the House so expressed themselves, it might be an incentive to the Government to take hold of the matter.

Mr. Colter said while there was something in the principle, the provisions would not justify the House voting for it. He had failed to find that the member for Carleton had ever pointed out a grievance through any complaining of them. If the bill was passed grave grievances would arise in York in consequence of the Island property in the St. John, which would fall within four or five districts, though now taxed in many cases for other poorer districts. Mr. White said it was a fact that there were wrongs under which the people were groaning. The institution of education should be preserved, and as he was a free school man in every sense of the word, he thought the Government should look after the matter at once. Mr. Morton said a man could not be assessed three or four times over for the same thing, as this bill would enact, unless the law of the country was changed. Hon. Mr. Landry thought that progress had better be reported in order that the bill might be made more perfect, as now by a person might be assessed twice on the same property.

Progress was reported. On Thursday last the bill relating to the election of County Councilors, was discussed in committee. The change sought for was to provide for bi-ennial elections instead of annual. Hon. Mr. Adams thought the more closely the business of the parish was brought home to the electors by an election each year, the better. Messrs. Thompson, Barbic, McMann, Hutchison, Killam, Gillespie, and Woods, also spoke in opposition to the bill, which was lost, 12 to 20.

The House went into committee on a bill to erect part of the parish of Nelson, in Northumberland County, into a separate parish. Hon. Mr. Adams said the new parish would be seven miles in width, and include the main Regenville and other settlements, which are now from 12 to 15 miles distant from the polling places. The bill established new polling places for Kirk's and Lower Nelson, as well as for the new parish. The number of people in the settlements to be affected is over 300, and the improvements, houses, etc., are worth over \$20,000, and the settlers are in reality isolated from Nelson proper. Mr. Davidson thought the object might be attained by placing a polling place in the district. He asked that progress be reported, in order that the bill might be talked over. Mr. Hutchison said the way to get over the difficulty would be to create a new polling place. A parish with property amounting to \$30,000 and with such few rate-payers, should not be placed on the same basis as one with property worth several millions.

Hon. Mr. Adams said he presented a petition from the settlers in the parish in favor of the bill. In order to get to the polling place, the people have to go a certain distance by rail and then walk a certain distance. No portion of any other parish stood in the same position as these settlements, and there are 149 electors from them on the revised list now. Mr. Johnson said he hoped the House would agree with the bill. Progress was reported. The Southwest Lumber Driving Company's bill was recommitted and certain amendments, made by the select committee, were stated by Mr. Hutchison. Mr. Hill thought the system of assessment was wrong, the proper system of tolls is that adopted on the St. Croix where the amount of cost of driving is assessed upon the different owners in proportion to their ownership. The corporation make no profit, but the work is done for mutual benefit. In this, an arbitrary rate is fixed. The cost of driving varies according to the depth of water and number of logs. Mr. Davidson said a bill like the present was passed for the St. Croix last year. The amount of improvements would be small. He was informed by a man thoroughly acquainted with the river, who was not a corporation, that the toll of 25 cents would be just and acceptable to all parties. Mr. Colter said the petition he received was in accordance with the last speaker. Mr. McMann thought 30 cents a thousand would be little enough. Mr. Hutchison said the special committee took a memorandum of the alterations and additions suggested, and had the amendments put in shape by a sub-committee and they were reported to the House by the chairman of the committee. The stockholders are made liable for the liabilities of the company. Mr. McMann said such a section was not submitted to the whole committee.

The Party Shoe Pinching.

NORTHBRIDGE 22d, 1881. To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance. Dear Sir.—It is some time since I sent you any notes from our river. The close season for bass fishing began on the first of March. Up to that time there were more bass caught, than there has been in one season for many years. Prices raised high here, and the dealers have all lost money. Since the close season began the fishery officers have left their dens and, as usual, begun their boasted protection in cases that pertain to violation of the Fisheries Act. Although nothing was proved against the defendant, he was fined six dollars and costs, or twenty days in jail. The person who acted for the plaintiff, and is a kind of lawyer, made use of language in his closing address which no gentleman would use, as it was an insult to every man on our river. There was a petition got up asking for the month of March to fish, as the fishermen considered it their right. Some said "Oh we will get it, but we will send a copy to Peter Mitchell," but experience teaches and they find he is a great man at election times, but only an ordinary one thereafter. And the Inspector is the man with a few clinging office-holders of the Conservative party, who pretend to lead the Conservative party, but when the blind lead the blind, we know the result. The feeling of a large number of electors in this County is that we want an independent man who will not be a party to help any one clique of political tricksters, Conservative or Liberal. Let such a man be found that will study the interest

of the county, and he will be elected. We want a party of independent men in Parliament, who will hold the balance of power and be a check to the extreme views of both parties. I remain yours very sincerely, PETER RYAN.

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On Monday, on the motion being made to go into supply, Mr. Blair moved the following amendment, seconded by Mr. Killam:—"That Mr. Speaker do not now leave the chair, but it be resolved that by the contract between the Grand Southern Co. and Her Majesty, bearing date the 29th January, 1876, extending from the Acts of Assembly 37th and 38th Victoria, in aid of the construction of railways in the Province, and reciting the Act incorporating and the Act amending of the Act incorporating the Grand Southern Railway Company, 35th and 37th Victoria, and any and all things stipulated by the Railway Company and the Railway Act completed by the 11th day of April, 1880, that the work on the said railway, not proving satisfactory to the company on or about the 2nd of December, 1878, by virtue of the power contained in the seventh clause of the contract, a notice was given by the Government to the company on or about the 2nd of December, 1878, of the non-completion of the work, and that the contract terminated at the end of six months from the date of the said notice, and that the work on the said line of railway was not completed at the date fixed, and the charter of the company being about to expire, the Government caused the Act incorporating the company to be understood and believed, and it was understood and believed by the Legislature, that a refusal to justify the House voting for it, He had failed to find that the member for Carleton had ever pointed out a grievance through any complaining of them. If the bill was passed grave grievances would arise in York in consequence of the Island property in the St. John, which would fall within four or five districts, though now taxed in many cases for other poorer districts. Mr. White said it was a fact that there were wrongs under which the people were groaning. The institution of education should be preserved, and as he was a free school man in every sense of the word, he thought the Government should look after the matter at once. Mr. Morton said a man could not be assessed three or four times over for the same thing, as this bill would enact, unless the law of the country was changed. Hon. Mr. Landry thought that progress had better be reported in order that the bill might be made more perfect, as now by a person might be assessed twice on the same property. Progress was reported. On Thursday last the bill relating to the election of County Councilors, was discussed in committee. The change sought for was to provide for bi-ennial elections instead of annual. Hon. Mr. Adams thought the more closely the business of the parish was brought home to the electors by an election each year, the better. Messrs. Thompson, Barbic, McMann, Hutchison, Killam, Gillespie, and Woods, also spoke in opposition to the bill, which was lost, 12 to 20.

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THE ACTIVE MILITIA.—When the item \$75,000, for drill for the coming year was before the Commons, the Minister of Militia, said every arrangement should be given to our volunteer force. It was contemplated to drill 20,000 officers and men, and 1,500 horses. It was proposed to drill 17,000 men in Brigade camps for 12 days, during which time they would receive pay for every day they were on service, including food and returning. The cost of transport, forage for horses, etc., would also be paid. He considered 12 days training was necessary in order to derive any benefit for the money spent. It was very probable that in Ontario there would be four camps; in Quebec, 3; New Brunswick, 1; Nova Scotia, 1; and Bataillon Camp in P. E. Island. Three thousand men would be drilled at their local headquarters at the times convenient to them. It was found that many of the city corps were composed of young men who could not drill in brigade camps, owing to their being unable to leave their business when the brigade camps met. These men would be drilled in the winter. The officers would receive \$1 and the men 50 cents per day.

A Moderate and Reasonable View.

Allerman Ryan of Toronto, wrote as follows on 7th inst. to the Secretary of the Irish Land League of that city:—"Dear Sir.—Important business at the City Council board to-night claiming my first attention, I am unable to be with you at the meeting to which you have invited me, and I regret that I will have to avail myself of the occasion to say how much I regret to learn that at your last meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, a resolution was passed amidst much applause, censuring in the strongest manner Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, &c. While not believing that a case has been made out sufficiently strong to justify the Home Government in passing another Coercion Bill for Ireland, yet I think some allowance should be made for the difficulties attending a Government in its effort to legislate not alone for the maintenance of law and order, but on the question of ownership and occupancy of the soil. In dealing with this question Mr. Gladstone has to face the House of Lords, wholly, and the House of Commons, chiefly composed of large landed proprietors, the majority of whom are hostile to any measure of land reform, since by them it is viewed as an interference with what they call the "sacred rights of property." History teaches us how difficult has been the task of accomplishing all reforms, how bitterly as a class the aristocracy have opposed every measure having for its aim the extension of popular rights and liberties, and how they have given way at last only under the influence of fear lest further opposition to popular demands might lead to revolution. But while the acceptance of all reforms and curtailment of their power have been bitter draughts to the governing class, no measure can compare in immediate importance with one in which the rights and duties of property are involved; consequently we must look for an unusual degree of opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill from the landed proprietors. Let the present Ministry be defeated by a combination of Tories, Whigs, and Land

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A Moderate and Reasonable View.

Allerman Ryan of Toronto, wrote as follows on 7th inst. to the Secretary of the Irish Land League of that city:—"Dear Sir.—Important business at the City Council board to-night claiming my first attention, I am unable to be with you at the meeting to which you have invited me, and I regret that I will have to avail myself of the occasion to say how much I regret to learn that at your last meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, a resolution was passed amidst much applause, censuring in the strongest manner Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, &c. While not believing that a case has been made out sufficiently strong to justify the Home Government in passing another Coercion Bill for Ireland, yet I think some allowance should be made for the difficulties attending a Government in its effort to legislate not alone for the maintenance of law and order, but on the question of ownership and occupancy of the soil. In dealing with this question Mr. Gladstone has to face the House of Lords, wholly, and the House of Commons, chiefly composed of large landed proprietors, the majority of whom are hostile to any measure of land reform, since by them it is viewed as an interference with what they call the "sacred rights of property." History teaches us how difficult has been the task of accomplishing all reforms, how bitterly as a class the aristocracy have opposed every measure having for its aim the extension of popular rights and liberties, and how they have given way at last only under the influence of fear lest further opposition to popular demands might lead to revolution. But while the acceptance of all reforms and curtailment of their power have been bitter draughts to the governing class, no measure can compare in immediate importance with one in which the rights and duties of property are involved; consequently we must look for an unusual degree of opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill from the landed proprietors. Let the present Ministry be defeated by a combination of Tories, Whigs, and Land

The Party Shoe Pinching.

NORTHBRIDGE 22d, 1881. To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance. Dear Sir.—It is some time since I sent you any notes from our river. The close season for bass fishing began on the first of March. Up to that time there were more bass caught, than there has been in one season for many years. Prices raised high here, and the dealers have all lost money. Since the close season began the fishery officers have left their dens and, as usual, begun their boasted protection in cases that pertain to violation of the Fisheries Act. Although nothing was proved against the defendant, he was fined six dollars and costs, or twenty days in jail. The person who acted for the plaintiff, and is a kind of lawyer, made use of language in his closing address which no gentleman would use, as it was an insult to every man on our river. There was a petition got up asking for the month of March to fish, as the fishermen considered it their right. Some said "Oh we will get it, but we will send a copy to Peter Mitchell," but experience teaches and they find he is a great man at election times, but only an ordinary one thereafter. And the Inspector is the man with a few clinging office-holders of the Conservative party, who pretend to lead the Conservative party, but when the blind lead the blind, we know the result. The feeling of a large number of electors in this County is that we want an independent man who will not be a party to help any one clique of political tricksters, Conservative or Liberal. Let such a man be found that will study the interest

of the county, and he will be elected. We want a party of independent men in Parliament, who will hold the balance of power and be a check to the extreme views of both parties. I remain yours very sincerely, PETER RYAN.

[We are informed that Mr. Davidson was not opposed to the above bill, but merely sought to have it referred in order that necessary amendments might be made. Our remarks of last week, therefore, did him injustice, for which however the official report of what he said is responsible, for that indicated that he was opposed to the measure. As he was not, we gladly take it all back and give Mr. D. credit for his watchfulness in securing all proper guards in the important matter.—Ed.]

A motion for a committee to enquire into the subject of Crown Lands Sales was lost and the House resumed consideration of Supply.

Mr. McMann introduced a bill to erect part of the parishes of Sanamere and Inkerton, in Gloucester, into a separate parish and presented a petition in favor of the same. The bill to authorize the sale of certain lands connected with the Parish of Tin Church, was passed and sent to the Legislative Council.

On Monday, on the motion being made to go into supply, Mr. Blair moved the following amendment, seconded by Mr. Killam:—"That Mr. Speaker do not now leave the chair, but it be resolved that by the contract between the Grand Southern Co. and Her Majesty, bearing date the 29th January, 1876, extending from the Acts of Assembly 37th and 38th Victoria, in aid of the construction of railways in the Province, and reciting the Act incorporating and the Act amending of the Act incorporating the Grand Southern Railway Company, 35th and 37th Victoria, and any and all things stipulated by the Railway Company and the Railway Act completed by the 11th day of April, 1880, that the work on the said railway, not proving satisfactory to the company on or about the 2nd of December, 1878, by virtue of the power contained in the seventh clause of the contract, a notice was given by the Government to the company on or about the 2nd of December, 1878, of the non-completion of the work, and that the contract terminated at the end of six months from the date of the said notice, and that the work on the said line of railway was not completed at the date fixed, and the charter of the company being about to expire, the Government caused the Act incorporating the company to be understood and believed, and it was understood and believed by the Legislature, that a refusal to justify the House voting for it, He had failed to find that the member for Carleton had ever pointed out a grievance through any complaining of them. If the bill was passed grave grievances would arise in York in consequence of the Island property in the St. John, which would fall within four or five districts, though now taxed in many cases for other poorer districts. Mr. White said it was a fact that there were wrongs under which the people were groaning. The institution of education should be preserved, and as he was a free school man in every sense of the word, he thought the Government should look after the matter at once. Mr. Morton said a man could not be assessed three or four times over for the same thing, as this bill would enact, unless the law of the country was changed. Hon. Mr. Landry thought that progress had better be reported in order that the bill might be made more perfect, as now by a person might be assessed twice on the same property. Progress was reported. On Thursday last the bill relating to the election of County Councilors, was discussed in committee. The change sought for was to provide for bi-ennial elections instead of annual. Hon. Mr. Adams thought the more closely the business of the parish was brought home to the electors by an election each year, the better. Messrs. Thompson, Barbic, McMann, Hutchison, Killam, Gillespie, and Woods, also spoke in opposition to the bill, which was lost, 12 to 20.

General News. THE CROSSING OF THE DOMINION is to be taken on the 4th day of April. REBUILDING THE ST. JOHN.—It is proposed to bridge the river at St. John and so form a connecting line between the Intercolonial and Maine Railways. There are also many Railway men who think the more advantageous scheme would be to build the Miramichi Valley Railway and a railway bridge at Fredericton to connect with the St. John and Maine road. MILL BURNED.—The McLean brook and shingle mill at McCallum Brook, twenty miles up Nashwaak, was burned to the ground on Tuesday last week. Only last spring repairs were put upon the mill to the value of \$3,000. There was no insurance. It was contemplated to erect a grist mill near the place during the coming summer. THE SUBSIDIARY LOCAL ELECTION.—We understand that Sheriff White, of Sunbury, yesterday morning, placed his resignation in the hands of the County Clerk, and will contest the County in the interest of the Local Opposition. The Sheriff is said to be popular. The struggle will be watched with a considerable degree of interest.—Sun of 12th.

FISHING EXTRAORDINARY.—The St. John Sun of Saturday last contained the following paragraph, which reads very much like a Red's Point fish story:—"While a party of fishermen were operating yesterday off Malagony, one of them hauled into the boat a man's boot which in some way had become attached to his cod line. On being cut open with a knife the boot was found to contain a woman's foot, in a pretty fair state of preservation, though the stocking had been almost destroyed by the action of the water. On their return to shore, the fishermen buried the boot and its contents."

CORRECTION.—The Rev. C. S. Williams, of the Seventh Street (New York) Methodist Church, believes Mr. Moody is a good man and has a great desire to do right, "but," he adds, "I know no man who has ever inflicted so terrible a blow on the church. When men get the idea that any kind of religious bush-whacking is as good as organized worship, it is a sad day for religion. Mr. Moody is a lot of followers, who let their hair grow long and their wigs grow short. Out of the mouths of such men what could be expected but twaddle! With them worship becomes a good time, a recreation instead of organized labor."

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