NOTICE.

JOHN BROWN of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, Merchant, have sold and rred all my Stock and interest in the business lately carried on by me at Chatham, aforeald, to my sons Andrew and Alexander Brown, who will collect and pay all debts due in respect I beg to take this opportunity of thanking my friends and the public generally for their generous patronage so long extended to me and I hope it will continue to my successors.

JOHN BROWN Referring to the above notice we beg to announce that under the name of "Brown Bros." we are carrying on the business lately conducted by John Brown, Esq. and solicit a liberal share

ANDREW BROWN. ALEXANDER BROWN. Chatham, 4th February, 1889.

WANTED On a Farm as House-Keeper, a steady Girl or Woman that is not too old to work and is a good Butter maker. Good wages will be given. Men will milk and churn. Apply to

THOS. H. FLEIG ER, Escuminad C. P. Curtis & Co., GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS 176 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass, Consiguments Solicited of Hay, Potatoes, Eggs Poultry of all kinds (Alive or Dressed), and all kinds of Farm Produce, also all kinds of Fish in their Seasons, (Fresh and Salt). Correspondence promptly answered and Price

Bank of Nova Scotia Chatham and Newcastle.

F. R. MORRISON, Agent will be at NEWCASTLE every Ferencer, CHAT HAM every Afternoon, excepting on Sunda

IMILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

That well known and conveniently situated Mill Property formerly known as the DesBrisay Mill, situated at Clark's Cove, about one and a half miles above Chatham, on the south side of the Miramichi River. It has the advantage a convenient boom that will contain nearly two kept going for the past three years, but might be easily fitted up to do good work in a short ly one thousand feet in length; has six dwelling houses-two fitted for two families. There also about twenty acres of cleared land, all un der grass; a blacksmith shop, carpenter's shop, a Retail Store, an Office, a large Farmhouse, two Barns and Stables. The Mill is fitted up with two Gates, Circulars and Trimmer, and will be sold cheap, the proprietor having decided to go out of the business.

ALEX: MORRISON,

Clark's Cove, Chatham January 5th, 1889

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the VALUABLE Dwelling House & Premises leceased.
Terms of Sale easy.

t. f. Sam. Thomson County Buildings, Newcastle, 28th Nov., '88.

ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS.

COFFIN FINDINGS AND ROBES

which he will supply at reasonable rates.

BADGES FOR PALL BEARERS also supplies WM. McLEAN. - Undertaker

Sutherland & Creaghan

are now offering

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS

The residue of Fall Stock must be cleared off Regardless of Cost.

Dresses, Cloths, Cottons, Prints &c.

Good strong Costume Dress Cloth 12c. reduced to 64c. Fine Heavy Dress Cloth 24 in. 18c. reduced to 10 Rich soft finished Costume Cloth 25c. reduced to 121 Special lines Costume Flannels 30c. reduced to 15 Grev Cottons 3 to 8c. per yd., full width.

Mens' Clothing away down in Price. Come, See and Judge for yourselves.

Sutherland & Creaghan.

I HARRIS & SON have decided to CLOSE UP their business in Chatham and are offering the following goods at prices

Never before offered on the Miramichi! Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and ex-

amine Goods and prices and see for themselves

----As the Stock must be-CLEARED OUT

BEFORE THE IST OF APRIL

GOODS AT A SACRIFICE

BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED.

IN WATCHES WE HAVE

WALTHAM, ELGIN, SWISS & OTHER just now to follow all the Advocate's MOVEMENTS IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES.

We guarantee to sell you a Watch from 25 TO 50 PER CENT Advocate's misrepresentations of CHEAPER than any house in the trade, and will GUARANTEE Council's position as well as those ALL WATCHES sold for two years.

A full line of Solid Gold and Rolled plate

Ladies' and Gents' Chains, Guards and Fobs.

A large lot of EARRINGS and BAR PINS in Gold and Rolled Plate.

WEDDING, BAND AND SET RINGS.

Our Stock of the above Rings can't be equalled in price and quality.

A fine lot of LOCKETS and CHARMS. Also a full line of SILVER JEWELRY.

IN CLOCKS we have a full stock and they must be sold at discussion of Scott Act matters are re- tale; the whaves and warehouses are minion, but the proposal would have to ANY PRICE. SILVERWARE in Cruet Stands, Pickle Castors, Cake Baskets.

Butter Coolers and Card Receivers. FISH and PIE KNIVES and FORKS in cases, Children's Mugs, Dessert Setts, Napkin Rings and a large assortment of Knives Forks and Spoons in Dinner Tea and Dessert.

The balance of our CLOTHING Hats, Caps, and Shirts at prices to suit everyhody. OUR CIGAR, TOBACCO and PIPE DEPARTMENT is complete and prices will defy competition.

Also twenty-five Half Chests of Tea which will be sold at TEAS. Also twenty-five . Cost to the trade.

THE SHOP FIXTURES will also be sold, consisting of 9 dishonesty. We referred recently to the present time. This can be said of "peculiar bills" as being amongst those all the other ports. Clothing, Tables Counter and Platform scales, Writing Desk, Letter | presented to the County Council by the Press, Two Stoves and Pipe also a large Base-burner and other Temperance Committee. We were jus-

The balance of the above Stock which is not sold at private sale will be disposed of at PUBLIC AUCTION, commencing Mon- Council and impute most improper day, March 18th and to continue until all is cleared out.

We thank all our friends and customers for their generous pat-

I. HARRIS & SON.

Miramichi Advance,

Monopolists Howling. The people of Canada are paying pretty dearly for the promotion Nova Scotia coal interests. They pay sixty cents a ton duty on a large quantity of coal they are obliged to import from the United States and Great Britian, and which the Nova Scotia mines cannot supply. Next, they are required to pay the immense deficits on I. C. R. freights, which are carried to Chauderie Junction at ruinously low rates. Now that a small increase is demanded by the I. C. R. the tory papers of the localities affected are setting up a howl, as if an injury were be-Chatham, known as the property formerly owned and occupied by the late James I. Griffin, Esquire, ing done these interests. They claim that these low rates and the sixty cents a ton duty on imported coal are a part of the national policy and in short, that these wealthy coa corporations must be enriched at the people's expense. We shall now see who will win-the monopolists or the people.

> amiss to refer to information relating to the I. C. R. which appears in the report of the Auditor-General of Canada for the fiscal years ended June 30th, 1887 and 1888. In the tables showing mileage, expenses, receipts, etc., we find as follows:

In connection with the above it is not

Car do Number of pass'gs carried Tons of freight carried

Locomotive power \$887,626 41 \$1,135,325 00 Maintenance of way and works..... always reserved for the policemen who 156,832 59

Passenger traffic \$ 792,678 56 \$\$45,041 65 Freight dc1,657,695 76 1,909,842 04 Mails and sundries 145,635 51 157 900 16 Total earnings......2,596,009 83 2,912,783 85 Total expenses......2,728,115 58 3,276,441 61 Excess of expenses..... 232,105 75 363,657 76

The expenditure on capital account last year was \$742,203.09, which added to the deficit, made \$1.105,860.85 which Canada had to provide for this great public work, the total cost and equipment of which now represents \$45,887. 626.91. Between its deficits and capital account expenditure the I. C. R. costs more than a million dollars annually over and above its earnings.

The Sun of Monday last takes a very sensible view of the coal-carrying question and, as it generally speaks for the Government, we are led to hope that Cumberland is not, as usual, going to beat I. C. R. authorities on a proposition in the public interest. The Sun

"The same argument which proves that coal can be carried 550 miles at \$1.67 for 2,240 pounds, proves that lumber can be carried 220 miles for less than \$2 per 2,000 pounds. The Springhill News claims that the lumber busi ness is local and the coal traffic with Quebec is through business. This is where the able and loyal advocate of Springhill interests is mistaken. The North Shore is the place of production of this lumber, St. John is a port of shipment. The Intercolonial is not asked for a rate for occasional car loads of lumber to be carried with other freight, but for a special rate for a large quantity of goods to be forwarded here for shipment. The traffic might amount to two or three thousands of car loads or more from the North Shore if satisfactory rates could be secured. At the higher rates the lumber does not go or the road at all. The lumber traffic is therefore a through business by a competitive route. The comparison made by the News would be fair if Bathurst were a shipping point for coal and the company were prepared to send large quantities there for shipment. It is not possible that on these circumstances the Intercolonial would charge a cent per ton per mile or \$2.24 for the long ton from Springhill to Bathurst, and at bec for \$1.67 cents. After all, the question is one of cost of carriage. The \$300,000. coal industry is one of great importance and should be given all reasonable encouragement. The carriage of coal at cost price we should call reasonable encouragement. Any further concession than that seems to us to be unreason-

The Scott Act and the Council. We have neither time nor inclination attacks on the ADVANCE and Councillor Smith in connection with the Scott Act question, but it is only justice to direct attention to the fact that the this paper and its editor seem to part of a deliberate policy with that end in view. The publisher of the Advocate succeeded in securing a place as one of the official reporters of the Council, and while his work in that capacity was absurdly incorrect and in- three sides by the Atlantic Ocean and story of her marvellous progress; while efficient, he took good care to suppress public to an understanding of the main question involved. The proceedings Newport, New Bedford, Marblehead, dom and India. of the last day of the Council's session, Annisquam, Newburyport, Portsmouth which embraced the presentation and and Portland, can all tell the same VANGE and some portions which were suppressed are included in them and are almost enough of this Scott Act matter for one week. But there is one bit of raving in the Ad vocate which we notice as an illustration of the taste and integrity of the self-styled temperance men, who think that by applying offensive epithets to others they can promote the cause in which they profess to be engaged and -at the same time-divert public attention from the exposure of their own articles too numerous to mention. The above goods MUST BE SOLD | tified in doing this because one of the Committee-the editor of the Advocate -had chosen to abuse members of the motives of them in the discharge of iron mills have been swept out of existheir public duties; and, yet, he-sit- tence; its glass factories, furniture, shoe ting in his place as one of the official and cotton industries are rapidly disapreporters of that body-suppressed an pearing. As an example, in South exposure of the dishonesty of some of Boston was established the first glass

money was charged in the accounts as factories and the first iron foundries in having been paid to one of them as a New England. They are all closed witness, when it was not so paid. But now. A few years ago there were emthis model temperance champion, who ployed in Alger's Foundry, the Bay was a party to the transaction, tock | States and the Norway Iron Works upgood care not to let the charge unan- wards of three thousand men. All are swered and undefended as it was-go closed now, except the South Boston before the public. In the face of this Iron Foundry, the successor of Alger's the Advocate says:- "Why does not who keep a few men employed in mak "the Advance publish these very pe- ing guns for the Government. "culiar bills of the Committee. &c." Cotton mills are being established in We may say that we go slowly in these the South, iron foundries in Pennsylmatters. It happened that one of the vania and Alabama, glass, furniture Councillors referred to, who had perand shoe factories in the West, and

plexion of the brazen impudence of

oath as councillors than to do any

'thing to help enforce the Scott Act'

-and be it remembered, the writer

fraudulent account which was amongst

those that he abuses the committee for

not recommending for payment

Knowledge of such men and their

methods is not calculated to increase

When preachers of moral reform are

detected with dishonest fingers fumb-

abusing those who analyse their claims,

archist class, whose hardest words are

The Estimates.

The Dominion estimates for the com

liament. The following are among the

Dalhousie post-office-\$12,000.

St John Dominion buildings,

Woodstock post office, to complete-

provements, etc. -\$1,500.

Points, repairs, etc-\$3,000.

River Tobique-\$4,000.

St. Louis, to complete-\$1000.

Campbellton ballast wharf-\$6,000.

Extension along city front at St.

Increased accommodation at St. John

Campbellton railway - \$700,000;

Oxford and New Glasgow railway-

Annexation of New England to

Canada.

late with a description of the many ad

vantages New England, and Boston in

particular, would gain by the annexa

tion of Canada to the United States,

but suppose Canada does not desire an-

minds of many New Englanders wheth

nexation, the question has arisen in the

er it would not be greatly to the advan-

tage of New England to return to her

former allegiance, and become a part of

that great and glorious empire on which

the sun never sets. At the ending of

The public has been entertained of

Grand Ance, to complete-\$2,500.

in the same way as those of the

do their duty most fearlessly.

appropriations:

house, etc. -\$650.

waters-\$6,000.

water-\$5,000.

\$150,000.

ton-\$67,500.

-\$7,500.

John-\$16,000.

Richmond -\$2,500.

crossing, Truro-\$5,000.

Rolling stock-\$17,000.

sympathy with any cause they espouse.

the ungrammatical passage quoted

one of the men who swore to

sonal knowledge of that particular New York has secured all our comtransaction, detected the attempted The address made by Mr. M. M. fraud and exposed it in open council. Holmes, the first vice president of the How many more of the same character New England Furniture Exchange, a there may be we do not know, for the the annual dinner of that association or accounts have not been audited, but Saturday last, was one of more than the fact that a member of the temperordinary significance, from the fact that ance committee, in his capacity of ofit was not only a bold statement of ficial reporter, suppressed the exposure and, then, asks the ADVANCE to publish opinion on this subject, but that it was the fraudulent accounts, has the comreceived by the assembled members, representing one of the great trade in hardened offender. And, yet, it is terests of this section of the country, this moral peacock who says "three out with unstinted applause :

"of five of the committee, went there Mr. Holmes asserted that the representatives of New England in Congress "determined to reject the payment of had not proved faithful to the trust re-"these bills, preferring to violate their posed in them. Our little group of States have no natural resources. We depend for our prosperity upon manufacturing raw materials produced elsewhere. But the great majority of our representatives

and senators utterly fail to comprehend the limitations that Nature imposes upon us. Pennsylvania makes one class of demands, Ohio another, and New England members of Congress concede all that is asked, although it is their own constituents whose welfare is thus sacrificed. It is only within a short time that the New England manufacturers have come to realizing sense of the special burdens im-posed upon them. They have seen iron oundries, glass works, furniture factories and other manufactories, that had in the past given constant employment to thousands of men, abandoned, because of the ling after money that doesn't belong to them, one is apt to find a sense of their unprofitable character of the business, hypocrisy overcoming any feeling of and have assumed s natural fatality; that we could not hope to compete with simifavorable sentiment they might otherlar industries located in other parts of the 1,275,995 wise arouse; and when they are found country. The disheartened or bankrupt. manufacturer has looked upen his misfor tune as an act of God, against which their blatant efforts must be measured human influence could prevail, and has silently submitted to what seemed to him an inevitable destiny. But now it is gradually coming to be perceived that this hard fate is due, not to providential dispensation, but to the act of man; that the birthright of New England, the

liberty of her people to freely obtain those raw commodities upon which the energy, the skill and the industry of her people can be employed, has been bartered away for a mess of political pottage. ing year have been submitted to Par-The address of Mr. Holmes struck the key note of an agitation which bound to make itself felt in an aggres-Fredericton post office, customs sive manner, the basis of which will be annexation to Canada, for a revival of New England industries, in opposition to the past tendency, to tamely submit to their transfer to other States with which they are not geographically al lied. That Boston is not only the Cascumpec Harbor, removal of rock business centre of the New England States-or at least of five of them Souris East, breakwater at Knight's leaving Connecticut out-but also Repairs to P. E. I. piers and breakthe Dominion of Canada, situated the north and west of the boundary River St. John, River Des Chutes, line between New England and Canada, is one of the facts which needs no ar Edgett's landing, ballast wharfgument to demonstrate; it is not only the business centre of this vast territory, but the financial centre as well. The Maisonnette, to complete -- \$1,500. restrictions of trade with Quebec and St John Harbor-Negro Point breakthe lower Provinces operate greatly against the fullest development of Boston and New England interests; With Richibucto, protection works-\$1000. annexation of New England to Canada, taking the Connecticut River, th For Cape Tormentine harbor-\$60, Green Mountains and Lake Champlain for the western boundary line, Boston I. C. R. APPROPRIATIONS. and New England would soon double Increased accommodation at Halifax its present business. But not only would New England have this vast territory, of which Boston is the commer-Increased accommodations at Monccial centre, but it would have the markets of the world in which to compete Extension of the shed to repair cars, for business. With the iron and coal

mines of Nova Scotia situated at its Iron overhead bridge at the foundry | very door to draw from, its iron foundries would commence business again To provide for a Y at Truro station It would control the fisheries, which in 1887 was valued at \$20,000,000. would be the terminus of the Canadian in doubt as to a question in geography, our Pacific Railway, connected by steamer from Vancouver to China and Japan. New England need not be ashamed to return to her ancient allegiance and | youth came to the rescue, saying St. John the same time carry all the way to Que- bridge over "The Narrows"—\$400,000. belong to an empire which embraces was in a large Island well known for its a fifth of the habitable globe, and to fish and fog. It was only when all had know that the Dominion forms nearly a half of the whole; an empire five times as great as that which was under Darius, four times the size of ancient Rome, sixteen times greater than France, forty times greater than Uni ted Germany, three times larger than the United States-Australia alone a

> with 9,000,000 square miles, with population of 310,000,000. Within twenty years the revenue Canada, or consolidated funds, has in mensely increased; her shipping in ton bank that we discovered that our guide nage has more than doubled. Canada (a woodland farmer living close by) had the Revolution Boston was the princi- standing fifth on the list of nations, a novel sort of dug-out canoe, with shafts pal city in the Union, and was the larg- having more vessels than France attached, drawn by a horse over sandbars est commercial city in the New World. Spain, Italy or Russia; and the assets of New England is in the northeast her banks, the value of her imports corner of the Union, surrounded on and the extent of her exports, tell the the British Provinces. Its trade, com- instead of 2000 miles of railroad, as in merce and manufacturing interest, dur- 1867, she now has 14,000, a greater ing the past twenty-five years, have length of mileage than in any other part to preserve the fish, In our down-atream been steadily declining. Boston, Salem, of the empire, except the United King-

large as the States. Canada is 600,000

square miles larger than the United

States without Alaska, and 18,000

square miles larger with it; an empire

Canada would probably welcome the annexation of New England to the Do rotting away, where once were busy come from New England first. The scenes of activity and where the hum New England States would have to in struct their representatives to request of industry was heard all day long and thousands of men were employed. The | Congress to set them off too, which, course, the National Government would foreign commerce has entirely disappeared from these ports, except Boston, no more think of refusing than Great of the Big Eskedelloc, a favored spot, and what remains there is scarcely Britain would in case Canada requested | where was a deep pool, that we hooked worthy of mention. At one time the to be annexed to the United States. entire China and East India trade was Then, there is no doubt but on petitionconcentrated in Salem. Now all that ing the Canadian Government they sary to replace the fly (but one fly can be emains there is the China and East would be admitted into the Dominion.

India Museum. At one time upward of thirty sail of vessels were owned in Annisquam, where there is not one at what would benefit both New Engage to speak out on the subject. What has been said of the commerce His views suit us exactly, but there of New England can be also said of its are, no doubt, many amongst his manufacturing interests. There was a time when New England was the manufacturing centre of the United States. but its former prestige had left it. Its him out of the country. Thoughtful people, however, will realise that h writes sound business sense, and

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

that it is a pity there were not sufficient numbers of such men on both sides of the line to agree to some such arrangement as he proposes. As we have said before, it is right that all phases of the annexation idea should be discussed

The total expenditure by the Dominion Government for subscriptions to newspapers, advertising and printing last year was \$327,928.74. The St. John Sun, as usual, was in luck. For printing it received \$11,573.16; for advertising, \$2,-240,68; for subscriptions, \$196.34; -in all Chatham World's share was \$264. drew over \$11,000 .- Globe.

From the Field, the Country Gentieman's News

cates, every Canadian salmon river and almost every trout stream has its club, and an outsider who has not a straight tip as to some dark spot in which to cast his welltied fly, has to go far afield, or to pay for his sport at no small cost. This is a subject for reflection on the part of old inhabitants, causing them to look back to the "good old days" twenty-five years ago. regarding which every old inhabitant has his fishy stories as to trout or salmon size and beauty in the minds of the relaters of these stories in an after dinner fishery debate. Let us see whether, with modern civilization, there has been any improvements, or the reverse, in fish culture and fish protection during this period, and whether it is now possible for a man of moderate means to indulge his love of

Twenty-five years ago in Eastern Canada, of which I speak particularly, the means of transport were by no means easy; the rivers were fished by the comparative few. Now they are threshed by the luxurious many. The stage coach and the dug-out canoe have been replaced by the spacious Pullman car, the whole country being a network of railways. The simple wigwam, with spruce bough couch, has been replaced by the well-built clubhouse, with its many evidences of comfort: while the usual camp rations of fried pork and salmon, washed down with an abundant supply from the cup that cheers but does not inebriate, or with a thimbleful of Canadian rye whiskey, have been replaced by the many luxuries of the New York market, and "success to sport" is now drank in gooseberry champagne. One is therefore tempted to that where every prospect pleases, even the prospect of civilization and his gooseberry champagne

good fishing, only man-with his over--is very vile. tant," memory takes me back over, alas the well-marked quarter of a century, to a day's fishing in a beau ideal trout stream the pleasure of casting the fly a few days ago. Not only was the trout stream to which I refer unknown 25 years ago to the British public, but the particular part of Canada through which it flows was then but little known. In proof of this, I may relate a story from personal experience. A British regiment of the line had been dismissed from morning parade in a certain barracks in dear, dirty Dublin. The officers remained chatting in groups, when a mounted orderly handed a letter to the commanding officer, which contained the order of readiness for the regiment to pro ceed to St. John, New Brunswick. When colonel applied, as a rule, to the last join ed ensign, fresh from school; but in this case he applied in vain. One over-bright of St. John, N. B., now one of the termini of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a flourishing city. Soon after our arrival in this new found land, with rod in hand in particular. Neither had heretofore experience of excess in quantity of fish We had heard of the fish "jostling each other," like snipe in an Irish bog, in the stream in question, and we resolved to

up and down stream. But why this barrel on board, and why this bag of salt? It was soon explained that the barrel had during the day to be packed full of 21b "British American" perceives shadow of its former self. A large grilse nition of their services. land and Canada, and has the cour- taking one on the occasion, and, eagerly J. H. Phinney for stove for county buildneighbors who will look upon him being sounded by the boss cook, the two \$11.00 and other charges amounting in all as a traitor to the United States and, weary fishermen laying out on the bank to \$28.00. It was stated that it was in their exuberant loyalty call up. the result of a few hours' fishing, a real thought all these accounts were settled in the matter of remuneration to new jail on all decent Americans to help run and important fishery question arose- settling with Mr. Thos Vye.

unheard of in modern times.

Some Printing Bills.

the handsome sum of more than \$14,000. The Moncton Times was a good second in Tabusintac. Last year, however, a numthe New Brunswick list, obtaining nearly ber of gentlemen obtained a lease of this \$11,000, of which \$9.743.65 was for stream, formed a club for its protection, printing, \$1,069.31 for advertising, and placed rocks in its principal pools to pre \$120 for subscriptions. Could there be a vent netting, employed a warden, and more senseless waste of money than is recorded in this last item? The Fredericton Capital received \$245.15, the Farmer \$221, the Reporter \$304, the Intelligencer | friendly clerical companion from \$413. The Messenger was paid \$325. The neighboring republic and a skilled guide the Newcastle Advocate's only \$171. Among the items for printing are Messrs. Barnes & Co., \$2,321.78, and Messrs. J. & A. McMillan \$654. The Halifax Herald

A Trip to the Tabusintac.

In these days of "combines" and syndi sea felt the pressure-not always the

While thus musing as an "old inhabi--the Tabusintac, in which I had again recourse to the regimental atlas that we their meeting held in the Alms House on satisfied ourselves as to the whereabouts went in search of fish and fishing. Meeting a judge on his rounds, with a day to spare for any emergency, and he being as good a companion as he is a sportsman. we talked of sport in general, and fishing try our hand there. It was not until we reached the river

and 3lb. trout (the anticipated result of our day's fishing), the salt being required course (the point of embarkation being about 25 miles from the river's mouth) we pulled up at each turn, or where cooling streams joined the main river, and more than once were our light rods put to the test as 2lb. or 3lb trout, fresh from the sea, tried every device, by twist and turn. round rock or stone, or by rush down rapid or under overhanging alder bushes, to free himself from the hook. It was not, however, until we arrived at the mouth and landed trout after trout in rapid succession-no delay save the time neces used on the casting line with safety to rod and line) on its being wern to a fly, with dark ginger body, and wings of the mottled grey of the mallard, was the without the imaginary unpleasantness of Coun. Smith, one of the members of the \$300 be paid them as remuneration for "retaliation"-as to who had taken the County Accounts Committee, said the set- their labors. largest and finest trout. As to quantity tlement with Mr. Vye covered all his Coun. Campbell opposed the report on

perceptible dimunition in quantity after hands. Carried. our busy morning's work, and we soon returned to the settlement, having had

Twenty-five years have passed since my first experience of Canadian trout fishing above described. I had meanwhile cast the fly in many waters with varied results, and camped 'neath many a greenwood tree. I had heard that the trout stream referred to had been "fished to death" with fly and with nets by poach-

ers. Having other fish to fry in other quarters, I troubled not the waters of the built a club-house. I resolved on obtaining a permit, to renew my acquaintance with fish and fishing in this stream. from the settlement being secured, the usual camp preparations made, and the same novel means of transport employed -dug-out canoe with horse in single harness-we were conveyed gently down stream, stopping only at principal pools. It could not be expected that the fishing should equal that of the distant past; but both the parson and "the person"—the writer of these notes-with ever-present enthusiasm, fished carefully and zealously. and our light 5oz. rods were again and again tested as 2 lb. trout fresh from the

"gentle pressure"-of the hook of the evil disposed angler. So great was the enthusiasm of the parson that he used his strongest adjective (a very mild one I admit) on any trout under alb. presuming to take his fly; and, as he afterwards reflected on his temperate language, as he stirred his tea with a stick in the absence of a spoon, or as he smoked the fragrant weed, our Irish guide, with the characteristic humour of his countrymen, accused him of having acquired the bad habits of using intemperate language, of smoking, and of drinking tea "with a stick in it." In spite of all drawbacks (the days were over bright for fishing) we had fair sport. On one afternoon we caught 40 lb. weight of trout. The country through which the stream flows is extremely picturesque. There was an almost total absence, however unaccountable, of "things that bite" mosquitoes, black flies, and other pests, on the stream to render life enjoyable.

and there was everything in the forest and To sum up, as to the relative advantages and disadvantages in modern times of fishing clubs, with their supposed requirements, and of the steps being taken to preserve trout and salmon in Canadian streams and rivers, I consider that all these steps have been rendered necessary in proportion as the country has become more and more settled and civilized (the smiling farm now takes the place of the forest primeval in many fertile belts), and in the presence of the poacher and the pot hunter. The advantage is that he who pays the piper may be expected t dance. The disadvantage is that the fishing, as a rule, is regulated by the amount of dollars expended therefor, In my dreams, however, I return with delightful visions to the "sunny past." Give me back, give me back the wild fresh-

ness of morning. Her hopes and her fears are worth ev'ning's BEAVER.

Fredericton

Did you notice that fine head of hair at church last Sunday? That was Mrs B-. She never permits herself to be ou of Hall's Hair Renewer.

Proceedings of the Municipal Council

[Continued from last week's "Adrance."] SATURDAY, JAN. 19. Council was called to order at 10

fore the Council the following statement in reference to the pauper which had wrongly been charged to his parish. was an extract from the minutes of a meet ing of the Alms House Commissioners, and he wanted it taken down in the pro-

The statement of Maggie McLaughlin, made by her to the Commissioners Thursday, 2nd July, 1888, was read.

Resolved, That the commissioners would not feel justified in placing to the credit of the Parish of Hardwick the amount now charged said Parish on ac count of the pauper Maggie McLaughlin until they receive further information respecting her than that now before them and for the purpose of giving commissio er Simpson an opportunity of procuring lowed to remain over until next meeting Extract of minutes of meeting, Jan. 15

Coun. Bransfield continued-the mat ter seemed to be a dead letter so far as re lieving his parish of this charge was con cerned. There was a difference of opin on as to whether this pauper belonged to Alnwick or elsewhere, but she certainly did not belong to Hardwick. He brought this matter up for the information of the members of this Council,

Mr. Patrick Hennessy, one of Alms House Commissioners, being in the Council room it was moved that he b heard on this matter, and he gave a his tory of the affair which caused considerable amusement, and also explained that the matter was being attended to, that the commissioners were investigating the matter as to where this pauper belonged and in all probability the question would be decided at their next meeting.

Coun. Tozer presented the report of

committee on County Accounts. The committee on County Accounts having examined said report and the accounts accompanying the same they re-

that the Committee have faithfully and efficiently, at considerable sacrifice of time, carried out the work entrusted to them by this Council, and that they not only deserve the thanks of the Council therefor, but also a more substantial recog-Report received and adopted.

They also beg to express the opinion

Coun. Tozer also presented accounts though fish took this fly, they would | ing \$10, which was passed, and then prescarcely look at any other, an unusual sented the Scott Act accounts presented thing in my Canadian experience. Suffice in July last for analyzing a bottle of been it to say that, on the welcome dinner call \$5.00, for witnesses from Rogarsville

filled the barrel with trout, we climbed a but the analysis was a part of evidence in (Coun. Campbell's) proposition to increase

tree overhanging the pool, and there a a case and like the witness fees, was not fishery exhibition met the eye such as included in the settlement referred to. would delight the heart and eye of any | He moved that the \$28 be paid out of the disciple of Isaak Walton. There was no | Scott Act moneys in the Secy-Treas

Coun. Flanagan moved that the sum of \$1400 be assessed on the Parish of Chatsport in the way of trout fishing such as is ham for fire purposes, with the usual fees for assessing and collecting, and \$1400 for police and electric light purposes with costs of assessing and collecting: both

Moved that a committee of five be anpointed to recommend what amount of remuneration shall be paid for services rendered by jail building committee .-

Councillors Ryan, Jones, Fowlie, Smith.

Stymiest were appointed. Coun. Betts presented the following re-

To the Municipal Council of the County of Northumberland: GENTLEMEN: Your committee appointed to examine and report upon the condition

fied with the treatment they received in their confinement. Your committee congratulate the county on having a modern and convenient prison in place of the old one, and are of the

of the jail beg to state that having visited

that institution they found two prisoners

therein, who expressed themselves satis-

opinion that its erection has been in eff cient hands. They found that the outside platform and stairs by which the second storey is reached at the rear end require to be covered in, that a window at the upper corner of the basement on the street front renuires to be built up about half way from the bottom with good stone and cement to prevent the water overflow from finding its way inside. Two iron gates will also

These are, however, matters which may be deferred for the present, and some of them might stand over until the obligaions now incurred in the construction of

be required at the entrance ends of the

the building are discharged. We would advise that the disposal of the old jail and the water closet at the rear of the Court House be referred to the jail committee to be appointed at this ses. sion for recommendation therein to be made at the July session. Respectfully submitted

JOHN BETTS, D. G. SMITH. Com. WM. RUSSELL, Received and adopted.

Coun. Doyle moved that \$50 be assessed for a pound in Middle District Parish of Newcastle. Carried. Ordered on motion of Coun. Doyle that

\$900 be assessed for police purposes, adding cost of assessing and collecting. Ordered that \$750 be assessed for fire purposes with usual addition for assessing and collecting, on fire district Newcastle. On motion ordered that the sum of \$25.00 in hands of late Commissioner Robinson, Upper District, Newcastle, as per committee's report be paid at once to

Coun Smith, from committee on amendment of By-laws relating to wharfage submitted the following which was adopt-

Section 8, that the words "all prosperty landed on a wharf and reshipped therefrom to pay the above rates for anding and shipping" to be struck out and the following inserted:-"Property landed on a wharf and reshipped therefrom to pay one rate only for landing and shipping," and that Sec.

prepare a bye law in accordance with this Coun. Smith moved that Mr. Wm. Kerr be appointed a valuator in place of Mr. D. T. Johnstone removed permanent. ly from the County. Carried.

Coun. Doyle moved that Dr. Robert Nicholson be a member of Board of Health in place of Dr. Pedolin resigned. Carried.

The Sec. Treasurer presented his state. ment in reply to argument of Mr. Adams. The County Council of Northumberland having failed to appoint an Inspec-tor under the local act providing for such appointment, the Temperance body of Chatham and Newcastle employed W Brown for remuneration, to institute and carry on proceedings against offenders for violating the saidact, and employed counsel to conduct these prosecutions and incurred other expenses in connection therewith. Certain convictions took place and fines collected and paid into the Treasurer of the County to the credit of the Scott Act Fund. This money does not belong to the ratepayers of this county. They clock by the Warden. Minutes read have no interest in it, if legitimately appropriated. It is no part of the Contin-Coun. Bransfield wished to place be- gent fund. It belonged to the Crown. poses of the Canada Temperance Act and

> and if not used for these purposes must go back to the Crown for the public use of Canada, if so ordered. It is claimed by the Temperance Body that the costs and expenses incurred by them for the purpose of carrying out the Act should be paid by the Council from the said fines. It is objected that these fines can only be used to pay costs and expenses incurred by prosecutions instituted by an inspector appointed under the local act and not to pay costs and exenses incurred in prosecutions by other parties, and as the legal adviser of the Council, I am required to advise them whether it is competent for the Council to appropriate these fines to the payment of the accounts now before the Council for costs and expenses incurred in the prose-

is in the Treasury for this object alone,

lation of the Canada Temperance Act. Now when the local act of 1886 was passed authorizing the appointment of an Inspector, the order of the Dominion Government had no existence, and therefore the local act could not have contemplated the appropriation of the fines recoverable under the Canada Temperance Act to the payment of costs and expenses incurred by the Inspector, but on the contrary that act provided that the same should be paid by the County-that is out of the Contingent Fund. Since the passing of the order these fines are made available for the purposes of the Act,

cutions instituted by Mr. Brown for vio-

Now, who are competent to presecute for offences against the Canada Temperance Act? The Canada Temperance Act itself provides that any prosecution for violation er the Act may be the name of the Collector of Inland Revenue or in the name of any person. The Local Act of 1886 provides that all constables and policemen as well as the Inspector are competent to prosecute, and makes it their duty to search out offenders and to prosecute. These are all competent to prosecute and certain sections of the Local Act of 1886, re-enacted in the Local Act of 1887, provide for an assessment of the inspector's salary, and for the payment of his costs and expenses out of whom the jail building committee's re- the County Contingent Fund. The order port was referred beg leave to state that in Council says generally that the fines shall be held by the Treasurer for the purposes of the Canada Tempe nce! Act. What does that mean? It means the prosecution of offenders by any person competent. That is the purpose of the Canada Temperance Act and the prosecution can be as legally and effectually carried on by private individuals, as by In-

spectors, Policemen or Constables My opinion therefore, is that it is competent for this Council to appropriate the ines now in the Treasury and that may hereafter be paid in, to the payment of the accounts now before the Council for costs and expenses incurred in prosecutions instituted by the Temperance Body,

so far as the same may in the opinion of the Council be just and reasonable. Council adjourned for half an hour forcommittee work.

Council was again called to order.

The committee to whom was referred committee recommended that the sum of

of fish we had both to say "enough." claims on personal account, such as adver- the ground that it was presented by After the well-earned meal, and having tising his appointment as inspector, etc., Coun. Smith, who had referred to his