A SHORTENING. Down the street through the busy way

A lady passed on marketing day. Who, pausing at a grocery store, Stepped quickly in at the open door. With bated breath and anxious mien She queried: "have you COTTOLENE?"

The grocer, leaving off his work, Interrogated every clerk; But none up to that time had seen An article called "COTTOLENE."

"What is it?" said he to the dame, "That answers to this curious name. What is it made of? What's its use? My ignorance you'll please excuse." "You're not the merchant for my dimes,

I see you're quite behind the times. For COTTOLENE, I'd have you know, Is now the thing that's all the go. An article of high regard; A healthful substitute for lard. Its composition pure and clean; For cooking give me COTTOLENE." As from his store the lady fled,

The grocer gently scratched his head-On his next order, first was seen, "One dozen cases COTTOLENE."

Ask Your Grocer for it.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

### SHARP'S BALSAN OF

HOREHOUND AND ANISEED. --FOR---

CROUP, WHOOPING COUCH COUCHS AND COLDS. OVER 40 YEARS IN USE. 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE, ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS.



ST JOHN N. B

#### NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894. The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses alled to Section 19 of the Timber Regulation which reads as follows :-"19 No Spruce or Pire trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which wid not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small

end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be torfeited? and all Licensee; are hereby notified, that for future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly

L J TWEEDIE.

### Notice To Debtors. In the matter of the estate of John A. Babi

upper Pokemouche County of Gloucester:

All persons having claims against the estate of John A. Babin, insolvent, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, to the undersigned within three months from date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make mmediate payment to WM. WALSH, Assignee Upper Pokemouche N. B. June 26 1894

### HOUSES TO RENT

Lane and part of the large two story house on Muirhead Street. For further information apply to JOHN FOTHERINGHAM Chatham, Sept. 5, 1894

### 30 DAYS ONLY.

ALL GOODS IN THE

GOGGIN BUILDING. will be sold at a small advance on cost.

Carpet Sweepers Less Than Cost \$2.25. **GUNS, GUNS** 

Breech and Muzzle Loading.

All persons indebted will please call and settle their accounts immediately, and save expenses. This sale is positive, and done with a view make up for shortage during my long spell of against those of the people, should be

J. R. GOGGIN.

#### I'M TELLING SQUARE-EDGED TRUTH



WHEN I SAY THAT I HAVE BEEN DEALING W. T. HARRIS', CHATHAM

For over two years, and I have never had be satisfaction in my life.

He keeps a full line of READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENTS' FUR-NISHINGS, FLOUR, MEAL, HAY, OATS, SEED GRAIN, GARDEN SEEDS, &C.

He keeps a large stock of each and sells chear than any one else. You try him and you will fi what I tell you is no iie.

## TIME TABLE

N. CO'Y STR. 'MIRAMICHI'

CAPTAIN GOODFELLOW. will leave Chatham every morning (Sundays excepted ) on and after Monday 17th Sept 1894. At 7 A. M. for Newcastle.

### STR. NELSON.

CAPTAIN DEGRACE. Will leave Chatham at

Leave'Newcastle 12,15 p. m. 8,15 " 6,45 "

SOLAR TIME. Making the 'usual calls at Douglastown, Bushville taken from them. It seems, however,

Miramichi Advance.

Board of Trade

Pressure of other matter obliges us to hold our report of the Board of Trade meeting at St. John, in which the representatives of the Newcastle board

took a prominent part, until next week.

His Honor Governor Fraser's Visit. The Fredericton Herald of 29th ult.

"The Governor and his lady were roceived in true Miramichi style on their visit to Chatham and Newcastle this week. The good people of those two towns never do a thing in a half-hearted way, and they were especially hospitable to their recent distinguished guests. They are very proud over the the fact that the Governor is a native of Miramichi, and they took all possible means of showing their appreciation of his distinguished professional and public career In Mrs. Fraser they had a direct repre sentative of another distinguished statesman, whose name will be kindly remembered in this province as long as the people enjoy the privileges of responsible government, and in honoring the Gover-

nor and his lady our friends at the north

were according distinction to guests

worthy their most tender regard.' His Honor, since his return home, has written to several gentlemen who were prominently connected with the official reception and the other Fraser, expressing to them and through them to other members of the various committees in Newcastle and Chatham thanks for the attention and kindness shown by all. He says the arrrangetheir recollections

Proposed Wharf at Burnt Church. public work to be constructed, the first duty o those controlling the undertaking is to see that the public interests are served by it to the greatest extent possible. If, however, our information respecting the site selected by the Department of Public Works for the proposed Dominion wharf at Burnt Church is correct, this principle has been ignored, and that much needed work is in danger of instead of the site being at the end of the public highway, near which the business concerns of the village are located, and where the Miramichi Steam Navigation Company's steamer lands and receives its freight and passengers, it is proposed to build it a quarter of a mile-more or less-away, where there is only a private road, and where the general and travelling public have no business. It is, of course, desirable that the tenders for the wharf should be invited as soon as possible, but it is of paramount imporand passengers should be avoided.

tance that a mistake such as that which would be involved in fixing the site anywhere but at the present place of land ing and receiving the steamboat freight the interest of the public, as well as of Mr. Attridge then asked that names be the Government, itself, the Department should, therefore make such enquiry, respecting the merits of the question venient one being chosen. There will be no appreciable difference of cost between a wharf at the place where public interest and well-informed opinion require it should be built, and that reported to have been selected. Personal interests and political prejudice, therefore, if they have been permitted to have influence in the matter.

we refer settled on its merits. Fishermen's Wrongs

set aside and the question to which

The Dominion government, or, rather, the officials who shape its fishery policy, have managed to suppress very promising industry at Bay du Vin in this County, which was started a few years ago by Messrs. Hatton of Montreal. This firm leased from the Dominion government a large watercovered area and went to considerable expense in preparing it for the cultivation of oysters, which they imported and planted in large quantities. These imported oysters, as well as others taken in Miramichi waters, which were Geo Vanderbeck, Derby; James Dale, Blackville. simply transplanted on the beds made by Messrs. Hatton, were the private property of those gentleman. Messrs. Hatton were the only persons in this part of the country, at least, who did not ship or sell their oysters to consumers, and they had no reason to anticipate that because they cultivated, instead of destroying them, the government would follow them and dictate when and how they should afterwards treat them. The Minister of Fisheries, however, who is, practically, the government in these matters, appears to have failed to recognize the property rights of Messrs. Hatton in the oysters and their product, and he has insisted in treating the beds they have made and the oysters they have saved, or grown by cultivation, as if they were public property under his control. He has applied exactly the same regulations to them that govern the natural beds which are open to the public generally, the result

being that the firm's investment is

salmon fishermen on the Southwest

Miramichi, the Restigouche and else-

where. The injustice of his general

policy of excessive restrictions and

prohibition is calculated to make the

Government very unpopular with the

people, whose rights are so arbitrarily

the remonstrances of those whose regarded have any effect in protecting the people against his headstrong, illadvised and reckless exercises of arbitrary power.

If there were wanting proof of the fact that the Dominion Government is determined to antagonise the fishermen of the Miramichi, it is afforded by an order just promulgated, the effect of which is to practically prohibit bass fishing everywhere in Miramichi waters, save on the Northwest. The existing regulations provide that bass shall not be fished for, caught or "killed by means of any kind of net having meshes of a less size than five "inches extension measure, nor by "means of seines."

"The owner or owners of nets used "for the taking of bass shall first obtain "license therefor, and pay an annual "license fee for each net legally in use "of one dollar," etc.

The Minister, or some of the ingenious gentlemen, who influence him, in order to carry out the Department's apparent determination to gradually prohibit fishing of all kinds, have hit upon the idea of interpreting the regulations as applying to scoop-nets only, and the fishery officers have been so instructed. Our fishermen, therefore, courtesies extended to himself and Mrs. | who cannot catch bass in scoop-nets will doubtless not be able to obtain licenses for any other kind of nets, unless the Minister can be induced by one of those humble petitions which they are now pretty well used to carryments made by the committees was ing around and having sent to Ottawa, most admirable, everyone of them to reconsider his ill-advised action. evidencing kind thoughtfulness and an He has succeeded, by his unjust proearnest desire to afford to Mrs. Fraser | hibition of salmon fishing, in both the and himself all possible pleasure during | Northwest and Southwest, in creating their stay in the County, and the re- in the minds of ninety-nine out of collection of the greeting given by the every hundred residents along those people of Northumberland to him as rivers a contempt for and disposition to either break the law or sympathise Fraser, will ever be remembered by with those who do so. The effect of them as among the most cherished of this new order relating to bass nets will have a similar effect, from the I. C. railway bridges to Tabusintac and

Dominion Candidates and Prohibition. "Prohibition Convention" under the auspices of the Northumber-County Prohibition Alliance at Chatham on Friday, 28th Sept. This latter body is presided over by Mr. W. C. Anslow of the Newcastle Advocate, and as it will not allow the representative of the ADVANCE to be present at its meetings, we have to depend on the Advocate for information as to the proceedings. being misplaced. It is reported that | Eight of the thirteen parishes of the County were represented by five ladies and twenty eight gentlemen. Those

> Newcastle-Rev. J. W. Bleakney, Geo. Reed, John B. Robertson, W. R. Robinson, W. C. Anslow, James Henderson, M. Russell, Geo. N. Clark, Hugh Lamont, Isaac Colter, Edward McGruar, Miss Chatham-Rev. N. McKay, RevJoseph McCoy, Rev leorge Steel, Mrs. Leisbman, Mrs. Jackson, J. E. Blissfield-Wm Swim, Frank D. Swim, R. Attridge, N. E Hermon. Southesk-James Parks, Benj Hubbard. Hubbard, Rev J. D. Murray. Menzies, Everett Goodfellow Northesk-John

Blackville-Jas Dale, Geo. D. Stewart. Glenelg - Phineas Gunn, James Godfrey. Derby - Geo. Vanderbeck. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Anslow and opened with prayer by Rev. J. W. Blakney. Mr. James Parks was elected chairman, Mr. Anslow secretary and Mr. Phineas Gunn guard. The

Advocate says :-Mr. Attridge asked for information, and Rev. J. D. Murray replied, stating what had been done and what it was proposed to do. announced for nomination. Rev. N. McKay thought it was best t first discuss the advisability of carrying out

the programme suggested by the County Prohibition Alliance, and thought that the political aspect here at the present time should be closely looked into and considered before we decide Mr. W. Swim asked what they were talking about, there was no motion before the meeting; and consequently such a discussion

was not in order. In reply to this the statement was made that this was a general discussion of matters in reference to the business which called us

After a further informal discussion, the following resolution was moved by Rev. Joseph McCoy-Whereas, it is very desirable to select a candidate surest way to do this is to find a man acceptable to either the great political parties who is a pro-nounced prohibitionist, and of good moral character

pledge ourselves to his support. It being one o'clock the meeting then adjourned until two.

Meeting called to order, resolution presented just prior to recess was then taken up and discussed and on a vote being taken it was carried by a vote of 22 yeas and 5 nays. A suggestion was then made that the matter be referred to a committee and motion was made to that effect, that central committee of five be appointed together with associate representatives from each parish, to select a candidate, and if necessary nominate him. The motion was carried and the following appointed :-Central Committee-W C Anslow, Rev Neil McKay, John Menzies, James Henderson, George N Clark.

Associates: - Wm Anderson, Alnwick; Phines Glenelg; R D Attridge, Blissfield; Wm, Hardwick; Benj Hubbard, Southesk

On motion resolved that central committee be empowered to appoint substitutes for any of those named not wishing to act Votes of thanks were passed to the chair

man and secretary and the convention It is understood that the names several gentlemen were put forward as probable standard-bearers of the convention, including those of W. A. Hickson, E. Hutchison and Hon. Peter Mitchell, but whether any or either of them would accept a nomination did not transpire, so far as we have learned. Several who were present were, it is understood, willing to run an election if the convection insisted on their doing so, but they

were not required to make the sacrifice. On the whole, these ladies and gentle man appear to have acted wisely, under the circumstances in which they found life, train and sinew of the County, the midst. great majority of whom, however, are EPWORTH LEAGUE AND CHRISTIAN ENof too practical a turn of mind not to know that it is unwise to make the single issue of prohibition the platform on

any hope that prohibition is amongst itself as possessing. the political possibilities of the near In some respects the quadrennial

Another consideration which operates against prohibition candidates, is the tell those who elected them that they could not hope to succeed, because no responsible statesman had yet been

will be found who will tell the electors country, whose support is the only charter | continued for another quadrennum. This by which any ministry can continue to appointment has been a splendid success. exist. Failing such a man our prohibition friends may, perhaps, count on some candidate appearing who will not be the promise of having their principles send him to Ottawa. That use such as this should, however, be made of the cause of temperance cannot, we believe, do the movement any real service, for while a large majority of our people are earnestly desirous of promoting temperance in every reasonable way, they ner as to claim that it must practically extinguish every other issue in Domin-

# Methodism-General Conference.

ORGANIC UNITY. toward accomplishing this. Yet something practical was done, even in this direction. For some years past the way in ministers and means by crowding together in small places and holding services at the same hour and erecting costly buildings when all the people could be better served by one minister and one church, has pressed itself upon thougheful minds. To put a stop to this expensive and unsemly over-lapping an influential com mittee has been appointed to meet with similar committees from other churches to attempt to remove this evil. Already, in some place, s the Presbyterians and the Methodists have made such arrangements with regard to a few localities; but, now, the matter is to be attempted on a larger

FRATERNAL VISIT. reetings by Professor Caven, Dr. Coch rane and other distinguished gentlemen. Fine, manly, christian, utterances were made by each member of the deputation. Not only were these deliverances an expressione of true christian fraternity, but the speakers assured the Conference that they would hail the day when organic unity was an accomplished fact. It must be gratifying to all churches to see how warmly such deliverances were received by the Conference. The next few years may see a great advance towards this. It is certain, that ten years before the different Methodist churches in Canada united in one organization they seemed to be further apart than do the Presbyterian and the Methodist churches at the present time. One of the members of the delegation made a good point by saying that he could get along better with the Methodist church than any other, for, said he, one church will permit me to do anything but preach for them. Another church will permit me to do anything but commune with them, while the Methodist will permit me to do every-

thing but take the collection. METHODIST FRATERNAL VISITS. Conference did a graceful thing electing its retired Wesleyan Guardian editors as representatives sister Methodist churches. The former-Dr. Lathern-to the Methodist Episcopal church, the latter-Dr. Dewart-to the English Methodist church. It also gave a hearty welcome to Dr. Pope, ex-president of the English Wesleyan Methodist Conference; and to Dr. Potts and Dr. Hoss, respectively, from the Methodist Episcopal churches, north and, south. These proceedings appear to have been of more than ordinary interest. About two years ago the editor of the Review of Reviews paid an eloquent tribute to Met' o lism, because of the bond of union which it had proved to be between the American and the British nations. It claim-

ed that it was a great advantage that the church t' at was predominent by reason of its numbers among those nations should be of such a social nature as the Method I was accomplishing a great work in keeping up close friendly relations between England and America. If Carlyle is correct when he says that the most important thing about a man is his religion, it follows that the one. Methodi-m, in this respect, has

### CHINESE QUESTION.

The Conference felt no difficulty in acceding to the request from the Presbyterian church, presented through Dr. Grant, in condemning the barbarous and unjust restrictions formulated by the Dominion government with a view restricting Chinese immigration. Dr. Stewart earnestly voiced the mind of the the Conference when he pleaded for a themselves. There is not the least doubt | united effort for the repeal of such class of the strength of temperance sentiment distinctions. Methodism and Presby-Northumberland. It is strong terianism will thus join hands for the among the body of toilers who are the relief of the oppressed Chinese in our

DEAVOR SOCIETIES.

An excited and able discussion ensued London market. relative to the advisability of changing a. m. making the usual calls, going to ESCUMINAC thrown away. The case is a hard one, which to place a candidate in a Dominion the name of the young people's societies which to place a candidate in a Dominion the name of the place a candidate in a Dominion the name of the pool of the place a candidate in a Dominion the name of the pool of the place a candidate in a Dominion the name of the pool of the place a candidate in a Dominion the name of the pool of the place a candidate in a Dominion the name of the place a candidate in a Dominion the name of the pool of the place a candidate in a Dominion the name of the pool of the place a candidate in a Dominion the name of the place a candidate in the name of the young people's societies Minister in confiscating the rights of parties in Dominion politics happened to League of Christian Endeavor. The former nominate as its candidate a gentleman of part of the title is purely Methodist. well-established prohibition record, the while the latter part is undenominational. prohibitionists might materially improve Strong arguments, both for and against his chances of election by concentrating the change were produced. Eventually their votes upon him as much as possible. it was decided to retain the official name That, however, is the best they can hope of Epworth League while permitting local to do. Even under these circumstances a societies to affiliate with the Christian

unless he happened to belong to their honest to adopt a name that had already property, rights and privileges are dis- Dominion party, for when the battle is in become the property of another society. charged. array over the general issues which are It is likely, however, that most Epworth always fought out in Dominion campaigns, Leagues will become Christian Endeavor men are not influenced to any appreciable societies. The Christian Endeavor extent by their sentiments for or against movement seems to possess elements of prohibition, especially as neither of the stability and cohesiveness, which the parties have, in parliament, yet held out Epworth League has scarcely yet shown

> report of the General Missionary Board was disappointing. While it showed that record in parliament of the most able and the annual income of the society was influential gentlemen who have, in the only slightly below a quarter of a million secured their elections on that of dollars it also showed that the average platform. Experience has shown that givings per member was not equal to a while some of them have freely admitted few years ago. It has been customary to prohibition to be impracticable, in Federal speak of the Methodist church of Canada excellent; oats rather under the average, politics, others have accepted judgeships as giving a dollar per year for each memor other offices, rather than go back and ber. The report showed that the exact the best for years, and all root crops are amount was only eighty one cents. Since last Conference a new mission has been begun in China, so that the church is found to propose a plan for the readjust- now well represented in Japan and China ment of the fiscal burdens of the country | Newfoundland conference, because of which the adoption of prohibition would its aggressiveness and truly missionary character, asked for a superintendent of It may be, however, that some candidate missions. On account of the expense such an appointment would involve the of Northumberland just how this can be request was not granted, while the office done in a way that will be approved by a of superintendent of the missions in the majority of the people of the whole Northwest and British Columbia was

ECONOMICAL ACTION. The reduction of the committee of the General Mission Board from forty-two to unwilling to bid for their support with twenty-six members was a step in the right direction. At the time of the union it was crystalised into law just as soon as they important to have a large committee so that every uniting interest might be represented. But now that all interests are so fully welded together that it is difficult to remember which was which, no such necessity exists. Such reduction will materially reduce the cost of management. The time expensive. Two representatives from each district make too large a committee. surely ought to have been possible, even at this conference, to reduce the committee by making it to be composed of representatives from such districts only as are asking for grants. In some of the conferences this would effect a considerable reduction and saving. The Western superannuation No very definite steps were taken | fund took a similar step to this by reducing the size of its general committee. In a church of such size as the Methodist the cost of management must necessarily be which the churches have been wasting heavy, yet it is imperative that the cost

should be reduced to the lowest figures compatible with efficiency. SUPERNUMERARY FUND Both ministers and circuits in the western part of the church are taxing themselves very heavily for this fund, and it certainly is creditable to them that the fund is able from year to year to meet all claims in full. At the recent conference they considerably added to their former burdens in order to maintain its efficiency. The capital stock of the supernumerary fund of Maritime Methodism is to be increased to \$100,000. At present it amounts to \$77,000. An organized effort is to be made to canvas the contributing territory as soon as possible, Last year the fund met only 90% of its claims. Now, when a minister has been The Presbyterian church conveyed its | 30 years in the ministry and his allowence is reduced from \$300 to \$270 a great deal of hardship must ensue. No fund is better deserving of the support of the Methodist people. It is not creditable to the wealthy Methodists to have matters remain as they are. They can remedy this and will soon have an opportunity of doing so.

NEW CATECHISM. The church, for years past, has been hampered with three official catechisms. They were supposed to be necessary to adapt them to different ages, Conference wisely decided to terminate this state of things by preparing one catechism to take the place of the three now Methodism is not distracted by doctrinal difficulties. Its life seems to keep its creed right. Yet there will be room for some good work to be done in the way of stating great truths in simple language and in emphasizing the character of God and the plan of salvation in such a way as to give matters their just proportion, and in avoiding anything like carricaturing

TRANSFER OF MINISTERS. Legislation on this matter was not profound by states man like. It ought not to be from one conference to another, At present it is about as difficult to get transferred as it was reported to be, in olden time, to to save the rapidly developing sectionalism of Methodism like a free interchange of ministers from one conference to another. And nothing will better preserve its unity of administration. In some respects Methodism has developed a cast iron system of government as difficult of change as in some older churches that are burdened with the traditions of centuries. Churches, individuals, are soon apt to be troubled with a stiffness of movement. They become ossified. Methodism in Canada still awaits the advent of some Moses to pilot it out of the wilderness of difficulties relative to

GENERAL SURVEY. A conference room where matters of finance and discipline are under discussion does not reveal the church at its best. This is not because it lacks able financiers, clever parliamentarians and good debaters; but, rather, because its successes in the past have been gained in another direction. It is no disrespect to it to say that other churches have excelled it in elaborate and beautiful ritual and in the broad scholarship of its ministers: Yet, as a spiritual force it has strongest bond among nations is a religous | held a position peculiarly its own. Its strength has been there. And it seems made its influence felt among the leading | pity that both in its annual and quadrennial exclusively occupied with questions of finance and government. The conference ought to have had one day in session when. resting entirely from such matters, it could assemblages. have held a consultation on the best means of reaching the unchurched and of organizing for an attack upon sin all along the to order and referring to the minutes of line, and of thus extending the kingdom of Christ throughout the Dominion. [Con-

### News and Notes.

Five carloads of sealskins in barrels, the property of the Hudson Bay Co., and valued at \$125,000 passed through Mon-

W. A. MOWAT & CO. On liabilities of \$10,000, W. A. Mowat

SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD. A well-known hunters' guide, Oran Forbes, who belonged to Kempt, N. S., was accidentally shot through the head that neither the advice of friends, nor | -would not vote for such a candidate, decision. It scarcely appeared to be a moose and he rose to get a second shot. Here, this defect could be, in a large

At the instant a rifle behind was dis-

D. FOLEY'S MURDER.

Our readers will remember that D. Foley, a Gloucester county man, who who was prominent in business and politics at Reno. Nevada, was killed at that place on July 29 by Mrs. Alice M. Hartley, an artist. The trial of the woman recently took place, and she was found guilty of murder in the second

P. E. I. CROPS.

The Prince Edward Island crops have have been all gathered. The weather for harvesting was glorious, and a good average crop is the result. Wheat is with a very short crop of straw. Hay is

IT DON'T PAY.

The U.S. Government will shord withdraw its Behring Sea fleet, and it doubtful if more than one vessel will sent there next season. The ocean patrol has been an utter failure. It cost the United States over \$400,000 this season, while not a single legal seizure has been made. The only vessels captured were the Victoria sealers, Wanderer and Favorite, both of which have been discharged. It has not even annoyed Canadian sealers.

#### [Canadian Journal of Commerce, Sept. 28] The Oyster Season.

The question of oyster culture will bring itself before the government before longthat is, if present conditions continue. The Caraquet beds from which only a few years ago our principal supply of oysters was drawn, have not sent a barrel to beds have sanded up through lack of speech must come when the pruning knife will have cleaning, and over-fishing has done the to be used on the annual conference com- rest. Canadian oyster-beds are now repre- chairman, referred to and repeated what he and Malpecque Bay, and from these three sources of supply comes the news that this continue they will in turn become as poor as the Shediac beds, which are now closed by the government pending their being cleansed of mud, relaid, gravelled, and sown with fresh "spat," by English experts. The expenditure upon this bed represents all that is being done under public auspices

> in the way of oyster culture. And yet the government, by the imposition of arbitrary regulations, discourages the private culture of oysters. They insist that private beds shall be subject to the same regulations exactly as the public beds to which every fisherman has access, and they forbid the fishing of oysters through the ice in winter. This has caused the Montreal firms who had leased portions of the Eel River and Bay du Vin for oyster planting purposes to abandon the enterprise. These firms imported foreign spat, made and gravelled the beds, and sowed them at an expense of several thousand dollars. Steam launches were purchased and factories erected for the handling of oysters in bulk, when the government inspector stepped in and insisted upon the regulations in force or the public beds being observed in private water. In vain the proprietors pointed out that the conditions were widely different that whereas on a public bed every fisherman took all he could without regard to the morrow, on private ground it was to their fished out. It was no use saying that there were no oysters on the beds unti they placed them there at their own cost. they were not public property, or that a rigorous close season from 15th June to season. The inspectors demanded prohibited, and consequently the

protect the oysters during the spatting exact compliance with the rules of the public beds. Fishing through the ice was

abandoned oyster culture altogether and used their vessels and plant for cod-fishing and packing. They were simply legislated out of the business, and one of Canada's sources of oyster production was strangled It must be remembered that the Canadian from its very start in life. The oyster never flourishes in cold waters, like our own, as it does in more southerly climes. Beautifuily flavored as it undoubtedly is, the Malpecque is only skin and water compared with the fat meaty oyster of impossible to devise some scheme of transfer | Chesapeake Bay. Even the depth of water makes a difference in its growth, and the oyster in deep water grows far more slowly

and is far weaker than its brother of the warm shallows. This weakness causes them to shed their spat uselessly and prematurely, and thus we have periods like the present when no young oysters are born for a year or more. In warmer and more congenial climes the oyster grows more rapidly and much stronger. Its enormous fecundity becomes manifest and culture is not so necessary. Yet the moment we cross the line we find the private culture o oysters rapidly encouraged. The oyster beds are rented out like plots of real estate and, since it is to the interest of the lessees to keep them as prolific as possible, they are carefully cleansed, gravelled, and sown a regular intervals, and the fishing is regulated in proportion to the yield. In Canada the opposite policy is followed. Private culture is hampered as far as possible by vexatious restrictions, and the main reliance placed on public beds which no one has any interest in maintaining, and which are cons quently fished recklessly during the open season

### Northumberland County Teachers'

The difference in the results between th

two policies will shortly be manifest

The Northumberland County Teachers Institute opened its 18th annual session in gatherings the time should be almost | Thursday. The attendance at ten o'clockthe hour named for the meeting -was meagre, the usual want of punctuality being noticeable here, as at most other Maramichi It was nearly 11 o'clock when the presi-

> 1892 read the following : After a discussion on the next place of meeting, a Mr. McLachlan, that the next meeting of the Institute be held in Newcastle, and that a committee

dent, Mr. Fred Yorston, called the Institute

be appointed to investigate the feasibility of hold ing the meeting two years hence in the Convent building. In accordance with this motion, and by the direction of the Institute of '92, the place of meeting for this year was decided upon. Mr. Yorston, in speaking of the objects of

the meeting, said it was in order that the teachers might exchange ideas based treal from Vancouver last week for the their experiences, and that experience was the great teacher from which all must learn. Inspector Mersereau who was asked to address the Institute, said that the meeting & Co., general dealers, Campbellton, are ideas and experiences which would supple bearing on our own neighborhood—for exoffering to settle at 50c. in the dollar, one ment the practice in teaching given in the ample, that Cartier had sailed up the third cash and the balance in 6 and 9 Normal School. This was very necessary, Miramichi as far as Burnt Church; items owing to the excessive number of pupil and want of room in the Normal School good many earnest temperance workers- Endeavor movement and to adopt the and killed last week while out with a that while the teachers were well grounded in an interest in the lives and character of consistent and influentual prohibitionists name. Probably this is the wiser party of hunters. They were all firing at the theory of teaching they lacked practice. such men as Cartier, Champlain, etc., than

measure, compensated for, by the older teachers giving the younger ones the benefit of their experiences.

The election of officers being the first regular business called up, Mr. D. L. Mitchell of Chatham Grammar and High School nominated Mr. Jas McIntosh to the office of president and Mr. McIntosh, having referred in complimentary terms to the work done by Mr. Mitchell as secretary of the Institute during the past year, nominated him for the office of president. Mr. Mitchell said he didn't want the office, but would write a paper. Mr. M. R. Benn and Miss Annie Morrison were appointed tellers and the ballots being counted Mr. McIntosh was found to have a majority of 11.

Miss Alice Loggie was, on nomination of Mr. McIntosh, unanimously chosen vice

Mr. Benn was nominated for the office of secretary by Inspector Mersereau, and on that gentleman endeavoring to withdraw and nominating another teacher, the Inspec- | Chatham, October 1st, 1894. tor spoke quite warmly against the apparent disposition of the teachers to shirk the work | The Best of the Institute and said as they were organized for mutual help in their profession. each of them should be prepared to accept any work or position to which he might be assigned without seeking to be excused. Mr. J. M. McKinna, in a speech marked by much gallantry, nominated Miss Maggie Mowatt as secretary, but that lady positively

declined to be a candidate. Mr. Benn was then unanimously elected secretary. Mr. D. L. Mitchell and Miss Victoria Wright were elected members of the executive committee.

On taking the chair, as president, Mr. McIntosh expressed his thanks for the honor done him and said the new officers had doubtless come prepared to make speeches, which he had not done, and now would be the time for them to say their little piece.

E ch of the newly elected officers, how Montreal for the past three years. The ever, disavowed any intention of making a

The Inspector, being called upon by the supplementing the knowledge of practical teaching gained at the Normal School, and he emphasised the duty of the "spatted," and consequently that only old | teachers to give leaves out of the book of oysters have been fished. Should this their experiences to the younger ones. He said that the average of lady teachers in the work was only five years, for they left i for other duties or employments, and he instanced the fact that the profession of the hospital nurse seemed to attract a large number of teachers. At this meeting much advantage could be gained and much learn ed by the less experienced teachers asking questions which could be answered by the president or others among the older teachers. The younger teachers naturally needed this kind of help and it would, no doubt, be

The first subject on the programme-The teaching of Canadian History-was then

Mr. J. J. Clark, who had promised to pen the discussion with a prepared paper had not put in an appearance, nor was his paper submitted

Miss Maggie Dunnett, being called upon. ntimated that she had failed in teaching Canadian History. Mr. Yorston, however, said Miss Dannet

had not done herself justice, for having had

occasion to examine her classes, he found

them well advanced, and his impression was hat she had been successful. Miss Margaret Perley said her plan was o proceed slowly in teaching this subject to discuss with the children the prominent characters in Canadian History and interest them in these and, thus, in the events of their respective periods. She did not think it wise to begin at the end and then go backwards but to take the history in its

Mr. Yorston said his practice was to give onsiderable attention to the events of the present time, while not neglecting the civil history of the country, its early history, the rebellion etc. He found that reference to men the children knew or read about awakened a special interest on their part and that questions relating to the taxation of the country, its purposes—where the taxes go-etc., were beneficial. Sometimes it was difficult to determine where the taxes go and he tried to make the pupils find out. This gave them an idea of responsible government and enabled them to underoyster suffers under climatic drawbacks stand much about the resources and

> Miss Aunie McIntosa e e.red to the difficulty of teaching Canadian History as prescribed for the different grades. The work prescribed for grade 7 was too much for that year and too much was also required

Mr. McIntosh said he found that the pupils could be interested in the early history of the country and make satisfactory progress, but they were not so successful in the work of grade 7. Oral teaching on the subject of responsible government was best. Sister Barden favored teaching Canadian History in its natural order-beginning with its earliest period and working up to

Sister Sullivan found it difficult to teach Canadian History satisfactorily under present conditions. The regulations prescribed too much for grade 8 to accomplish. Mr. Yorston referred to incongruities of the method prescribed by the Board Education for teaching History and instanced the way in which English History was mixed up and much of it that was of great importance entirely ignored. Pupils could not under such a method have other than an incomplete knowledge of English History. Miss Mersereau said the most difficult part

of Canadian History to teach was that relating to responsible government, on account of the unmethodical and incomplete way in which information on the subject was prescribed, Her way of teaching was to make the pupils go into a study of the subject generally and then write it ou their own way.

Mr. McIntosh said that was an excellent plan as it led to order and method in treating the subject, which had been neglected in the prescribed course. He had hoped that the Chief Superintendent would be present at this meeting, so that they might have his views of the matter, and, perhaps, learn whether an improvement in the prescribed course might be hoped for.

Sister Walsh said she had never experiened any extra difficulty in teaching Canadian History. This she attributed largely to the preparation she made for the teaching of the subject, She had taught history from grade 4 to 8. In grade 5 where the chief events of the history of the province were required she began by endeavoring to have the pupils form some idea of the physical and social condition of the province at the time of the first settlement by white men, as compared with its present condition. For this purpose she made use of pictures, illustrations etc., such as referred to by a preceding speaker. To arouse the children's oral instructions such items of history would elicit from the different teachers' tradition as she could glean, which had a connected with Beaubair's Island etc. Such teachers in proportion to the teaching staff, items might or might not be true, but she gave them to the children as she, herself had building-only thirty minutes being afforded | heard them, and found it facilitated the to each student, in the practice department study of the subject in question. With the remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, etc. during a nine months course. The result was | younger pupils she found it easier to awaken | (Continued on 3rd page.)

I beg to notify all saloon keepers and others in selling a beverage labelled and known as "Superior quantity of alcohol as would class it amongst ntoxicating liquors, and therefore any persons hereafter selling it will be prosecuted for violation of the second part of the Canada Temperance Act

COY

Newcastle, Oct 3rd, 1894

The Str. Miramichi will run three trips a week

OCTOBER

MONDAYS and WEDNE DAYS, to other points on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, calling at Bay du Vin on her way down. The steamer will be ready for excursions or towing on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS

#### W. T. CONNORS, Manager.

# Is the Cheapest.

To be the Cheapest has never been our ambition, to be the BEST has always been.

That ambition has given us our present standing. That ambition will continue us in that standing. send for Circular. KERR & PRINGLE.

St John Business College, St John, N. B

JAS. NICOL.

# Property For Sale.

Church, Newcastle, offer for sale the building and remises now occupied by the Rector, Rev. Mr. weet, also glebe Irnds owned by said corporation situated in Parish of Northesk, also glebe lands

Vestry Clerk

#### Notice of Loss of Debenture.

Public notice is hereby given to all whom it may resented for sale or negotiation, or for oaymen f the interest due thereon, that a certain schoo ebenture signed by John E. O'Brien, Alexander istrict number two (2) of the Parish of Bathurst. in the County of Gloucester in the Province New Brunswick, payable to John McKenna of Bathurst aforesaid, builder, and endorsed by the said John McKenna, was lost or was otherwise taken out of the possession of Nicholas Good, the holder of the same in or about the month of June The said debenture was conditioned for the pay

nent of the sum of six hundred and sixty dollars of which one hundred and ten dollars have been paid and interest upon same has been paid up to, 1st day of June A. D. 1893 g the same in any way, and the trustees of school istrict number two, Bathurst, are also hereby otified not to pay to any person whatsoever except the subscriber, any moneys either principal interest, without written authority from mo Dated Clifton Glo. Co. this sixth day of August

NICHOLAS GOOD

# SALE.

There will be sold at public auction in front of bounty of Northumberland in the Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday, the third day of November, next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon pursuant to a license granted out of the Probate Court of the seventeenth day of September, A D 1894, ordering such sale for payment of the debts of the late Allan Weir, of the Parish of Lancaster in the City and County of St. John, deceased, in consequence of a eficiency of the personal estate of the decussed. for that purpose.

estate of the said Allan Weir situate in the County of Northumberland, and descrided in said license Parish of Nelson, on the easterly side of Barnaby, River, conveyed to Allan A. M. Saunders by Hon lay of June, A. D. 1873, and therein described, asthere of to the place of beginning, containing sixty long the bank or shore when required for the urpose of boomage or securing rafts, on the shore

of C and C as by reference to the said deed will Dated at St John, N. B, Sept. 24th, A D 1894 W H TRUEMAN ANDREW G BLAIR,

### מדווס סיחים מודים

To be sold at public auction on Saturday, the 15th day of December, next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon. and five o'clock p. m.
All the right title and interest of George Tack ituate lving and being in the Town of Charlam, on the north side of Duke Street at the southwest and sixty feet, thence easterly on a line parallel with the north side of said Duke Street fifty feet, thence southerly on a line parallel with the east thence easterly on a line with the north side of of beginning and being the same land sold by Mary Ann McCuiley to the said George Dick by deed bearing date the 4th day of November, A. D. 1881. The same having been seized by me under and by upreme and County Courts against the said George

# JOHN SHIRREFF.

Shirreff's Office, Newcastle, this 1st day of Se

The lower store in the Pierce Block lately occupied v R. Murdoch. Immediate possession given. For urther information apply to J. J. PIERCE.

# NOTICE OF SALE.

To Patrick Flood of Chatham in the County of

orthumberland and Province of New Brunswick. aborer, and Charlotte Flood his wife and to all Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power bearing date the twenty-sixth day of August, in he year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Charlotte Flood his wife, of the one part and place, merchant, of the other part, which mortgage efault having been made in payment thereof, be clock noon, the lands and premises amely: -- All that piece or parcel of land situate orty-nine feet six inches to the southwest corner Flood by Benjaman Flood and Dennis Flood by deed of partition, bearing date the tenth day of August. A. D. 1879, as by reference thereto will more fully Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions remainder and of the said Patrick Flood and Charlotte his wife of into or upo n the said land and premises and every part thereof. Dated the 7th day of September, A. D. 1894. TWEEDIE & BENNETT, J. B. SNOWBALL. Solicitors for Mortgagee.