POOR COPY

Medical.

Vegetine,

Worth its Weight in Gold.

TORONTO, ONT., June 2, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Boston, Mass.

SIR:—Having been persuaded by a friend of mine to try VEGETINE for Kidney Disease, with which I had been troubled for four years, I consented and have given it a fair trial, and am happy to say that I am relieved to such an extent that I can attend to my work with ease and comfort, which I was deprived of for over three years. The best medical men of Toronto have given my case up as hopeless. I have tried every kind of medicine I ever heard of, but with no avail whatever. Any person who may be afflicted with the same terrible disease I would certainly advise to try VEGETINE, for I assure you (as many can testify) that it is undoubtedly the best medicine on record for the Kidney Disease. I am able to work at my trade as glider and earn a living for my wife, two children and myself, through VEGETINE, which I consider is worth its weight in gold. Hoping that those who may give VEGETINE a trial may receive the same benefit that I have, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
CHAS. COOKE,
106 John St.

I gave Mr. Crooke the medicine, and I know this statement to be true.
JAS. D. MEREDITH,
35 Adelaide St., W.

Vegetine.

Gives Satisfaction. I Recommend Vegetine.

TRURO, N. S., June 17, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

It is with pleasure that I inform you that VEGETINE not only sells rapidly but gives satisfaction in every case within my knowledge. I recommend it in preference to most other blood medicines.

I am, Yours, etc.,
WM. W. BEES,
Druggist.

The Standard Medicine.

TRURO, N. S., June 17, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.,

Sir—I have been selling your VEGETINE for the last three or four years and have much pleasure in informing you that it has given very general satisfaction. I find that the sales have increased from fifty to one hundred per cent. per annum, and it has now established a reputation for itself as one of the standard proprietary medicines of the day.

Yours very truly,
H. L. ATKINS,
Druggist.

Vegetine

Best Blood Purifier in the Market.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE, P. Q., Jan. 8, '80.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I find the sale of your VEGETINE constantly increasing, and from the favorable reports I receive from my customers, I consider VEGETINE the best preparation in the market for a blood purifier and general tonic. Yours respectfully,
J. A. DAWSON,
Cor. St. Lawrence and St. Jean Baptiste Sts.

VEGETINE

IS THE BEST

Spring Medicine.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Executor's Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction, ON FRIDAY THE 12TH DAY OF AUGUST next at 11 o'clock a. m., at the residence of Late John Grant, deceased, half a lot of land, being the westerly half of the Rear lot of No. 63, containing about 100 acres, bounded in front and on the West side by lands owned by the Messrs Innes and on the East side by land owned by Mr. Russell.

The above land is well adapted for farming, as it is good and contains a meadow on the rear and is well wooded, a great portion of the wood being the original hard wood of all descriptions: a Road from Moorfields to Russell's Mill crosses it near the front.

Also, at the same time and place, a quantity of personal property which will be made known by hand bills previous to and at the time of sale.

Terms of Sale for the land, one half down and the remainder in six months. For the personal property, all sums below $ 8 cash, and all sums above $ 8, 3 months credit.

For further particulars apply to either of the subscribers.

The above property within two miles Black Brook Mills on North side of River.

A. D. SHIRREFF, Auctioneer.
WILLIAM GORDON, A. K. MCDOUGALL, } Executors.
5 July 1881.

Tonsorial Artist,

PHYSIOGNOMICAL HAIR DRESSER,

Facial Operator, Cranium Manipulator & Capilliary Abridger.

Shaves and Hair Cuts

WITH AMBIDEXTROUS FACILITY.

GEORGE STAPLES.

Canada House Building.

Chatham, September 8th., 1880

Birthday Cards!

—AT THE—

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE.

HELP Yourself by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

MONARCH

BILLIARD TABLES

We are agents for the Brunswick & Balke Co's., celebrated Billiard Tables and Billiard Furnishings generally, Cloths, Balls, Cues, Cue Tips, Chalk, Cement Green Court Plaster, &c. These tables are all fitted with the wonderful "Monarch" Cushion, the very finest, most Elastic and truest Cushion ever made.

Persons about purchasing Billiard Tables for home or public use, should write us for prices. Pool and Bagatell Balls turned and colored. Every thing in the Billiard line supplied on short notice.

FURLONG & FOLEY,
22 Charlotte St. St. John, N. B.

FISHERMEN!!

Nets, Seines, Traps, Etc.

NETTINGS,

of all kinds in stock, in large quantities, of best quality at Lowest prices.

H. & G. W. LORD,
111 Commercial St., Boston.

☞ Fishermen can be supplied at A. & R. Loggie's, Black Brook.

MUSIC.

Miss Fairey having returned to Miramichi will be glad to receive Pupils for Instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Riverside Cottage,
tf. Chatham.

Removal.

The Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Chatham, that he has taken the Bakery, formerly occupied by Mr. Philip Anslow, near Mr. Thomas Fountain's store. Anything in the bakery line can be had either at Mr. Fountain's or at the bakery, and all orders left at either places will be punctually attended to.

The bread wagon will run as usual daily.

JOHN WYSE

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, - - - - - AUGUST 4, 1881.

Our Fisheries and Hatcheries.

Under the title "Fishery matters," the *Telegraph* refers to several complaints respecting the management of our Provincial fisheries. It touches on what it calls the ADVANCE's censure of the representatives of the Minister of Justice and of the Fisheries Department, for the late arrests made in connection with riparian disputes, and also on the fact of the falling off of our salmon fisheries and some of the opinions that have been advanced respecting the causes for their gradual decline. The *Telegraph* offers no opinion of its own in reference to these important matters and appears to be rather astray regarding the application of our censure to which it refers. For a paper claiming—and, perhaps, justly—the first place among New Brunswick dailes, it must seem singular to many of its readers that the *Telegraph* has not endeavored to inform itself in reference to some of the disputed points in connection with fishery matters which have engaged the attention of a very large portion of one important class of its friends at the north. It is to be hoped this apathy on the part of the *Telegraph* is not always to continue, and that a time will come when it will think the subject of sufficient importance to justify special enquiries by some regular or special member of its staff properly qualified for the work.

The *Telegraph* is wrong in drawing the inference that we censured the "representative of the Minister of Justice" in connection with the seizures referred to. He acted, no doubt, under instructions as a subordinate. and accompanied the seizing expedition in a kind of perfunctory capacity and to earn his professional fee and travelling expenses. We cannot think that any person holding a sufficiently prominently position as lawyer or politician to justify his selection as representative of the Minister of Justice in this Province, at least, will advise the Fisheries Officers, that Riparians could be legally prevented from fishing off their own lands, unless they obtained licenses from servants of the Crown—really to do what was already granted by Crown patent. Such a person might, however, as a lawyer, defend departmental officers in having assumed that they could thus interfere with the rights of property. Holding such views, the *Telegraph* will understand that we could not have thought of censuring "the representative of the Minister of Justice." Our censure was upon Mr. Venning, the worse than useless Dominion Inspector of Fisheries for a portion of the Province of New Brunswick, and a person who, we are prepared to prove at any time, has been guilty of deceiving both the Department and the public in reference to Fishery matters under his official charge. The *Telegraph* endeavors to excuse the Inspector on the ground that he merely acts on the authority of the Minister of Fisheries and the Government, but the facts will not square with this position, and the sooner the true character of the means by which Fishery matters are mismanaged in this Province are understood by the press and people generally, the better it will be for both the fisheries and fishermen. As a matter of fact, Mr. Pope, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has not, at any time, since taking office, paid adequate attention to the duties devolving upon him. His private business affairs were so involved in 1878 as to require his best and most constant attention, which has not been equal to the task of averting his financial embarrassment.—Besides, he had been but a short time in office when he was obliged by political pressure to pass much of the control of Fishery matters in this Province out of his hands into those of certain political manager whose mouth-pieces was to be Inspector Venning. For a long time now, also, Mr. Pope has been prostrated by severe illness and, at last accounts, could hardly recognise his most intimate friends. He is, therefore, the last person who can be held responsible for the outrages committed upon riparians by his Departmental officers—although, politically, the whole Government must bear the odium of them.

We happen to know how plausibly Inspector Venning can talk of his desire to promote the best interests of the fishermen, etc., for we have heard him making such professions one hour and found him, within the same hour, threatening privately to deprive them of the very privileges he had seemingly just confirmed them in. In this County, we have had his official misrepresentations proved against him, until the Minister was obliged to deprive him of any control of the matters in which his deception was practiced, and it is also known that but for the change of Government, he would now not be in a position to either instigate or execute wrongs upon either our fishermen or riparians. Aside, therefore, from the Inspector's violent temper and want of knowledge of our fisheries, he has shown himself to be unworthy of confidence and capable of boldly falsifying his official reports. And we venture the assertion that if the *Telegraph* should cause a proper enquiry to be made by a competent member of its staff, it would—as we are, after such enquiry—be impressed with the importance to our fishery interests of removing Mr. Venning from the public service, to which he is no credit in any way.

The *Telegraph* ought, we think, to do more than simply refer to the fact that the decline of our salmon fishery is said to be due to the Government Hatching establishments. It ought to make special efforts to ascertain the nature of the operations in connection with these establishments, and not ask others to furnish it with the information. If it waits for truthful information from the Department or its officers, we fear it will never get it. In 1876 the editor of the ADVANCE visited the Miramichi Hatchery and was astonished at the misrepresentations that had been officially made of the work it was doing. He found that the most palpable deception was being practiced upon the Department and public by Inspector Venning and other officials, so he formulated specific charges and forwarded them to the Department. After some delay, Mr. Wilmot, the chief of the fish-culture branch of the service, visited the Hatchery and sustained the charges made in respect of that year. The charges, however, went back over other years and Mr. Wilmot was offered *a pair of horses and a driver to take him to witnesses* to prove that in years when the blue books stated that large quantities of young salmon were hatched out in and distributed from the Hatchery, *not a single young salmon* was hatched out there. But he declined to go on the ground that his nephew was in charge of the establishment at the time it was charged that this deception was practiced, and it would, therefore, put him in an awkward position to go further with the investigation. The charges made at the time are on file in the Department at Ottawa, although they were suppressed when the report of the investigation was published in the blue books, but the recriminations between Messrs. Wilmot and Venning over the former's report are partially published, and they indicate how much reliance is to be placed in the official reports on such subjects.

That the Hatcheries are a curse rather than a blessing, is well known to the people who are familiar with their operations. The artificial hatching of fish ova is a very doubtful improvement, at best, on the natural process, but there would be some show of reason in resorting to it for the purpose of restoring certain kinds of fishes to streams which they once frequented, but in which they had become extinct from known causes that had been subsequently remedied. Or, if breeding fish could be obtained from outside sources and their ova hatched artificially for the purpose of assisting the natural supply, there might be an excuse for such experiments. On all the Northern rivers, however, it is notonly true that there is no need of artificial propagation, but we have most positive testimony that the Hatcheries are the means of very seriously interfering with the natural reproduction of Salmon. In proof of this, we may state the well known fact that our migratory fishes ascend the rivers for spawning purposes only. Salmon come into the tidal waters of our large rivers every spring. Only the breeding fish, however, ascend far up to the spawning runs. After these fish have escaped the dangers of their ascent, every consideration for the purpose for which a wise providence has guided them thither should suggest that they be left unmolested. They may be seen in the day time lying in the crystal pools and, in the evening, moving about in play, all through the hot summer, awaiting the October spawning time, when they leave the pools and deposit the ova and milt together in the gravelly runs.—Here the ova lie until spring, when the young fish break from their membranous coverings and begin their life as salmon.

What need is there of man endeavoring to improve upon this process? But what does he do? On the Miramichi we have a sample of his work. When the parent fish have reached the pools the Government officials and employees proceed thither with their nets and scows and drag them from their breeding-ground. Some are killed in being taken. Those captured are thrown into the scow and floated for miles and miles to the hatchery. Here those that have survived the voyage are taken from the scow and put into the pond, while the dead ones are, in some cases *eaten*, but, in most instances, buried so that people in the neighborhood will not see them. In some of the scows there are nails that have been driven from outside and as the fish are surged about they are lacerated on the nail-points and tortured dreadfully. When these marks were first seen by Inspector Venning, he, of course, did not know what produced them, and in a report—which may be found in the blue books—called them "fungus growth." Of course, the public who read this—and the Government too—did not comprehend the stupidity and gross ignorance of the man, and wondered what the *fungi* were.

The cruelty of the process by which the female salmon is made to yield her eggs and the male his milt, is shocking and can be, perhaps, feebly imagined without the sickening description. It is such work as only the greatest and most absolute necessity can justify and of a kind that few men would care to engage in, when they know—as these manipulators well do—that the whole business is a cruel, fish-torturing and fish-destroying fraud.

The writer, years ago, and after acquainting himself with all the facts, recommended to the Department that the Hatchery on the Miramichi be closed, and the money expended in its maintenance (it amounted to $1,748 last year) be appropriated to a protective service at the breeding grounds of the river. If two or three good men, at say $100 per month each, with assistants at thirty dollars per month, were placed on the upper waters for three months each year, they would do more to preserve our salmon fisheries and promote the stocking of the Miramichi, than all the Overseers and Hatching Houses we could have under the present system.

In referring to the subject and stating the facts given, we have but one desire, which is to awaken public interest in the questions now touched upon by the *Telegraph*, but which have been for years, the subject of anxious consideration amongst our people, whose interests are so largely bound up with our fisheries. The officials hereabouts are principally men who have grown to look upon any attempts at reforming the system as attacks on their individual interests and, instigated and encouraged by the Inspector, they are prepared to meet his views in all ways, so that reform seems almost impossible. The element of party politics also enters largely into the question and is a means by which the Inspector covers up many of the wrongs complained of. The effect of the Fish Hatcheries on our salmon supply, however, is a subject which must soon be thoroughly enquired into by the press as well as the Government, for the Department of Fisheries will never, of itself, reform the abuses that exist. It would much rather condone and perpetuate them and, too often, it secures the assistance of the press in doing so.

New Brunswick Politics

Referring to the visit of Hon. Mr. Blake to this Province, the Toronto *Globe's* correspondent says:—

"It is impossible to estimate accurately the political effect of the tour, but it is easy even now to see that it will be very great. New Brunswick is a Liberal Province in the best sense of the word, and its natural tendency is towards freedom of trade. Mr. Blake's visit is acting as a touch-stone, awakening old memories and causing men to declare themselves—some for and some against—who have hitherto voted on Dominion questions according to their personal preferences in the matter of candidates. Every member of the Local Government here is a Conservative except one, and yet that Government owes its continued existence to the support of members who in Dominion politics are pronounced and active Liberals, such, for example, as Messrs. Elder, Hill, Leighton, Morton, Crawford, and Ritchie. King's, though by the accident of a split in the Liberal ranks, it is now saddled with Mr. Domville, in the Commons, is represented by three active and popular Liberals in the Assembly, any of whom could redeem it from Domvillism. In consequence of this state of affairs, Mr. Fraser, the Premier, has to move cautiously, and it is just a question whether he will be able to balance skilfully enough to retain his Liberal support without losing Conservatives whose associates in Dominion politics make up largely the present opposition to him. At a recent election in Sunbury for the Assembly, the candidate returned by a large majority is a pronounced Liberal, and he was returned in spite of the active and combined influence of the Fraser Government and of the supporters of Sir Leonard Tilley. It is possible that the feeling caused by this fact may end in overthrowing the Fraser administration, and it certainly will do so if the members of it openly lend themselves to Tilley's assistance."

Political Forgery.

Somebody—and it is probably Mr. G. A. Girouard M. P. for Kent—has been caught committing political forgery, as the following letter from Geo. V. McInerney, Esq., Secretary of Kent Municipality shows:—

SIR,—At the last semi-annual meeting of the Kent Municipal Council, when Sir Hector Langevin was on his non-political tour through the Maritime Provinces, an address, signed by the Warden and Secretary, under order of the Council, was forwarded to Shediac, there to be read to the distinguished visitor. The address was a purely non-political expression—a simple "welcome" to the county.

When the address reached Shediac it did not suit the Conservative partisans, who wished to coin political small change out of Sir Hector's visit. G. A. Girouard, M. P., requested the Council, by telegram, for permission to change the last paragraph of the address. The Councillors unanimously ordered the Warden to telegraph "no" to Mr. Girouard as their answer to his demand. The address *was* changed, however; and, in its new form, a wish was expressed that Sir Hector might "long continue to render his precious services to Canada in the office he has already filled."

The address sent by the Kent Municipal Council contained no such prayer; and the political forgery practised at Shediac is now matter of record. Ignorance, like charity, covers a multitude of sins. Viewed in that light the culpability of the *forger* is lessened, while the gravity of the *offence* remains the same.

Our Municipal Council will, however, call on Mr. Girouard for an explanation.

As my name appears in the *Moniteur Acadien*, beneath the address, as Secretary of the Municipality, I distinctly assert that I never signed the address as it now reads.

Yours, &c.,
GEO. V. MCINERNEY.

Richibucto, N. B., July 27, 1881

Our Local Government.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

SIR:—At the time this Province entered into Confederation, owing to the Dominion Government assuming all our debts and liabilities, we were in a good financial position, with not only a large yearly income which our most prominent public men declared was sufficient for all our legitimate wants, but a very large balance to our credit, of which we were to draw the yearly interest.—During the fourteen years that have elapsed since that time, our Government has pursued such a course of wasteful expenditure of the public funds that they have not only used up the large balance we had to our credit in the Dominion Treasury, but actually, for a number of years past, been in the habit of drawing our income many months in advance of the time it was to have been paid, and for said accommodation we have had to pay interest to the Dominion Government. As a proof that this statement is correct I give the following figures representing our Provincial Account with the Dominion Government for the year ending April, 1880:—

	1879.	
April 22—	Advanced to Government on account of ½ yearly subsidy,	$ 60,000 00
June 16—	Do.,	50,000 00
	Balance of half-yearly subsidy due July,	103,598 51
Oct. 1—	Advanced to Government on ½ yearly subsidy due Jan. 1, 1880,	100,000 00
	1880.	
Jan'y 1—	Balance of Subsidy,	112,830 32
	Interest on advances on the July Subsidy,	663 01
	Interest on advances on the Subsidy due Jan'y, 1880,	917 80
		$428,009 64

From the above it will be seen that the total amount of interest paid by our Government for one year to the Dominion Government, for advances made on account of Subsidy drawn in advance, was $1,530.81.

Now what have our Government to show for such a large expenditure of the public money? The Roads and Bridges of the country, which, in former years had large sums spent upon them to keep them in repair, are now almost ruined and worn out, owing to the miserably small pittance that has for years been spent upon them. How different was it some forty or fifty years ago when the population of the Province was not one half of what it is now, and the revenue contemptibly small by comparison with that of the present time. Yet, small as it then was, the Governments of the day, owing to honesty, economy and judicious management of the public funds, found not only means to erect the great majority of the Courthouses and Gaols throughout the Province, as well as build all the great Roads and Bridges, but also leave a surplus each year to the credit of the Province. Those days, unfortunately, are now passed and gone, and the economical Governments composed of politically honest, and straightforward men, have given place to a class of politicians, who, in the good old days, could not have found a constituency owing to their loose political principles and morality.

Nearly all important Governments have Secret Service Funds, voted to them by Parliament, to be spent in the private service of the country,—our Government have, of late years, also introduced a Secret Service Fund, which, though it comes out of the Revenues of the Province, is not voted by the Legislature, neither is it expended in the interests of the country, but in that of the Government who make use of it to secure and retain the votes of those members of the Legislature who are always ready and willing to barter the interests of the country and their constituents for their own personal gain and aggrandizement. As an illustration of this, we might refer to that now historical interview which took place between a late member of the Government, well known in this County, and one of his thick and thin supporters during one of the sessions of the late House of Assembly. During the interviews, the hon. gentleman referred to a late vote of the House and expressed himself anything but satisfied with the Government's small majority. His friend, on the contrary, expressed himself well pleased with the vote, and when asked for his reasons for entertaining such views, gave them in the following forcible language:—"That vote was all right,—better to have a small family and feed them well than to have a large one and half starve them."

From what I have stated it will be seen that a large portion of the revenues of the Province are diverted from roads, bridges, and other legitimate objects to be expended by the Government in buying up enough of the votes of purchasable members to always give them a majority in the Legislature; and as long as the people remain satisfied and send representatives to the Legislature to support the present Government so long will this state of affairs continue. But if they wish to have an improvement in the roads and bridges of the country; if they wish to have the stumpage-tax abolished or reduced; if they wish the Province to pay for fewer pleasure excursions of their Government under the name of "Delegations;" if they wish to have the travelling expenses of Government counted by hundreds of dollars in place of thousands, as they are at present; in fact, if they wish to be ruled by an honest, economical Government, they will have to get rid of the limbs of the law who, at present, form our Provincial Executive and mis-rule and mis-govern the country, and get honest and consistent men—if such are to be found—to take their place and clean out the corruption and political immoralities that have been so long running riot through the different departments at Fredericton.

Yours, FACTS.

PARNELL has been "named" and suspended from the House of Commons for one sitting.

THE WOUNDED PRESIDENT, who suffered a relapse last week, is again making fair progress towards recovery.

PUNISHING US:—Northumberland County fishermen pay more money to the Fisheries Department for rents, fees, fines and forfeitures than Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island combined.—This is a part of the working out of the Inspector's threats against our fishermen.

LIBEL SUIT:—Mr. Jeremiah Travis, a St. John lawyer, and politician, having been chaffed by the St. John *Globe*, has entered an action against that paper for $5,000 damages. Almost any other man would have laughed at the *Globe's* hits, but Mr. Travis is a very thin-skinned person who is very fond of hitting a political opponent, but takes a return of the compliment with very bad grace.

DYNAMITE AS A POLITICAL AGENCY:—A half dozen or more of dynamite exploding machines were shipped from Boston to Liverpool recently and their discovery on the Steamer *Malta* of the Cunard Line caused no little excitement. It is supposed that the shipment was made by some Fenian Agency, and O'Donovan Rossa, the collector of the Irish "skirmishing fund," has claimed to have been connected with it. The British Government was however, made acquainted with the proposed shipment a fortnight or more in advance, so that, although the Consignees have not been discovered, the destructive agents have been placed where they will do no harm.

A Peoria, Illinois, despatch of 2nd inst., says:—

P. W. Crowe, of this City, mentioned in connection with the attempt to blow up the British vessels, openly confesses his knowledge of the plot and claims the same right to manufacture explosives that others have to make fire arms He has letters from O'Donovan Rossa, and boasts that after September 1st. no English vessel will be safe. Some of the shells are on exhibition, but there is nothing indicating that those already used were made here. It is thought the shells are being made here and the explosives and machinery elsewhere.

Hon. Messrs. Blake and Anglin in Prince Edward Island.

SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I., July 29.—This morning at the Campbell Hotel, a large number of the yeomanry of Prince County called to pay their respects to the Liberal leader and to Mr. Anglin, who came over along with Mr. Blake by special request of the Liberal Association.

Here a number of ladies called on Mrs. Blake.

Part of the forenoon was spent in driving out through the district adjoining Summerside, the party being accompanied by Hon. Alex. Laird and other leading men of the locality. After a drive of two hours, they returned, delighted with the trip, and with the evidence of good farming and fertile soil which they had seen.

The meeting took place at three this p. m. on a vacant lot and centrally located and otherwise suitable for the purpose. The crowd was variously estimated at from 1,500 to 1,800, a tolerably accurate estimate being made quite feasible from the way in which the seats were arranged.

On the platform and occupying several reserved seats, were a large number of ladies, who took the deepest interest in the proceedings and paid their closest attention to the speeches. The chair was taken by Hon. Mr. Laird, while around him were Mr. Yeo, M. P., Messrs. Sinclair and Perry, ex-M. P's., Speaker and ex-Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and several members of that body, besides other prominent residents of the locality.

Mr. Huntington, who had been detained by illness in St. John, did not put in an appearance, and Messrs. Blake and Anglin divided the ground to be covered between them, the former dealing chiefly with the tariff and the Pacific Railway; the latter with the financial condition of the country.

Mr. Blake's discussion of the tariff lasted an hour and a half, and was most incisive and convincing. The effect of this and of his additional half hour's analysis of the Syndicate contract were remarkable, judging from the manner in which they were received, and the comments of the people afterwards. His style of speaking was so novel, and the absence of abuse and even denunciation so striking, that his praise is in the mouths of all, except extreme partizans. Some of his comments on the tariff had special reference to P. E. Island, which had even less to gain by it than any of the other Provinces.

Mr. Anglin made a most effective speech, going over in detail the items of the annual expenditure in order to show where the increase had taken place, and keeping the audience almost intact for another hour and a half by his racy comments on the Government's economical administration and the means by which they had carried P. E. Island in 1878. This was Mr. Anglin's first public visit to the Island as well as Mr. Blake's, and the impression left by their joint appearance in Summerside will not be soon effaced from the minds of those who heard them.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Aug. 1.—The Blake and Huntington meeting was held in the skating rink, which was crowded, floor and galleries. There could not have been fewer than 2,500 persons in the building. There were fully a hundred persons on the platform, including representative men, both clergymen and laymen, from all parts of the Province. The Hon. Thomas W. Dodd was chairman.

Mr. Blake addressed the meeting in a speech of an hour and a half. He was heard with deep attention. There was not a sign of interruption. The speech was principally confined to a discussion of the tariff, and was concluded by strongly exhorting the Liberals of the Island to organize. He was heartily applauded.

Mr. Anglin spoke next. He exposed the extravagance of the Government by giving many examples of increased and needless expenditures. He then entered into a description of the Railway bargain. He was heard with the most marked attention and frequently applauded. He spoke for an hour and a half.

Mr. Huntington made a very able speech, in which he hit Sir Chas. Tupper hard; he was loudly applauded.

There were calls for Louis H. Davies, who spoke for a short time and was enthusiastically cheered. The meeting was a glorious success. There is to be a magnificent torch light procession as soon as the meeting is ended.

Mr. Spurr to Mr. Whitcher.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 29, 1881.

To the Editor of the Sun.

SIR—The letters of Mr. Commissioner Whitcher to officer Mowat, printed in your issue of yesterday, are calculated to give the public a very erroneous idea of the real grievance of which I, in common with other law-abiding riparians, complain.

Mr. Whitcher discourses as if riparians set themselves above the fishery laws and claimed to exercise their rights in opposition to them. The following facts will show how ingenious and disingenious Mr. Whitcher can be when it suits his purpose.

I, in common with other riparians, have always admitted the right of Government to *regulate and protect* the fisheries wherever they are carried on. What we object to is, the assumed right of the department to lease our fishing rights to other parties, and to refuse us the necessary license to fish from our own lands. That this has been done will appear from the following statements:—

On the 13th June I applied to the Inspector of Fisheries for a license to fish on my own lands on the Nepisiguit River. That officer informed me that he had no authority to issue such a license himself, and that no licenses had been supplied to him for issue, but that he would wire my request to Ottawa and convey to me the reply. Receiving none up to the 18th of June, and having made all my preparations to fish, I again called on Mr. Venning and requested him to wire the following message to the Commissioner:

"Spurr has called again for license. "Goes to fish in front of his lands on "Tuesday. What answer shall I give "him. Please wire reply."

This was on Saturday. I waited until Tuesday, when I received the following note:

FISHERIES OFFICE, June 21, 1881.

JAMES DEW. SPURR, ESQ.,

SIR—Since sending your enquiry of Saturday to Ottawa by wire, (to which I have had no reply) I have received the enclosed answer to my *first* telegram. As I conceive this answer is to be communicated to you, in order that you may comply with the mode therein suggested, I enclose copy of the letter for your information. Yours truly,

(Signed) W. H. VENNING,
Inspector of Fisheries.

(*Enclosure.*)

(Copy)

OTTAWA, June 15, 1881.

SIR—Your telegram on behalf of Mr. Spurr has been submitted to the acting Minister, who thinks the proper course is for the party to make application to this Department, setting forth the grounds of his claim to license and the limits, also referring to the titles on which his claim is based. The application should specify what license fee the applicant offers.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

W. H. VENNING, ESQ.,
St. John, N. B.

The object of the letter was so plain and the determination to prevent me from exercising my right so palpable, I enclosed a letter, of which the following is a copy, to Mr. Venning to despatch to Ottawa:—

(Copy.)

St. JOHN, N. B., 21st June, 1881.

W. H. VENNING, ESQ.,
Inspector of Fisheries, &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday with a copy of a letter addressed to you by the Commissioner of Fisheries, dated Ottawa, June 15, 1881. In reply, I would state that the enquiry which you communicated at my request seems to have been misapprehended.

As one of the riparian proprietors of land bordering on the Nipisiquit river, and also of land through which the river runs, I have the right of fishing in the water in front, and on my land and such right I claim to be exclusive in me and my co-owners according to the decisions of the Supreme Court of this Province and the Court of Exchequer in Canada.—Such right I am desirous of exercising in accordance with the rules and regulations for the preservation and protection of the fisheries made by the department, and it was with this view and also with a view to be able to assist the fishery officers in the protection of the waters of the river, I requested you to make the enquiry and to show my willingness to accept a permit from the officer in charge, and my desire not to infringe any regulations made for the preservation and protection of the fisheries.

In accepting any permit I must not be understood as in any way admitting the right of the Dominion Government to derogate from or interfere with our title to the lands and the rights appurtenant thereto, or admitting any right or power to license other persons to enter upon and fish the waters in and upon which we have the exclusive right of fishing.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

I then proceeded to Nepisiguit, and was fishing on my own land, when Mr. Venning forcibly seized my rod and reel, line and flies, as recently described in your columns.

On the 11th inst. I addressed to the Inspector the following notes:—

(Copy.)

W. H. VENNING, ESQ., Inspector of Fisheries, New Brunswick.

SIR: I propose fishing this week in front of my own lands on Nepisiguit river. I am desirous of complying with all laws, and now apply to you for a license, but without prejudice to my rights as a riparian proprietor.

I am, Sir, etc.,

(Signed.) J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

To this I received the following reply:—

(Copy.)

FISHERIES OFFICE, 11th July, 1881.

J. DEWOLFE SPURR, ESQ.

SIR: In reply to your note of this date, I can only refer you to the reply received from Ottawa to your last similar application.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
W. H. VENNING,
Inspector of Fisheries.

These are the simple facts as regards myself, and I am informed by other riparians that licenses were also refused to them when applied for.

Now, Mr. Editor, you will admit that this statement of facts shows a very different spirit and object from those so smoothly and glibly set forth in the Commissioner's letters, and I leave you and the public to judge between us.

The Commissioner draws a fearful picture of "drifting and sweeping the pools day and night, spearing, barring the "channels, killing fish by means of any "conceivable device," and by implication charges those barbarous practices on riparians.

But the truth is, and Mr. Whitcher ought to know it, if he knows anything about our rivers, that riparians are the best conservators of our river fisheries, and if they were aided and supported by the department, instead of being opposed and harrassed as they have been, they would soon put a stop to the above evils, which experience proves the Department does not prevent.

But while the Commissioner is thus eloquent on the evils he pretends to deplore, I have before me the solemn affirmation of two men who were then special guardians on the Restigouche, and in the employ of Mr. Whitcher on some of his angling tours on that river.

The following extract from these statements will show that the poor settlers are not the worst poachers:—

"I was employed by Mr. John Mowat "to go up with a scow to fish with * * "Mr. Whitcher joining the party at "Mowat's."

"We went up the Kedgwick fished and "caught salmon, while there I witnessed "Mr. Whitcher violating the law by fish-"ing on Sunday. I beg to state, in refer-"ence to the salmon caught, in splitting "them they took a slice off each side, mak-"ing the sides the same thickness, and "salted the slices so taken causing the "remainder of the fish to be buried in the "ground. In case this is not explicit "enough, I may say that suppose the "salmon was 25 lbs they took about half "of it the choicest part and buried the "rest. One of the men with me expressed "himself as follows:—'Dear Lord! but "this is sinful. If we had this home we "would have our winter's fish.' Both Mr. "Whitcher and Mr. Wilmot saw this "done and the rest of the men in the "party will testify to the same. We "were up about a fortnight and came "down with five barrels of salmon with-"out any bones, dressed as above stated. "Four of the barrels were left at Mowat's "* * * We were met at Kedgwick by "three fish wardens, Archbold, Pollock "and Campbell, who were not for allowing "the party to go up the Kedgwick, it "being set apart by order in Council for "breeding purposes, saying they consid-"ered they were breaking their oath in "allowing them to go. Mr. Mowat told "them that Mr. Whitcher was there him-"self and could do as he had a mind to."

It is too evident, Mr. Editor, that Mr. Whitcher's dealings with our fisheries have been too much dictated by "what he has a mind to do" and in the face of the above statement, the less he charges poaching habits on riparian owners the better for himself and his sporting associates.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
J. DEWOLFE SPURR.

The Results of the Census.

After much delay, we are at length informed as to the results of the census of Canada, which was taken in April last.—The population of the Dominion is now ascertained to be 4,350,933, an increase of 865,172 over the figures of 1871. Of this aggregate, however, 317,290 is due to additions of new territory, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and the Northwest having come into Confederation since the last census was taken. The net increase in the four original Provinces of the Dominion is, therefore, 547,882. The following table shows at a glance the comparative population of the four old Provinces of the Dominion now and in 1871:

	1881.	1871.
Ontario	1,913,460	1,620,851
Quebec	1,358,469	1,191,516
Nova Scotia	440,585	387,800
New Brunswick	321,129	285,594
	4,033,643	3,485,761

This gives an increase of 15½ per cent. for the four original Provinces of the Dominion in ten years. The largest increase is shown by Ontario which has added 292,609 to her population, an increase of over 15 per cent. Quebec comes next with 166,953 more than in 1871, an increase of 14 per cent. Nova Scotia has added 52,785 to her population, or over 13½ per cent, while New Brunswick only shows a gain of 35,535 or 12½ per cent. These figures are sufficient to show that there will be no readjustment of electoral districts in favor of increased representation for New Brunswick, and that the only province that will have increased representation will be Ontario.

Prince Edward Island during the decade has increased from 94,021 to 107,781 or 14½ per cent while Manitoba has grown from 12,586 to 49,509. British Columbia and the Northwest are estimated at 160,000, the great majority of the dwellers in these regions being Indians.

The following is a comparative statement of the population of New Brunswick at each census-taking since and including 1817.

Population in	1817	35,000
"	in 1824	74,176
"	in 1834	119,457
"	in 1840	154,000
"	in 1851	193,800
"	in 1861	252,047
"	in 1871	285,594
"	in 1881	321,129

The comparative population of New Brunswick, by counties in 1881 compared with 1871 was as follows:—

	1881.	1871.
St. John	52,967	52,120
Charlotte	26,086	25,882
Kings	25,617	24,593
Queens	14,017	13,847
Sunbury	6,651	6,824
York	30,400	27,140
Carleton	23,367	19,938
Victoria	15,576	11,641
Restigouche	7,057	5,575
Gloucester	21,614	18,810
Northumberland	25,111	20,116
Kent	22,618	19,101
Westmoreland	37,719	29,335
Albert	12,329	10,672
	321,129	285,694

The percentage of increase in Northumberland, Victoria, Restigouche and Westmoreland, has been considerably greater than in other Counties, and had it not been for the great exodus of the last three years, Northumberland would probably, have stood third on the list instead of sixth as she now is.

General Business.

In the Estate of Alexander Ferguson.

All persons are cautioned against settling any claim or paying or handing over any property of this estate to James Robinson, pending the decision of the Courts in reference thereto.

WILLIAM FERGUSON,
HUGH FERGUSON,
CHRISTINA FERGUSON,
JESSIE PARKET,
MARGARET PARKER.

Derby, 9th May, 1881.

Farm for Sale.

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THOS. C. MILLER,
Carleton Station, I. C. R.

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