

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

A. J. LOGGIE advertises spring goods. HAY—Mr. John W. Loggie, opposite Chatham, offers a lot of hay for sale.

SMUEL HARBELLY, Esq., has returned from a trip to the United States. YOUNG TRUCKS, etc. to be given in a very attractive manner at the Old Folk's Concert, which is to be held on Thursday evening in the Masonic Hall, under the auspices of Emanuel Reformed Episcopal Church.

THE PRESBYTERY of Miramichi will meet (D. V.) in St. John's Church Chatham, Tuesday, April 2nd, 1879. Business: application for supplemental election of Commissioners to General Assembly, &c.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Gordon Blair, of Chatham, lately accompanied by the Newcastle Agent of the Bank of Montreal, has been removed to the Halifax Branch. This is not a step in the direction of promotion. Mr. Blair has the good wishes of a large number of friends on the Miramichi.

FIRE ALARM.—On Friday morning last, about five minutes to 8 o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded. The property in danger was Mr. Mitchell's, being at the Foundry Lane, occupied by Mr. Logan. The fire arose from a spark from the chimney, and, after doing some slight damage to the roof, was easily extinguished.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS, etc. Mr. Alex. Robinson, carriage and sleigh manufacturer, opposite Mr. Roger Flanagan's, where he intends to carry on business, commencing 1st April. He is a good and reliable mechanic who will double receive a large share of patronage.

"ENQUIRER."—Our correspondent "Enquirer" says he feels quite satisfied over the authorship of his letter being attributed to the Editor of the Advance. He ought not to attach much weight, however, to any opinion expressed by a poor creature who would be chargeable with perjury were it not for the fact that he is a fanatic and, therefore, not responsible for what he does.

FOR THE WEST.—On Tuesday evening, a large party accompanied a number of young men well known in the community, to the Depot, whence they were to take their departure by the 11.45 train for Montreal, en route for Colorado. Mr. Peter Loggie, late of the firm of M. Loggie & Co., Mr. James Creighton, carpenter, and Mr. Samuel Copping, carpenter, and Finlay Morrison, of Barntown Church, were the young men en route for the West. The good-byes given to these gentlemen was a very hearty one, and a good many of their male friends accompanied them to the junction.

THE PRINTERS' MISCELLANY.—The Printer's Miscellany for March has come to hand, and presents its usual neat typographical appearance. It is full of practical information for the trade, and its Notes and News of the Craft are not the least valuable portion of it. The series of articles on Photography, which is still continued, has been of considerable service in showing the comparative merits of the different systems. There are also interesting articles on other subjects. The proprietor has displayed great enterprise and perseverance in continuing this periodical and deserves success.

Entertainment of the Dutchess Reformers. On Tuesday evening the Dutchess Reformers gave their weekly entertainment in the Masonic Hall. J. R. Goggin, Esq., president, and the Rev. Mr. McEain conducted the meeting with prayer. Miss C. Johnston presided at the piano.

Chorus—"Oh to be Nothing," by the Choir. Address—by the Rev. Mr. McEain. Solo—"Bible Alliance," Miss Maggie Johnson, accompanied by Miss Annie Sheriff.

Reading—"The Middle-aged Rhetorician," by Mr. Tweedie. Quartet—"Merrily, Merrily over the Snow," by Mrs. Nicol, Miss Louisa, Messrs. Nicol and Patterson, accompanied by Miss A. Sheriff. Recitation—"The Frogg's Return," by Mr. W. Frecker. Address—by Mr. Blake. Chorus—"The Frogg's Return," by the Choir. Signatures to the Pledge.

Tribe—"The Merry Old Maid's Out." Reading—by Mr. A. McLennan. Solo—"Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still." Recitation—by Calvin Craig. National Anthem.

Serious Stabbing Affray. On Tuesday night between ten and half past ten, after Joseph Maher of Semiwagon Ridge and Messrs. Wm. Cormick and John Handley, of Nelson, had been drinking in Carrol's bar-room, Nelson, Maher alighted Cormick with a knife, striking his bowels out to the extent of eight inches, and about out Handley in the arm. It appears that Maher had taken his coat off and Cormick was trying to induce him to put it on, when he received the wound. Handley was injured in attempting to assist Cormick. Dr. Bishop is attending Cormick, whose recovery is considered doubtful.

It is said that efforts to get Magistrate in Newcastle or Nelson to issue a warrant against Maher were unsuccessful up to yesterday afternoon.

Newcastle Notes. An occasional correspondent sends the following. Alex. Atkinson, Esq., who has recently been appointed seeing officer, received information from the Department, that trespassers were at work on the Crown Lands, about three miles north of this town, and on Thursday last, he proceeded thither, and succeeded in seizing a number of loads of wood, besides a large number of cedar rails.

Mr. Lester, who dismised from the railway the "Trolley street" combination, is having a petition circulated among his many friends, asking that he be reinstated.

Chas. Elliott, Esq., has purchased the Lowrey House, and has had it placed on the lot belonging to the Dominion Government. Mr. E. contemplates that he has a good right to take government land as the person who placed a building on the same lot a year ago.

Nelson Notes. Our Dear Commissioner appears to be very negligent in the performance of his duty in allowing the highways in places through our village to be blocked with all kinds of rubbish making it at places almost impossible for teams. A few yards above the Post Office for the last month, at times, it has been utterly impassable for teams to pass with safety.

The Rev. Mr. Munro delivered his lecture on "Travels," on Tuesday evening last, in St. T. Hall, to a large and attentive audience. The lecture was delivered in a very able manner and was

highly appreciated. This was the last lecture for the winter under the auspices of New Era Division. The lecture committee in connection with the Division have been to some trouble on their part in getting up these lectures during the past winter, and it is a matter of satisfaction to know that so far as the lectures were concerned, they have been a success, and so doubt, will be productive of much good. The members of the Division contemplate giving a musical and literary entertainment in their hall, on Tuesday evening the first and a good time is anticipated. JACK.

Mr. McDougall's Dismissal. The Provincial Secretary is reported by the Advocate, as having read the closing portion of our remarks of last week on the above subject, in his place in the Assembly, and to have said—

This statement was not in keeping with the facts, and arose from the fact that his remarks on the occasion when Mr. H. Mitchell's motion for a resolution was introduced, were misinterpreted. What he did say was that Dr. Smith did not attend or vote; that he had a strong objection to the promotion of Mr. Blair had not voted there appeared a majority for Mr. McDougall's removal, as on that occasion there were 22 yeas and 10 nays. Walsh voted yes and McDougall no. He had no real objection when Mr. H. Mitchell's motion was introduced, and since that time he had received a certified copy of the Minutes of the meeting of the Government of the day, and there had been any mistake—he would not say untruth—in the matter—it would be a mistake to say that he had any objection to the removal of Mr. McDougall, as he had not attended at all, and the majority whether they were justified or not in their action appeared to favor the removal, as the vote proved, without including Dr. Smith or Mr. Walsh.

Our report of Mr. Wedderburn's former remarks were from the Star, the Government's special organ, and it is a little singular, that Mr. Wedderburn has only just discovered that he was misreported. We hope he will not hear that the Advocate has also "misreported" him. Our correspondent, Informer, A.K. McDougall, Esq., and the ADVANCE editorially, have all given the names of Commissioners who voted for the dismissal of A. K. McDougall, Esq., from the position of Secretary. The names of those who voted on the resolution for dismissal to be as follows—

Yeas: John Young, Rev. J. A. Robinson, Messrs. Ferguson, Wm. Davidson, Fidele Savary, A. K. McDougall, O. H. Goggin, and Mr. Blair. Noes: Mr. H. Mitchell, Mr. G. Blair, Mr. J. A. Robinson, Mr. Wm. Davidson, Mr. Fidele Savary, Mr. A. K. McDougall, Mr. O. H. Goggin, and Mr. Blair. We cannot be mistaken about this matter and yet the Provincial Secretary states that the vote was six to four. The part of his statement which Mr. Wedderburn says was misreported (by the Star) was that in which he was represented as saying—

"At the dismissal of Mr. McDougall, Dr. Smith was absent and Walsh did not vote." We will give Mr. Wedderburn the benefit of his tardy explanation and are prepared to prove that if he has certified copy of the minutes of the meeting showing a vote of six for and four against Mr. McDougall's dismissal, said certified copy is a forgery and that the copy Mr. Wedderburn will do us the justice to ascertain, by examining the original and official minute book, the truth of what we state. We do not propose to allow the falsehood practiced upon the Government in this matter, and by it upon the public, to go unexposed.

Glochester County Court. Glochester County Court was opened on Tuesday last week, His Honor, Judge Williston presiding. The Grand Jury retired to their rooms—by R. B. Val, Esq., the High Sheriff—elected a foreman and the Sheriff informed the Court that they had chosen John Ferguson, Esq., and the Court ordered that the Grand Jury should be sworn in at 10 o'clock.

John Ferguson, John Chalmers, Thomas Loan, Robert Armstrong, Hugh Galbraith, Abraham Buttman, John Armstrong, Mathew Fernie, Hilson, Hodge, Dennis Compa, Michael H. Gordon, William Hornbrook, Andrew W. Deakins, John Flannery, John Mulhoney, John Donnelly, Frederick Compa, John E. Baldwin, Robert Smith, Robert Anderson, George Sutherland.

His Honor, Judge Williston, charged the Grand Jury that they were to be true to their consideration, and that the prisoner was a new youth, and was in Gaol on a charge of felony; that the offense in the first stage had been committed in the City of St. John, but that the prisoner, at the commission of the offense, as alleged, had with an accomplice left St. John and come to this county to enjoy the fruits of his depredation, and where their might be more difficult to trace their guilty more difficult to prove. That by the deposition it appeared that an old man Moynihan had received a large sum of money, which he had on deposit in the Bank of New Brunswick and had withdrawn it, the sum being between \$2,000 and \$3,000, that on going to visit a neighbor he was, as he alleged, seized by the prisoner from his place to the neighbors, the roll of notes had worked out of his boot, and the same, as he alleged, was found by the prisoner on the side walk of Portland where the prosecutor had travelled on leaving his house. That from the deposition it appeared that the prisoner was aware of the loss of the money by Moynihan, notwithstanding which he, after remaining there for some time, left St. John and with his accomplice arrived in Bathurst and was spending money rather recklessly, which led to the suspicion that the money so spent might be the money lost by Moynihan; that Moynihan had advertised the matter in the newspapers and by handbills, and the same was circulated in Bathurst, which caused suspicion that the boys had in all probability possessed themselves of the money which led to the arrest of the prisoner, who was examined and committed to take his trial at the present term. His Honor charged the Jury that if the prisoner was aware that the money belonged to Moynihan, and was the same that he had accidentally lost, and that the prisoner knowing such to have been the case, had assumed the complete control of it and left St. John and appropriated it to his own use, it would be their duty to find a bill against him and put him on his trial. He read several authorities supporting that view.

A number of witnesses were sworn to go before the Grand Jury and give evidence. The Jury after deliberation returned into court with a true bill. The prisoner was then arraigned and pleaded not guilty. A civil case was then entered by Mr. McLaughlin vs.—

Armand Duval vs. Honore Morais vs. England must allow Canada full liberty of action, and that Canada will soon discover the mistake from which she will be the chief sufferer.

THE PRESS.—The present Parliament contains quite a number of newspaper men. Who have written of the Gazette; Bunting of the Mail; Stephenson of the Chatham Times; McKenna of the Bellefleur; J. DeLoraine of the New Brunswick; Hodge of the Globe; Penny of the Herald; and Fabre of the Evening News. The writer of the above-mentioned article mentioned Mitchell of the Newcastle Advocate was within of two hundred of votes of being with the distinguished party.

ANOTHER.—Mrs. Kent-Mason, who lectured in different parts of the Province a year or two ago has turned out to be an impostor as wicked—almost as certain P. G. W. P. and Ex-Pres. Y. M. C. A. of whom we whisper peculiarly embarrassing truths. Truly, this is a wicked world. In these days there were no manual combination locks and alarm bells on money drawers. Modern invention, force of circumstances and "cheek," combined with a well-fledged leasantry to piety and temperance principles occasionally wonder what changes in men and their circumstances.

PUNACOR.—The Ottawa despatch of the Montreal Times, referring to a debate in the Compaon, in which references were made to Sir Albert J. Smith moving for papers connected with some of Mr. Mitchell's transactions, says—

Mr. Donville said that Mr. Mitchell had been looking for Smith before getting his boat at Tickle Point, below Barnt Church when our salmon season, in so as his absence from Portage Island where he might come some trouble for us is both kind and thoughtful towards the fishermen there.

Truly, the writer of the above cannot, surely, be serious in mistaking Warren, Russell of Northek, who has the reputation of being an efficient officer, for Overseer Russell of Lower Newcastle. As, however, our correspondent's letter is in the manner in which alleged legal fishing is encouraged in the Lower Newcastle, Portage Island and Barnt Church districts, we publish it. Overseer Hogan, we learn, made several seizures of big-nets in Overseer Russell's district, and Sir Albert J. Smith, who has had a long month, which shows that the references to Overseer Russell's peculiar way of performing his duty, are based on the facts.

THE LASARETTO SCANDAL. GLOUCESTER, March, 24th 79. Mr. Editor.—Thanks to your kindness and courtesy in placing at my disposal a number of your valuable paper in several issues of your paper. I feel I have not attended to the subject in view of in asking of you that favor, viz to draw the attention of the public to the Lazaretto scandal, its administration and the consequences of its neglect. Had it been possible for me to attain that end and advocate the cause of those unfortunate victims who suffer from their loathsome and dread disease, I would have done so, but who suffer also from the want of a proper and judicious administration of the Lazaretto. It has been possible for me to expose an injustice or complain of a wrong without exposing at the same time the acts of the Government in the management of the Lazaretto. Under the circumstances however I felt that to remain silent would have been at least to the Government and especially to the unfortunate lepers forced me to disclose the same, and to expose the honesty of certain parties to be at least questioned, while their want of prudence and economy is proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. It is to be regretted that the right of having their acts exposed is not theirs, but that the Government has the right to have their acts exposed.

That sense of duty is the only motive which prompted me to write must appear evident from the fact that this is the only subject on which I have written generally known and understood, and has been allowed to exist undisturbed, at least outside the walls of the Lazaretto, ever since Mr. Young gained complete control of the Board, in 1874. Nevertheless Mr. John Young has not only endeavored to keep the Board with motives of personal interest, but with partiality and dishonesty. I think the fact that Mr. Young has, so far as the public is concerned, been allowed to continue in his position, and to continue to exercise his control, is a sufficient proof that his charge of partiality and dishonesty is not unfounded. That Mr. Young's acts and those of his satellites deserve public censure must be also evident as I have given a plain and simple account of the answers he has given, and have answered his queries, if not to his own satisfaction, to the satisfaction of the public. Mr. Young has threatened to say hard things of Mr. Ferguson about "barley hay," etc. He has thought it well in his last issue to make such charges. Probably he was too much taken up with those "wine hills." The one necessary and logical result of this is that the Board of Health is guilty of exercising their controlling influence unwisely and more to serve their own personal interests than to procure the welfare of the unfortunate lepers.

I will prove moreover that Mr. Young was in the present position, efforts to economize on different occasions. The first act of the newly re-constructed Board was the dismissal of Mr. Philmore, Mr. Philmore, Mr. Losier, in 1874. I may here mention that this Mr. Losier had been keeper for many years and had been appointed a committee to secure and engage a keeper to the Lazaretto in the room of present incumbent provided that the same would engage at a salary not to exceed \$160 per annum.

Upon that resolution the Board dissolved as follows:—yes, says the John Young, Wm. Ferguson, Alex. McDermid, Wm. Davidson, Justinian Savoy, A. K. McDougall, William Archer.

After Mr. Young had moved the above resolution, the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Losier, the voice where the man to make some remarks about what he considered a very unwise and imprudent step on the part of the Board, when Mr. Young denied that he gentleman's right to speak, as chair-

man, on the qualities of the keeper or upon the merits of the resolution coming before the Board. When the resolution had passed the Rev. gentleman resigned his place as chairman of the Board, and Mr. Losier, the contractor for the 30 cords of mill wood, was since appointed in his place.

Mr. Losier's salary was \$160 and though Mr. Young said in his resolution "in as much as the services of a competent person can be secured at a salary of \$100 per year, no keeper has engaged since for less." Again, Mr. Losier did his work alone, and no keeper since has been without an assistant. Some had even two assistants, who were children all boarding at the expense of the Province. Even at the present time there are two keepers. These are "halcyon days" for the supplies Committee but sad days they are for the poor lepers.

Mr. Losier's dismissal took place in August, near the end of the fiscal year 1874. The expenditure that year was \$2103, with 21 patients in hospital and 93 in the molasses about a fortnight before that meeting probably when Mr. Young gave orders to spare the molasses! Formerly our punishment would last for 100 days, but since he was together misinformed or that he was not sincere in his remarks. The former supposition is more probable. I think it is very bad policy to have the secretaryship under the control of a local merchant, I might say in his own hands, and to have him write up as he himself unable to do the work of his office, that "model business" he sufficiently proves it. I think I will be understood that I do not believe that it was a grave mistake on the part of the Government to put the Board of Health in the position of dismis-

Mr. K. McDougall, Esq., from the office which he filled most ably and honorably. He is not a merchant, nor is he under the influence of any merchant and therefore no man could have been better suited for that position. The distance of residence in his case far from being an objection, as in any country, it is an advantage to the people of the locality, and I may add that if the distance of residence of some members of the Board were to be considered, it would be more considerable, the people would have no reason to regret it.

I have not intended to believe that the Government have understood the propriety of my remarks, that the justice of my demands and that they feel disposed to make any concession, but the question is, if it is possible for me to attain that end and advocate the cause of those unfortunate victims who suffer from their loathsome and dread disease, I would have done so, but who suffer also from the want of a proper and judicious administration of the Lazaretto. It has been possible for me to expose an injustice or complain of a wrong without exposing at the same time the acts of the Government in the management of the Lazaretto. Under the circumstances however I felt that to remain silent would have been at least to the Government and especially to the unfortunate lepers forced me to disclose the same, and to expose the honesty of certain parties to be at least questioned, while their want of prudence and economy is proved beyond the shadow of a doubt.

It is to be regretted that the right of having their acts exposed is not theirs, but that the Government has the right to have their acts exposed.

That sense of duty is the only motive which prompted me to write must appear evident from the fact that this is the only subject on which I have written generally known and understood, and has been allowed to exist undisturbed, at least outside the walls of the Lazaretto, ever since Mr. Young gained complete control of the Board, in 1874. Nevertheless Mr. John Young has not only endeavored to keep the Board with motives of personal interest, but with partiality and dishonesty. I think the fact that Mr. Young has, so far as the public is concerned, been allowed to continue in his position, and to continue to exercise his control, is a sufficient proof that his charge of partiality and dishonesty is not unfounded. That Mr. Young's acts and those of his satellites deserve public censure must be also evident as I have given a plain and simple account of the answers he has given, and have answered his queries, if not to his own satisfaction, to the satisfaction of the public.

Mr. Young has threatened to say hard things of Mr. Ferguson about "barley hay," etc. He has thought it well in his last issue to make such charges. Probably he was too much taken up with those "wine hills." The one necessary and logical result of this is that the Board of Health is guilty of exercising their controlling influence unwisely and more to serve their own personal interests than to procure the welfare of the unfortunate lepers.

THE TARIFF IN ENGLAND. The following is a special cable despatch to the Toronto Globe, dated London, March 22nd.—The ministerial reply to John Bright's question concerning the changes in the Canadian tariff was of the nature anticipated. It was the fact that the Dominion of Canada do as do it with respect to it keeps within the provisions of the British North America Act.

The Conservative, Liberal, and Independent papers, both daily and weekly, unite in condemning the protectionist policy of the Dominion Government. The Times in a sound article, and the Bullionist, Economist, Spectator and Standard reiterate the opinions which have been previously published. The general feeling is that

England must allow Canada full liberty of action, and that Canada will soon discover the mistake from which she will be the chief sufferer.

THE PRESS.—The present Parliament contains quite a number of newspaper men. Who have written of the Gazette; Bunting of the Mail; Stephenson of the Chatham Times; McKenna of the Bellefleur; J. DeLoraine of the New Brunswick; Hodge of the Globe; Penny of the Herald; and Fabre of the Evening News. The writer of the above-mentioned article mentioned Mitchell of the Newcastle Advocate was within of two hundred of votes of being with the distinguished party.

ANOTHER.—Mrs. Kent-Mason, who lectured in different parts of the Province a year or two ago has turned out to be an impostor as wicked—almost as certain P. G. W. P. and Ex-Pres. Y. M. C. A. of whom we whisper peculiarly embarrassing truths. Truly, this is a wicked world. In these days there were no manual combination locks and alarm bells on money drawers. Modern invention, force of circumstances and "cheek," combined with a well-fledged leasantry to piety and temperance principles occasionally wonder what changes in men and their circumstances.

PUNACOR.—The Ottawa despatch of the Montreal Times, referring to a debate in the Compaon, in which references were made to Sir Albert J. Smith moving for papers connected with some of Mr. Mitchell's transactions, says—

Mr. Donville said that Mr. Mitchell had been looking for Smith before getting his boat at Tickle Point, below Barnt Church when our salmon season, in so as his absence from Portage Island where he might come some trouble for us is both kind and thoughtful towards the fishermen there.

Truly, the writer of the above cannot, surely, be serious in mistaking Warren, Russell of Northek, who has the reputation of being an efficient officer, for Overseer Russell of Lower Newcastle. As, however, our correspondent's letter is in the manner in which alleged legal fishing is encouraged in the Lower Newcastle, Portage Island and Barnt Church districts, we publish it. Overseer Hogan, we learn, made several seizures of big-nets in Overseer Russell's district, and Sir Albert J. Smith, who has had a long month, which shows that the references to Overseer Russell's peculiar way of performing his duty, are based on the facts.

THE LASARETTO SCANDAL. GLOUCESTER, March, 24th 79. Mr. Editor.—Thanks to your kindness and courtesy in placing at my disposal a number of your valuable paper in several issues of your paper. I feel I have not attended to the subject in view of in asking of you that favor, viz to draw the attention of the public to the Lazaretto scandal, its administration and the consequences of its neglect. Had it been possible for me to attain that end and advocate the cause of those unfortunate victims who suffer from their loathsome and dread disease, I would have done so, but who suffer also from the want of a proper and judicious administration of the Lazaretto. It has been possible for me to expose an injustice or complain of a wrong without exposing at the same time the acts of the Government in the management of the Lazaretto. Under the circumstances however I felt that to remain silent would have been at least to the Government and especially to the unfortunate lepers forced me to disclose the same, and to expose the honesty of certain parties to be at least questioned, while their want of prudence and economy is proved beyond the shadow of a doubt.

It is to be regretted that the right of having their acts exposed is not theirs, but that the Government has the right to have their acts exposed.

That sense of duty is the only motive which prompted me to write must appear evident from the fact that this is the only subject on which I have written generally known and understood, and has been allowed to exist undisturbed, at least outside the walls of the Lazaretto, ever since Mr. Young gained complete control of the Board, in 1874. Nevertheless Mr. John Young has not only endeavored to keep the Board with motives of personal interest, but with partiality and dishonesty. I think the fact that Mr. Young has, so far as the public is concerned, been allowed to continue in his position, and to continue to exercise his control, is a sufficient proof that his charge of partiality and dishonesty is not unfounded. That Mr. Young's acts and those of his satellites deserve public censure must be also evident as I have given a plain and simple account of the answers he has given, and have answered his queries, if not to his own satisfaction, to the satisfaction of the public.

Mr. Young has threatened to say hard things of Mr. Ferguson about "barley hay," etc. He has thought it well in his last issue to make such charges. Probably he was too much taken up with those "wine hills." The one necessary and logical result of this is that the Board of Health is guilty of exercising their controlling influence unwisely and more to serve their own personal interests than to procure the welfare of the unfortunate lepers.

I will prove moreover that Mr. Young was in the present position, efforts to economize on different occasions. The first act of the newly re-constructed Board was the dismissal of Mr. Philmore, Mr. Philmore, Mr. Losier, in 1874. I may here mention that this Mr. Losier had been keeper for many years and had been appointed a committee to secure and engage a keeper to the Lazaretto in the room of present incumbent provided that the same would engage at a salary not to exceed \$160 per annum.

Upon that resolution the Board dissolved as follows:—yes, says the John Young, Wm. Ferguson, Alex. McDermid, Wm. Davidson, Justinian Savoy, A. K. McDougall, William Archer.

After Mr. Young had moved the above resolution, the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Losier, the voice where the man to make some remarks about what he considered a very unwise and imprudent step on the part of the Board, when Mr. Young denied that he gentleman's right to speak, as chair-

man, on the qualities of the keeper or upon the merits of the resolution coming before the Board. When the resolution had passed the Rev. gentleman resigned his place as chairman of the Board, and Mr. Losier, the contractor for the 30 cords of mill wood, was since appointed in his place.

Mr. Losier's salary was \$160 and though Mr. Young said in his resolution "in as much as the services of a competent person can be secured at a salary of \$100 per year, no keeper has engaged since for less." Again, Mr. Losier did his work alone, and no keeper since has been without an assistant. Some had even two assistants, who were children all boarding at the expense of the Province. Even at the present time there are two keepers. These are "halcyon days" for the supplies Committee but sad days they are for the poor lepers.

Mr. Losier's dismissal took place in August, near the end of the fiscal year 1874. The expenditure that year was \$2103, with 21 patients in hospital and 93 in the molasses about a fortnight before that meeting probably when Mr. Young gave orders to spare the molasses! Formerly our punishment would last for 100 days, but since he was together misinformed or that he was not sincere in his remarks. The former supposition is more probable. I think it is very bad policy to have the secretaryship under the control of a local merchant, I might say in his own hands, and to have him write up as he himself unable to do the work of his office, that "model business" he sufficiently proves it. I think I will be understood that I do not believe that it was a grave mistake on the part of the Government to put the Board of Health in the position of dismis-

Mr. K. McDougall, Esq., from the office which he filled most ably and honorably. He is not a merchant, nor is he under the influence of any merchant and therefore no man could have been better suited for that position. The distance of residence in his case far from being an objection, as in any country, it is an advantage to the people of the locality, and I may add that if the distance of residence of some members of the Board were to be considered, it would be more considerable, the people would have no reason to regret it.

THE TARIFF IN ENGLAND. The following is a special cable despatch to the Toronto Globe, dated London, March 22nd.—The ministerial reply to John Bright's question concerning the changes in the Canadian tariff was of the nature anticipated. It was the fact that the Dominion of Canada do as do it with respect to it keeps within the provisions of the British North America Act.

The Conservative, Liberal, and Independent papers, both daily and weekly, unite in condemning the protectionist policy of the Dominion Government. The Times in a sound article, and the Bullionist, Economist, Spectator and Standard reiterate the opinions which have been previously published. The general feeling is that

England must allow Canada full liberty of action, and that Canada will soon discover the mistake from which she will be the chief sufferer.

THE PRESS.—The present Parliament contains quite a number of newspaper men. Who have written of the Gazette; Bunting of the Mail; Stephenson of the Chatham Times; McKenna of the Bellefleur; J. DeLoraine of the New Brunswick; Hodge of the Globe; Penny of the Herald; and Fabre of the Evening News. The writer of the above-mentioned article mentioned Mitchell of the Newcastle Advocate was within of two hundred of votes of being with the distinguished party.

ANOTHER.—Mrs. Kent-Mason, who lectured in different parts of the Province a year or two ago has turned out to be an impostor as wicked—almost as certain P. G. W. P. and Ex-Pres. Y. M. C. A. of whom we whisper peculiarly embarrassing truths. Truly, this is a wicked world. In these days there were no manual combination locks and alarm bells on money drawers. Modern invention, force of circumstances and "cheek," combined with a well-fledged leasantry to piety and temperance principles occasionally wonder what changes in men and their circumstances.

PUNACOR.—The Ottawa despatch of the Montreal Times, referring to a debate in the Compaon, in which references were made to Sir Albert J. Smith moving for papers connected with some of Mr. Mitchell's transactions, says—

Mr. Donville said that Mr. Mitchell had been looking for Smith before getting his boat at Tickle Point, below Barnt Church when our salmon season, in so as his absence from Portage Island where he might come some trouble for us is both kind and thoughtful towards the fishermen there.

Truly, the writer of the above cannot, surely, be serious in mistaking Warren, Russell of Northek, who has the reputation of being an efficient officer, for Overseer Russell of Lower Newcastle. As, however, our correspondent's letter is in the manner in which alleged legal fishing is encouraged in the Lower Newcastle, Portage Island and Barnt Church districts, we publish it. Overseer Hogan, we learn, made several seizures of big-nets in Overseer Russell's district, and Sir Albert J. Smith, who has had a long month, which shows that the references to Overseer Russell's peculiar way of performing his duty, are based on the facts.

THE LASARETTO SCANDAL. GLOUCESTER, March, 24th 79. Mr. Editor.—Thanks to your kindness and courtesy in placing at my disposal a number of your valuable paper in several issues of your paper. I feel I have not attended to the subject in view of in asking of you that favor, viz to draw the attention of the public to the Lazaretto scandal, its administration and the consequences of its neglect. Had it been possible for me to attain that end and advocate the cause of those unfortunate victims who suffer from their loathsome and dread disease, I would have done so, but who suffer also from the want of a proper and judicious administration of the Lazaretto. It has been possible for me to expose an injustice or complain of a wrong without exposing at the same time the acts of the Government in the management of the Lazaretto. Under the circumstances however I felt that to remain silent would have been at least to the Government and especially to the unfortunate lepers forced me to disclose the same, and to expose the honesty of certain parties to be at least questioned, while their want of prudence and economy is proved beyond the shadow of a doubt.

It is to be regretted that the right of having their acts exposed is not theirs, but that the Government has the right to have their acts exposed.

That sense of duty is the only motive which prompted me to write must appear evident from the fact that this is the only subject on which I have written generally known and understood, and has been allowed to exist undisturbed, at least outside the walls of the Lazaretto, ever since Mr. Young gained complete control of the Board, in 1874. Nevertheless Mr. John Young has not only endeavored to keep the Board with motives of personal interest, but with partiality and dishonesty. I think the fact that Mr. Young has, so far as the public is concerned, been allowed to continue in his position, and to continue to exercise his control, is a sufficient proof that his charge of partiality and dishonesty is not unfounded. That Mr. Young's acts and those of his satellites deserve public censure must be also evident as I have given a plain and simple account of the answers he has given, and have answered his queries, if not to his own satisfaction, to the satisfaction of the public.

Mr. Young has threatened to say hard things of Mr. Ferguson about "barley hay," etc. He has thought it well in his last issue to make such charges. Probably he was too much taken up with those "wine hills." The one necessary and logical result of this is that the Board of Health is guilty of exercising their controlling influence unwisely and more to serve their own personal interests than to procure the welfare of the unfortunate lepers.

I will prove moreover that Mr. Young was in the present position, efforts to economize on different occasions. The first act of the newly re-constructed Board was the dismissal of Mr. Philmore, Mr. Philmore, Mr. Losier, in 1874. I may here mention that this Mr. Losier had been keeper for many years and had been appointed a committee to secure and engage a keeper to the Lazaretto in the room of present incumbent provided that the same would engage at a salary not to exceed \$160 per annum.

Upon that resolution the Board dissolved as follows:—yes, says the John Young, Wm. Ferguson, Alex. McDermid, Wm. Davidson, Justinian Savoy, A. K. McDougall, William Archer.

After Mr. Young had moved the above resolution, the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Losier, the voice where the man to make some remarks about what he considered a very unwise and imprudent step on the part of the Board, when Mr. Young denied that he gentleman's right to speak, as chair-

man, on the qualities of the keeper or upon the merits of the resolution coming before the Board. When the resolution had passed the Rev. gentleman resigned his place as chairman of the Board, and Mr. Losier, the contractor for the 30 cords of mill wood, was since appointed in his place.

Mr. Losier's salary was \$160 and though Mr. Young said in his resolution "in as much as the services of a competent person can be secured at a salary of \$100 per year, no keeper has engaged since for less." Again, Mr. Losier did his work alone, and no keeper since has been without an assistant. Some had even two assistants, who were children all boarding at the expense of the Province. Even at the present time there are two keepers. These are "halcyon days" for the supplies Committee but sad days they are for the poor lepers.

Mr. Losier's dismissal took place in August, near the end of the fiscal year 1874. The expenditure that year was \$2103, with 21 patients in hospital and 93 in the molasses about a fortnight before that meeting probably when Mr. Young gave orders to spare the molasses! Formerly our punishment would last for 100 days, but since he was together misinformed or that he was not sincere in his remarks. The former supposition is more probable. I think it is very bad policy to have the secretaryship under the control of a local merchant, I might say in his own hands, and to have him write up as he himself unable to do the work of his office, that "model business" he sufficiently proves it. I think I will be understood that I do not believe that it was a grave mistake on the part of the Government to put the Board of Health in the position of dismis-

Mr. K. McDougall, Esq., from the office which he filled most ably and honorably. He is not a merchant, nor is he under the influence of any merchant and therefore no man could have been better suited for that position. The distance of residence in his case far from being an objection, as in any country, it is an advantage to the people of the locality, and I may add that if the distance of residence of some members of the Board were to be considered, it would be more considerable, the people would have no reason to regret it.

THE TARIFF IN ENGLAND. The following is a special cable despatch to the Toronto Globe, dated London, March 22nd.—The ministerial reply to John Bright's question concerning the changes in the Canadian tariff was of the nature anticipated. It was the fact that the Dominion of Canada do as do it with respect to it keeps within the provisions of the British North America Act.

The Conservative, Liberal, and Independent papers, both daily and weekly, unite in condemning the protectionist policy of the Dominion Government. The Times in a sound article, and the Bullionist, Economist, Spectator and Standard reiterate the opinions which have been previously published. The general feeling is that

England must allow Canada full liberty of action, and that Canada will soon discover the mistake from which