Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

HARDWICKE VILLAGE.—The report of the last entertainment of the Dutcher Society of the above place is crowed out this week. It will appear next week.

EASTER FUN:—The members of St. Michael's R. C. T. A. Society are to give a novel entertainment on Easter Monday evening. The best talent in the organization will be to the fore on this occasion and the programme is really one of the most original and attractive ever offered in Chatham.

MAGIC LANTERN.—We would remind our readers of the St. Andrew's Church entertainment this evening in the Masonic Hall. From past experience of the manner in which the St. Andrews people manage these affairs we have no doubt but that this one will be first rate. The magic lantern is A 1.

THE D. T. RS., DOUGLASFIELD, are progressing. We have no report of their last entertainment, but at the previous one a Recitation was given by Miss Sarah E. Brehaut; Reading by Master Howard Irving; Address by Mr. Frecker and Mr. Geo. Tait of Chatham; Songs by Miss Copp and Miss Josephine King, and choruses by the choir.

NEWCASTLE FIRE CO.—At a meeting of the Newcastle Fire Company held on Monday evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Captain, J. Morrissey,
1st. Lieut., W. J. Miller,
2nd. " W. H. Burk.
Secretary, W. Fenn,
Treasurer, J. D. Creaghan,
1st, Pipeman, P. Wheeler,
2nd, " Hiram Fish,
Captain of the hose, R. Fairman,
Axemen, D. Quigley and R. L. Maltby.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY:—We extract the following from the Montreal *Gazette* of 1st. inst. "The following gentlemen, 37 in "number have fulfilled all the require-"ments to entitle them to the degree of "M. D. C. M., from this University. "These exercises consist in examinations, "both written and oral, on the following "subjects: Principles and practice of "singing, Theory and practice of medicine, "Obstetrics, and diseases of women and "children, Medical jurisprudence and "Hygiene, and also clinical examina-"tions in Medicine and Surgery conducted "at the bed-side in the hospital". The *Gazette* here gives the names and places of residence of those who received their degrees. Among them Hedley V. Williston M. A. Newcastle, New Brunswick. Also "the following gentlemen arranged in the "order of merit deserve honorable men-"tion in the final examination:—Messrs. "Shaw, Gray, Sutherland and Williston.

We understand Dr. Williston has not yet determined where he will enter upon the practice of his profession. We congratulate him on the distinction he has gained.

Entertainment of the Dutcher Reformers.

On Tuesday evening the Dutcher Reformers gave their weekly entertainment in the Masonic Hall. The chair was occupied by J. R. Goggin, Esq., and the meeting was opened by prayer by Mr. R. Gordon.

Addresses were given by Mr. Henderson and Mr. Thos. Green; Songs by Miss Burns, Miss G. Goggin, Mr. L. P. W. DesBrisay, Mr. Henderson and Masters Harry and Bertie Wyse; A reading by Mr. Tait and Choruses by the Choir. Miss C. Johnson presided at the piano.

The Band.

It appears that the members of the 73rd Battalion Band were not placed in their proper order in our notice of last week, Mr. Templeton, the Bandmaster having given them from memory. He this week supplies the names in order of instrumentalism as follows:—

J. H. Templeton, Bandmaster, Solo Cornet.
Wm. McFarlane, 1st Cornet.
R. Walker do.
T. F. O'Brien, Solo Euphonium.
J. Johnson, 1st Alto.
J. Bell, 1st Tenor.
Arch. Woods, 2nd Tenor.
G. Churat, 2nd Cornet.
Sergt. Mather, Baritone.
H. Creighton, Bass.
R. Nixon, Side Drum.
W. Woods, Bass Drum.
J. Miller, Bass.
J. Gillies Trombone.
H. Haveland, Cymbals.

St. Michael's Commercial College.

We regret that pressure of matter in our columns obliges us to shorten our report of the annual examination of St. Michael's Commercial College, which took place last week. It commenced on Thursday evening last, and was continued on Friday and Monday evenings. The attendance was by special invitations issued by Bro. Joseph, Principal of the institution, and was large, embracing leading citizens and parents of the pupils.

There are 54 pupils attending the College, 52 of whom are boarders and the studies of these are directed by five teachers in all. The second class was examined on Thursday evening and the first class on Friday and Monday evenings. The programme of the second class examination was as follows:—

Instrumental Music,	Peter Hachey, Michael Martin.
Sacred Instruction. Reading, in English and French, with translation.	
Song and Chorus, "The Bells,"	R. Carroll, C. Carroll.
Grammar and Rhetoric.	
Instrumental Music,	M. Martin, Wm. Tayler.
Recitation, "Las Cassas to the Spaniards,	W. Lawlor.
History of Canada and England,	Examined by Mr. Oakes.
Song and Chorus, "Filez, Filez, Mon Vaisseau."	Solo by Peter Hachey.

The examination in History displayed great proficiency on the part of the pupils and the other parts of the programme were carried out in a satisfactory manner.

The programme of Monday evening was as follows:—

Orthography.	H. Hall.
Instrumental Music, (Organ)	M. Martin.
Dialogue, "Learn to say No,"	A. Doherty, P. Caulfield, Jos. DeGrace.
Book-keeping.	
Recitation, "Las Cassas to the Spaniards."	W. Lawler.
Song, Filez, Filez, Mon Vaisseau,"	Solo by Peter Hachey.
Geography.	
Declaration.—"Character of Napoleon,"	by Thos. Barden.
Arithmetic, Slate and Mental exercises.	
Recitation.—"They Say," by Henry Hall.	
Song.—"Grandfather's Clock," by W. Carroll and R. Carroll.	
Mensuration, Geometry and Telegraphy.	
Dialogue.—"The Little Brown Jug," by W. Carroll, C. McCormic and Jos. Fitzpatrick.	

The examination in Geometry, which was by Mr. Cauldfield, was very creditable indeed, one pupil, John Wallace, mastering such problems as the 8th of the 5th book and 26th of the 3rd book, given at hazard. Master Lawler's recitation was also much and deservedly praised, but when all did so well it is perhaps not fair to particularise. The instrumental music department was under Mr. Timothy Harrington, who has brought his pupils forward creditably. Messrs. Michael Martin of Chatham. and Wm. Taylor of Shippagan excel in this branch. Mr. Peter Hachey of Bathurst is excellent in vocal music and the vocal attainments of Messrs. Willie, Richard, Joseph and Charley Carrol of Chatham, and Wm. Allain of Neguac, are noticeable. Messrs. M. Martin and Frank Desmond of Chatham and Jas. Quinn of St. John excel in Book-keeping and John Wallace, M. Martin and Clement McCormack in general Mathematics. John Knight and Robert Allan of Chatham are well up in History. Some finely executed architectural drawings by Mr. M. O'Keeffe and Mr. Patrick Murray of Chatham were shown as well as good mechanical drawing by Mr. O'Keeffe. Francis Desmond and John Carroll of Chatham had some well executed projection drawings, while James Delaney of Chatham excelled in ornamental drawing.

The institution is an efficient one, reflecting great credit on the Christain Brothers and other gentlemen who are its teachers.

The Hogan-Loggie Fishery Case.

The hearing of the Hogan-Loggie fishery case was continued on Monday last, at the Chatham Police Court, before G. A. Blair, Esq., Police Magistrate; Mr. Tweedie appearing for the prosecution and Mr. Carman for the defence.

Joseph McNeill station agent, Chatham Railway, was called by Mr. Tweedie for the prosecution. In response to request by Mr. Tweedie, he referred to his freight book, and showed that Messrs. A. & R. Loggie shipped from the Station after 15th Feby., fish, as follows:—

19th, 1 car load—20,000 lbs., gross weight, to I. A. D. & Co., Philadelphia.
25th., 1 do., do., gross weight, 20,000 lbs. to same address.
26th., 20 boxes smelts, 850 lbs., to J.F. Fry & Co., Boston.
26th., 18 boxes, 770 lbs., to D. Haley, &Co., New York.

Mr. Carman here objects that the prosecution is not for shipping fish at the Station, but for having 2 tons of smelts at Black Brook, and it is not competent for them to go into shipments made before the date of the complaint.

Mr. Tweedie says the complaint is merely that they had bought, sold and had in possession smelts, after the legal season had expired.

Mr. Carman's objection was noted.

Witness continued—Shipped by Messrs. Loggie:—

26th, 18 boxes, 760 lbs., to Mull & Eldred, New York.

In reply to Mr. Carman, Witness says he cannot speak from knowledge of having seen these fish, but from having entered them all from bills given by Messrs Loggie—save those to Messrs. J. F. Fry & Co., which were entered by another person—

Shipments continued—

5th., March, 1 car load, gross wt., 20,000lbs., to I. A. D. & Co., Philadelphia.
8th., 1 car load, gross wt., 20,000 lbs., to Mull & Eldred, N. Y.

I don't know of the Loggie's shipping other lots of my own knowledge; cannot swear either of them told me they owned parts of other car loads which went in the names of other shippers.

Cross-examined. There are often fish belonging to different parties in one car, all shipped in one name. Cannot tell whether it was so in the above car loads or not; I have no way of showing how much belonging to other parties were in these cars; half a dozen owners might have been interested in these cars, as that is the general way of shipping. Mr. Andrew Loggie told me one day that he had notified all parties from whom they bought fish not to fish after 15th and that he believed all his fish were legally caught. The smaller quantity of fish in the cars referred to might have been Loggies'—the rest belonging to others. Mr. Crocker had fish in the lot shipped 8th, March; I saw him loading them in the car. I remember this because it was the last day of shipping. There might have been many other parties' fish besides the Loggies' shipped in all the other cars.

The gross weight included the weight of boxes, as boxes pay freight as well as fish, Can't say what the proportions are between fish and boxes.

Mr. Carman here claims that before evidence can go for anything the bills made by Loggies and given to witness for purpose of making entries must be produced.

Mr. Tweedie answers that objection should have been taken before, and as it is customary to have entries made without bills—merely by word of mouth—the entries made by agent are the proper evidence.

The court ruled the evidence from agent's book admissible.

Objection noted.

Witness continued:—Out of the 40 tons in the cars one half of them might have belonged to other parties; believe the Loggies to bear an excellent character.

Re-examined by Mr. Tweedie.—Fish shipped by others might, in part, belong to Loggies, cannot remember what brought up conversation between Loggie and myself about parties fishing for them being told not to fish after 15th Feby.

Mr. Tweedie asked to call Mr. Hogan—because, he said, of remarks made by a local paper—to shew he was instructed to look after these fishery matters. After objections which were overruled, Mr. Tweedie called Hogan and said he saw in the MIRAMICHI ADVANCE that it was said he was rendering himself contemptible by his course in this matter. He would like to know if he (Hogan) receive instructions to make these complaints.

Mr. Carman objected to witness answering on the ground that he should produce instructions if he had them.

Witness replied—"I have been instructed by the Dept. of Marine and Fisheries to prosecute Messrs. Loggie or any others found violating the law. I have no feeling in this matter against the Loggies."

Mr. Carman:—Who signed these instructions.

Objected to and objection sustained.

Mr. Carman to the Court—Then you object to my asking this witness any more questions.

The Court—I do.

Will you put that down.

No.

Mr. Carman here said that the case for the prosecution was closed. He claimed that no case was made out; that in a prosecution for penalty nothing should be left to chance. Everything should be clearly proved. The law requires that the *Royal Gazette* should be produced to show the regulation prohibiting catching &c., of smelts after 15th February. He moved for dismissal of the case on the following grounds.

1st. No proof of regulations or instructions. No *Royal Gazette*, as required by law, produced.

2nd. Hogan says he prosecutes as fishery officer—no proof of his being sworn as such, save his own evidence (refers to Sec. 2, Fishery Act). Hogan's appointment is not proved, as the signature of Minister of Fisheries to his commission is not proved.

3rd. Fishing for smelts does not come within the Fisheries Act, which mentions only Cod, Whale, Seal, Salmon, Trout, Whitefish, Bass and Pickerel, and 11th Sec. refers to fish "named in this Act" and such fish only can be dealt with under it.

4th. Under 16 and 19 Secs. of the Act, regulation or regulations refer only to fish mentioned in the Act and there is no law appliable to smelt fishing.

Mr. Carman also called attention to the Fisheries Act, 1st Sec., which says officers appointed under the Fisheries Act are to act under it and therefore these proceedings should fail as they are not taken within the scope of the Act and its regulations. He said he believed all his objections in the case were fatal to the proceedings. The evidence in the case had been loosely given and nothing appeared proven. The law was tyrannical and arbitrary enough and everything should be proved under it without chance of doubt.

Mr. Tweedie said that so far as he was aware there was no regulation at all relating to the time smelt fishing should stop. He did not care whether Hogan was a fishery officer or clergyman of the Church of Scotland, as any one could prosecute in such a matter. If Hogan seized any property then it would be necessary to prove his commission, but not otherwise. It was enough for him to charge the Loggies; they must prove the law allowed what they had done. He contended that he had proved by the Loggies' own conversations that they knew the fishery season had expired. Mr. Tweedie contended that the law, instead of being so tyrannical as represented was a lenient one, inasmuch as it provided that ignorance of it might be taken as an excuse for its violation. He had proved, sufficiently, that the fishing season had expired on the night of 14th February, and he thought the 19th section disposed of the objection that the smelt-fishery could not be dealt with under the Act. The Law wisely puts the onus of proving legal possession at an illegal season, just the same as a man found with stolen goods in his possession must show how he got them. Under the *prima facie* case which he had made out the Loggies must disprove it.

Mr. Carman said that when Hogan swore he laid a complaint as a Fishery Officer he was bound to prove his position and also the regulation. If he (Mr. Carman) contended there were no such regulations the prosecution would break down. It was a question whether Hogan, as a Fishery Overseer had a right to prosecute before a Magistrate as he might make a conviction himself. There must be something under all this prosecution or Hogan would have his instructions and the *Gazette* in Court.

The Magistrate said he would decide to go on with a hearing of the case of the defence reserving one point raised by Mr. Carman—that relating to the non-production of the *Royal Gazette* to prove the regulation defining the time when the fishing with bag-nets should cease. He was of opinion that Secs. 11 and 19 of the Act empowered the Department and its officers to deal with the smelt as well as the other fisheries.

The case for the defence was then proceeded with.

Thos. Jeffrey testified that he had worked with A. & R. Loggie and was at their place about 15th Feby.; saw smelts boxed and loose—about 35 tons—this was on or about 15th Feby.; could not say they got fish after 15th, which were bought and paid for before 15th.

Cross-examined—I don't know when I left Loggies, but remember I was in their place on 15th, because they were taking in the nets on 14th. I left about 2 weeks ago; I will not swear I did not see fish brought into Loggies since 15th February; will not swear I did see them brought in. I was packing fish some days and some days at other work. I might have helped to unload fish then after 15th—cannot say.

Mr. Tweedie claimed witness was trifling with court and the Magistrate said that was also his opinion.

Witness continued—Don't know that I saw Hogan on 28th Feby. I must have helped to pack some of the 35 tons that were in the building on 15th, can't swear I saw others come in after that.

John McIntyre testified he was hired to fish for the Loggies; was at their place on Monday 17th Feby; saw 35 or 40 tons smelts—in boxes and loose—judged boxes had smelts in them; delivered about 6 horse loads on 15th, which were caught before 15th—there would be over ½ ton to each load. Loggies nets were all ashore by the 15th—shanty and all.

Cross-examined—I fished off Bartibogue with 6 of Loggies' nets. Had no license, as I was hired by the Loggies. Had about 3 tons smelts on 15th, which I delivered on 15th; did not deliver any other fish to Loggies, since 15th. Did not fish since 15th; don't know of others fishing for Loggie. I stopped fishing on 15th because it was the lawful time to stop.

Geo. Smith, testified—Have been fishing smelts this winter. Loggies got all my fish; I had about six tons. They got some after 15th, which were caught before 15th., they got about a ton from me after the 15th. I did not fish after the 14th. They would have had to pay for these fish whether they took them or not, as they had arranged to take all my fish.

John Doyle, testified, I was catching smelts this winter and delivered 500 pounds to Loggies after 15th; they were caught before 14th., under licence. The nets were owned by John Morrison and I fished them on the halves.

Mr. Tweedie said he did not object to the Loggies being called, although he might do so under the law.

Mr. Carman said he thought there was ample evidence, without that of the Loggies, to show prosecution had no case.

The Magistrate thought it would be more satisfactory to have the evidence of the Loggies.

Mr. Carman said he would not call any more witnesses and the court adjourned until 2.30.

After dinner Mr. Carman said he had omitted a witness he intended to call and would now call him.

Amos Perley, Overseer of the district from east end of Beaubear's Island to Miramichi Bay, and now under suspension, testified that he was Overseer until 13th March last. He had issued smelt net licenses in his district last winter.

Mr. Carman—Did you issue any licenses to A. & R. Loggie?

Mr. Tweedie objects to the witness answering, as licenses should be produced.

After a time witness said he issued six licenses to Messrs. A. & R. Loggie this winter, and he had, as usual, taken them up at the end of the season.

Cross examined—License extends to 15th February. I have issued these licenses for 2 years—before that the nets were simply registered; there might have been a little illegal fishing after 15th. I captured some nets which were fishing illegally. I reported to the Department that there was considerable illegal fishing in all districts.

This closed the case for the defence and Mr. Carman addressed the Court. He claimed that all the smelts seen by Hogan and all that were shown to have been shipped from the station in their name were accounted for legally and properly, even without taking into account the fact that Loggies might have owned but a very small part of the 40 tons and 1530 lbs. gross weight shown to have been shipped, or the proportion of weight which should have been deducted for boxes. He thought it would have been proper for Hogan to have gone to the Loggies and stated his business fairly, instead of first going into their fish house and seeing the fish and then going to their office and asking whether they had any smelts on hand. When he did go thus to their office he found that they made no attempt to conceal anything, but were plain and aboveboard with him. It was true the law gave the power to Hogan to act as he had done but if that kind of thing was to be the regular practice, dealers might as well stop their business and our fishermen take their nets from the water. At any rate dealers would have to see that they did not have a fish on hand after the day the fishing season closed.

The prosecution should have shown how many of Loggies' fish were in the cars sworn to by Mr. McNeil, especially after that witness had shown that it was the practice for different dealers to ship in one car. The weight of the boxes in the cars should also be deducted and it would probably be found that not many of Loggies' fish were in those cars, after all. Mr. Carman argued the points already stated in connection with his application for a dismissal of the case and also claimed his clients were cleared upon the evidence as to the facts. It was not right for a Fishery Officer to go beyond his duty.—In discharging this duty he ought to do it as a gentleman. He would not say that Hogan had prosecuted these parties because they did not sail in the same political boat with him, but it was proper to enquire why the Loggie's were singled out among all other fishermen and dealers It had been stated by Mr. Perley that there was considerable illegal fishing, yet that officer had not troubled the Loggies, because he knew they had taken their nets off the ice the day the fishing season expired and he had their licences. Mr. Loggie also gave Hogan liberty to go and see the fish they had and appeared to act all through like a man who had nothing to conceal in his business. If it had come to this that because a Fishery Officer saw fish in a man's possession he was to pounce down upon him and put him to trouble, without enquiring as to the man's mode of doing business, and in a hasty and unseemly manner, fishermen had better leave off following their calling—that was so long as Hogan was retained as a Fishery Officer. Why! he had gone down, a stranger in the district and seeing a few fish posted off to Chatham and laid a complaint! It was possible he had two objects in view. He would get one half of the penalty if he could succeed in getting one imposed, and the chance of bringing out, by this prosecution, the names of others whom he might proceed against. Hogan had evidently not done his duty as he should do it.

Mr. Carman claimed that if there was any doubt in the mind of the court his clients were entitled to the benefit of it, though he thought the fish in their possession were properly accounted for and no doubt of the fact remained, and as the matter was one involving a penalty, the law should not be strained to secure a conviction.

Mr. Tweedie, in addressing the Court, said he would refer only to a few points, as he was suffering from a cold. Counsel for the defence was laboring under a misconception of the law applicable to the case. The presumptions of the law were against the defendants. For instance, it was not to be presumed that the shippers had fish in the cars proved by McNeil, but if such was the fact, the defence was called upon to prove it. Why were not the Loggies called? they had been in Court; they could prove a good deal in their own favor if they had been doing everything fairly and right. There seemed to be a great feeling manifested in the case and animus was charged upon the prosecution. So far as he was concerned this was incorrect. Opposite counsel asked why did Mr. Hogan not bring suits against others. That was all in good time yet; a commencement must be made somewhere and Hogan had acted rightly in beginning with a large concern like the Loggies, and not with some poor man, as opposite counsel seemed to think he ought to have done.

The ADVANCE had dealt, as he thought, unfairly with his client in this matter. That paper had styled the case an "extraordinary" one. He would like to know what there was extraordinary about it. It had been brought under a well known law—a law which had been called tyrannical and unjust, but which was like the game laws and not unfair to those who might be accused under it. There was, however, one provision in the game law, which was not in this, for that law admitted of a person in whose possession animals or parts of animals were found in the close season, to give evidence in their own defence, but although there was a doubt as to whether similar evidence could be given under the Fisheries Act, he had offered no objections to the Loggies being allowed to give evidence, for he wished to give them fair treatment.

He found in the ADVANCE allusions to the case which were unfair and unjustifiable. That paper stated that a case had been brought against the Loggies by Overseer John Hogan, of Newcastle, "whose "name is associated with acts of official "persecution against his neighbors, which "have made him an object of contempt." Further down in the article it was set forth that "the unmanliness of Hogan, "in bringing the suit will be understood "when we state that Mr. Wyse and "other personal friends of his were pack-"ing and shipping smelts at the same "time the Loggies were, while he allow-"ed those others to go undisturbed."

Now, while he gave credit to the editor of that paper for the accuracy of the reports of local matters which he published from time to time, he submitted that the above was not a proper way to treat the matter when it was before the Court. The animus of the ADVANCE article was apparent; it placed Hogan in a wrong light before the public and he did not deserve such severe treatment. There was always a public prejudice against officers of a certain class—such as tax-gathers and those charged with the public interests, and the editor of the ADVANCE should not have maligned Hogan. It was because of the treatment Hogan had received from the ADVANCE that he (Mr. T.) had re-called him to prove that he had been directed by the Department to go and prosecute as he had done and to show that he did not pursue the Loggie's of his own motion and in the spirit charged by the ADVANCE. A man who simply does his duty will not be condemned by the public but it is those who seek to break the law and who have to be brought in subjection to the law, those also who sympathise with them and would shield them from the consequences of their illegal acts who bring contempt upon themselves.

It was right that fish should be protected. The interest was a growing and important one, a few years ago smelts were used all along our rivers to manure the land, but they had become valuable in the markets abroad, they had developed a large trade and it was right they should be protected—therefore there was nothing "extraordinary" in the case.

He observed that the Editor of the ADVANCE, who, he admitted, knew a great deal about our fisheries, referred to the 28th of February as "14 days after the close season commenced," and his learned friend had fallen into the same error, but that was not the close season at all, for the regulations only prohibited the catching of smelts between the 15th April and 15th May.

There was nothing whatever in the objection that smelts were not mentioned in the Fisheires Act for Sec. 19 disposed of that and as the Department had dealt with smelts and the Governor in Council had made regulations in reference to them, their authority to do so was to be taken for granted. It was proved by Mr. Perley that the fishing season expired on 14th Feby., and it was the 28th when Hogan saw smelts in Loggies' possession. McNeil showed that they had sent away over 41 tons after 15th Feby., and if they had come by them legally what was to hinder them from coming on the stand and so stating.

Mr. Tweedie referred to the manner in which Jeffrey gave his evidence and said he believed he was disposed to trifle with his oath. Even if all the smelts claimed to have been legally caught were shipped there would still be some ten tons to be accounted for. The Loggies must, when they did not come forward and clear themselves—when they neglected to come forward as witnesses—take the responsibility of their course; they must not place the onus of their position on Hogan and hide behind him from the consequences of their own wrong. Why were they not brought forward? It must be because they dare not come! Mr. Tweedie went into figures to show that 30 tons and 7 cwt. of smelts were accounted for as being rightly in Loggies possession, while they had shipped over 40 tons. It was a little singular, too, that Loggies had not made the required entries of their shipments at the Custom House up to the time this suit was commenced, though requested to do so several times.

Mr. Carman objected to Mr. Tweedie referring to matters not in evidence.

Mr. Tweedie went on to say he had dealt leniently with the defendants and that he could have brought evidence which would have brought their illegal work home to them beyond the chance of their escape. He was not anxious that the full penalty of the law should be imposed, but he was anxious that as the case had been proved and as the interests involved were large the law should be upheld. The Loggies were in no worse position than the man in whose possession stolen goods were found. They might have proved themselves guiltless if they were really so, but they had not done so. Notwithstanding the feeling that had arisen he believed the court would do justice, although His Honor might be as sorry as he (Mr. Tweedie) was to see the Loggies in their present position. He had been attacked by the ADVANCE for the manner in which he had treated a witness but perhaps the Editor did not mean all he said.

He concluded by expressing the belief that the judgment of the court would be according to the law and evidence.

Mr. Blair in opening his remarks said he knew nothing about any political feeling, for although he had political opinions, and, perhaps, strong ones, he always remembered that, as a Magistrate, he was acting under oath and he endeavoured to divest his mind of all prejudice. He thought Mr. Tweedie had not gone beyond the ordinary course with any witness and also, that the language of the ADVANCE complained of was stronger than it ought to have been. There was one weak point in the defence and that was Mr. Carman's claiming that when McNeil said it was the custom for a good many shippers to ship in one car, which went away in the name of one consignor, it was to be taken as evidence that other fish besides Loggies' were in the cars of which evidence had been given. It was open to Messrs. A. & R. Loggie to prove that other parties had fish in those cars, but as they had chosen not to do so, the presumption was the whole of the fish were theirs. He would have been better pleased could the Loggies have seen their way clear to give evidence. The hardships of prosecutions under the law might be claimed, but he thought it was a very necessary Law and he did not know how the great interests involved could be protected without such a measure. He did not want to reflect on the witness Jeffries, but he certainly left an impression on his (Mr. Blair's) mind that he had something to conceal. He would look over the evidence carefully, and if he found the defendants had properly accounted for the fish shown to be in their possession, he would give them the benefit of it, but if otherwise he would decide accordingly He closed by stating that he would give his decision on Friday (to-morrow) at 10, a. m.

TARIFF NOTES, ETC.

The collection of duties on periodicals under the new tariff will be attended with no little difficulty; indeed it is impossible that an equitable enforcement of the N. P. in this particular can be made. As an example of the difficulties that arise we may state that there are dealers in periodicals in nearly all Canadian towns and cities. When they receive their supplies by express or freight from publishers of the United States or Great Britain they pay a duty of six cents per lb. for them. If, however, they receive them through the mails they are required to pay a duty of eight cents per lb, The reason for this is not apparent; But the worst feature of the "periodical" question is that individual subscribers living in country places who have magazines sent to them by publishers through the mails, must be annoyed by having them stopped in transit by or for the Customs authorities, for the duties must be collected. It would be absurd to suppose that every conntry postmaster should keep a "Customs account," but he must do so unless periodicals are sent to the Custom House nearest to their destination.

But we will suppose that the Finance Minister does not intend that duties shall be exacted upon single copies of periodicals addressed to subscribers. In that case the Canadian dealer, instead of being "protected" is discriminated against by six or eight cents per lb. as the case may be. In other words the publisher abroad would be allowed to send single copies to subscribers who would receive them free, while the dealer receiving twenty copies from the same publisher would have to pay duty. The principle which will be practically applied in the periodical business will be about the same as it it were allowed that Mr. Jones of the country should import one barrel of flour free, while Mr. Brown of the city should be required to pay full duties on a hundred barrels. In both cases the business man would be handicapped.

Lumber and Fishing Interests.

On nomination day at Newcastle (12th Oct. last) Mr. Mitchell as reported in the *Advocate* said the policy of the Liberal Conservative party was—

"Not to increase, but to decrease taxation—to build up the industries of the country—and to provide steady employment for the people—to raise $22,000,000 of a revenue instead of $24,000,000 as at present and to have that distributed upon the various articles, so that the taxation should bear lightly on the articles used by the poor and on heavier luxuries."

He also said it was the Mackenzie party who were in favor of a tax on flour and asked the electors if they believed that he would ever support a party who would put a duty on flour.

These declarations are all proved to be those of the political charlatan, for the duty has been put on flour by the very men who Mr. Mitchell had represented as being opposed to it. The rich man's broadcloth pays only about one half the duty that is imposed on the material with which the poor man is clothed. Instead of taxation being *decreased* to the extent of $2,000,000, as promised by Mr. Mitchell, it is *increased* by more than that amount; the lumber industry instead of being built up, has burdens laid upon it under the new tariff which will make deals cost 60 cts. per thousand more than they did under the old tariff, while the Americans are seeking to have the Washington Treaty abrogated in order that they may impose such a duty on our fresh fish as to kill that industry entirely. Such is the effect of the policy against which the Liberals of Northumberland contend. What is called the National Policy—the policy of the present Government—means ruin to the two greatest industries of the North Shore, involving the oppression and impoverishment of lumbermen and fishermen, in order that a comparatively few manufacturers may be enriched.

N. P. Catechism.

Compiled for use in Public Schools and respectifully dedicated to the Government.

BY ZEDEKIAH TIMBERTOP, P. B.

Q.—If a duty of 50 cents per bbl. be placed on flour and 10 cts. per bush. on wheat imported, will it increase the price of flour in this country to consumers, especially the poor man?

Ans.—No; Because the noble-minded farmers and millers of Canada won't take any advantage of the duty and won't charge any additional price for their goods, and should the millers require to import wheat they will be quite willing to pay the duty out of their own pockets for the benefit of their fellow countrymen!!!

Q.—If a duty of 40 cts. per bbl. be placed on corn meal, will it increase the price to the consumer?

Ans.—No; Because although not much Indian corn is grown in this country (the country for the most part not being adapted for its growth on a large scale), the farmers, from purely disinterested motives and in a spirit of self-sacrifice, will immediately begin the cultivation of this cereal to the exclusion of better paying crops!!!

Q.—If a duty of 2 and 3 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent ad. val. be changed on tea when imported from the United States, will it increase the price to the consumer as compared with the old tariff?

Ans.—No; Because it will encourage direct importation with only a 10 per cent ad. val. duty and for the honor and glory of carrying tea to Canada, shippers wont take into consideration such items as, the want of return cargoes, loss of time looking for them, additional length of voyage etc. and in this way the tea would cost us almost nothing tor freight, and the price would not be increased—noble shipowners!!—

Q.—Why should a duty of 50c. per ton be placed on hard coal? and can soft coal be used in the same manner as hard coal?—

Ans.—A duty of 50c. should be placed on hard coal because we have none in the Dominion—but if no stop were put to our consumption the supply might become exhausted! Soft coal cannot be used in the same manner as hard coal, but that should not be taken into consideration as the N. P. will "readjust"—the whole matter!

Q.—If peaches be taxed 40c. per bushel and the duty on vegetables be raised to 20 per cent (doubled) will it increase their price to consumers?

Ans.—No; Because nature will at once accomodate herself to the N. P. Peaches, etc., will now be grown in Canada all the year round as far north as the new grain port for the N. W. Territories.

Q.—Will the sugar duties, under the new tariff, raise the price of sugar to consumers?

Ans.—No; Because we will immediately begin to refine for ourselves, and the refiners are to give the public the benefit of all duties especially the increase and no more colossal fortunes are to be made in the trade!!!

Q.—What is the duty of the people of a country which does not produce everything required for their maintenance within itself?

Ans.—The duty of a people so situated is to elect a Government having a National Policy!!!

Q.—What is a National Policy?

Ans.—A National Policy is doing your best to prevent your neighbor from supplying you with what you can't grow or manufacture for yourself and generally to increase the cost of living!!!

Q.—What is the result of a National Policy?

Ans.—The result of a National Policy is a general increase of prices all round so that no one is in any way benefitted, except those who have monopolies of certain lines of manufacture!!!

Q.—Is this consistent with the received axiom of what good Government should be, viz., "the greatest good for the greatest number?

Ans. Yes; for the greatest number is *No. 1.*

Nuts to Crack from the National Policy.

Member to Sir John—"Should Mr. Tilley's eyes not be better by Friday. (Birth day of N. P., alas! that it should have been a Friday), what will we do?

Sir John—Go it blind—And they went.

Mr. Cartwright to Mr. Tilley—When will we have the Budget?

Mr. Tilley to Mr. Cartwright—Don't know—will let you know in good time, Government wish to receive *all* their deputations &c., *before* introducing the Budget. (Laughter)—And this is how they did it *vide* the papers, since the tariff was announced.

Deputations to Finance Minister:—"Hardware people don't like the tariff"

Deputation to F. M:—"Crockery and glassware people don't like it any better."

Petitions to F. M:—Merchants don't like the sugar duties.

Millers don't like duties on their raw materials.

Lumbermen think they have been left out in the cold. (F. M. thought they would'nt mind; ought to be accustomed to it in the way of business.)

Deputation from Boot & Shoe manufactures to F. M., "they think the Tariff walks into them too much."

Special trains running to Ottawa to carry "Deputations to F.M!" This is "how not to do it," in the most approved style. The cry is "still they come!" and coming events cast their shadows before and already the shadows of alterations and changes are falling darkly across the path of the "Elephant."

Correspondence.

Miscou Light.

MISCOU, March 25th, 1879.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance:

DEAR SIR:—To the accusations and insinuations of the *Advocate's* correspondent, "Conservative" against the keeper of the Miscou Light I answer as follows:—

1st—The story about his being turned off from the position of Station Master at Little Rocher on the I. C. R., on account of incompetency to attend to signals &c., is a forgery, and the proof is that although the place was offered to him, he never accepted the "appointment."

2nd—The assertion that "there has been gross cause for complaint during the past season" in the manner the fog alarm at the Miscou Light was attended to is proved to be false by over twenty sworn statements from "parties residing near the Light and parties visiting the Island" during that time.

3rd The other assertion of "Conservative" that the keeper of the Light was always from his post when he should have been there, and that the "Whistle was left alone to take care of itself" when the state of the weather required it to be sounded, is also proved to be false by the same sworn testimony.

4th—Those "gentlemen from Bathurst who were shooting at Miscou last October" remained there not sixteen days, as "Conservative" asserts, but eight days only, and if "the Whistle was not sounded half the time" during their stay it could be only for the good reason that it was not foggy half that time.

5th—I admit that "some of the evidence which has been sworn to" against him is perfectly correct, for I have it on good authority that a Miscou Island man swore to the *fact* that he did not hear the fog alarm sounded in foggy weather for a certain period of time, he being at the same time either at Point Escumiuac or on Prince Edward Island.

6th—"Conservative" asks why did not the Grit Government, when Mr. George McConell, the old keeper, died, give the light to his sons, they having, as he seems to think, the best of claims to it? Doesn't he know why? Evidently, it was because the old gentleman forgot to insert a clause in his last will and testament bequeathing it to his sons, and confirming them in all their *heirditary* rights!

7th—"Conservative" winds up by saying that if the Light House Inspector or the Minister of Marine investigates the matter, they will find that the charges lodged against me are not a parcel of lies but the plain truth. Now the matter *has* been investigated and as the decision is in my favour, I may be at liberty to conclude that the charges are not the plain truth, but plainly something else.

I would have a few words to add about some little games played *by a person or persons unknown*, to prop up the charges that have been lodged against me, but I refrain for the present. I was disposed, at first, to ignore the letter of "Conservative," but it is calculated to leave such a false impression on the mind of the public about me and about the manner in which I attended to my duties that I could not very well afford to let it pass unnoticed.

I remain, Truly Yours,
THE MISCOU LIGHT HOUSE KEEPER.

A Sick Senator.

The excessive corpulency of a certain United States Senator has long been the butt of editorial wit and spicy *bon mots* from the pens of Washington correspondents. Few persons have suspected that his obesity was a disease, and liable to prove fatal. Yet this is the sad fact. Excessive fatness is not only a disease of itself, but one liable to generate other and more serious ones. Chemistry has at last revealed a safe, sure, and reliabli remedy for this abnormal condition of the system in Allan's Anti-Fat. Distinguished chemists have pronounced it not only harmless but very beneficial to the system, while remedying the diseased condition. Sold by druggists.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is, without doubt, the safest, surest, and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast. Find out about it and thank us for the advice.

No man in his senses should buy worthless horse and cattle powder, simply because it is put up in *large* packs. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* are put up in small packs, but are absolutely pure and are immensely valuable.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasent existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this. If you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower, your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues. with satisfactory results in erery case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses.

Gray's Syrup cures the worst forms of Coughs and Colds.
Gray's Syrup cures Sore Throat and Hoarseness.
Gray's Syrup gives immediate relief in Bronchitis.
Gray's Syrup is the best medicine for Asthma.
Gray's Syrup relieves Croup & Whooping-Cough.
Gray's Syrup is invaluable in last stages of Consumption.
Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.

NO RISK.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest Medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat; one dose cures BRONCHITIS. Fifty cents worth has cured an OLD STANDING COUGH One or two bottles cure bad cases of PILES and KIDNEY TROUBLES. Six to eight applications cure ANY CASE OF EXCORIATED NIPPLES OR INFLAMED BREAST. One bottle has cured LAME BACK of eight years' standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,