POOR COPY

Medical.

Vegetine,

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Labratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

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Is the great blood Purifier.

Vegetine.
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

Vegetine.
Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries.

Vegetine
Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.

Vegetine
Cures the worst case of Canker.

Vegetine
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial Diseases.

Vegetine
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the System.

Vegetine
Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

Vegetine
Cures Constipation and regulates the Bowels.

Vegetine
Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

Vegetine
Will cure Dyspepsia.

Vegetine
Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

Vegetine
Removes the cause of dizziness.

Vegetine
Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

Vegetine
C res Pains in the Back.

Vegetine
Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

Vegetine
Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

Vegetine
Is the Great remedy for General Debility.

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Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world

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IS THE BEST
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NICK, NACKS,

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W. B. HOWARD.
Chatham, April 28th '81.

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IN CLOTH, TWEED & VELVET.

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Scarfs, Clouds, Underclothing,
Smallwares and Fancy Goods,

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A good assortment of Groceries. Hardware and Cutlery always on hand.

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J. Y. MERSEREAU.
Chatham, April 30, '81. 3m.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - - - JUNE 16, 1881.

Riparian Rights Again.

We are a little surprised to learn that the Fisheries Department at Ottawa has not yet abated its pretensions of authority to set aside rights established by common law and usage, and that it has failed to learn the lesson enforced by decision of the highest court of New Brunswick against such pretensions. The Department seems incapable of realising that it is better to retreat quietly from a false position, fortifying itself as far as possible as it retires, than to be driven and routed in demoralization from ground which it has held by unwarranted assumption, backed by misused force and "the insolence of office." We have all read of the veteran disciple of Ananias who repeated his lies so often that he, at last, deceived himself by believing they were true, and the fact that otherwise clear-headed and able men in the Department at Ottawa, still cling to certain of their own regulations as if they were sound and legal, after they have been declared invalid by our Supreme Court, gives color to the assumption that a man may, by continual indulgence of a disposition to deceive and mislead others, finally come to believe in his own tricks and jugglery. At least, we assume that a similar habit of proceeding on false premises has led the Department into open defiance of our Supreme Court's judgment. Otherwise, we must believe that it sets itself up above all law save that which it may promulgate by Order-in-Council, and assumes that it has only to assert that such and such regulations are a part of the Fisheries Act, in order to constitute them *lex terræ*, absolutely and without question.

The case submitted to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, four or five years ago, to test the absolute authority in fishery matters claimed over our fluvial rivers by the Fisheries Department — not only as against the general public, but also against the riparian proprietors—was decided against the Department, and has been moved up to the Supreme Court of the Dominion, where it is still pending. Meantime the Department presumes to act as if no judgment had been given against it. If it were a matter of dispute between private individuals, in which the respective rights of each were fairly sought to be ascertained, it is reasonable to believe that, at least, the party against whom judgment had been given would refrain from acts against which the court appealed to had pronounced. But our Fisheries Department, in that spirit of aggression, presumption and disregard for private interests which has too often characterised it from its first organization, will allow neither prudence, courtesy, nor other proper considerations to prevail in its policy, so long as there is a possibility of using its power, and the public funds at its command to collect and galvanise its exploded assumptions into the semblance of active and legal ordinances.

The public, as a rule, are long-suffering. Or, perhaps, it would be more correct to say that they are long-indifferent to public abuses which grow out of encroachments upon the rights of the individual.—Isolated individual cases of hardship, which may affect the most important principles that are the bases of public rights and liberties, are too often treated with indifference by the people, generally, who fail to realise the danger that threatens them. During the past fourteen years a constant warfare has been going on between the Fisheries Department on the one hand, and the people of Canada interested in the fisheries on the other. The people, however, have taken little note of the struggle, because they were only abstractly interested and the immediate sufferers have carried it on alone. The Department has been all-powerful, in almost every case, because its officers have not scrupled to bear down all resistance with the immense influences at their command. These have consisted of the Fisheries Act, giving most extraordinary powers to the officers, and constituting them both accusers and judges of those whom they might select as the objects of prosecution, persecution or malevolence; of a magistracy too often incapable of acting justly and also ignorant of law, and, lastly, of ample public funds, furnished in part by those who were called upon to defend or abandon the rights or privileges attacked. Hundreds of cases of great hardship, involving the impoverishment of families, the suppression of remunerative industries, the confiscation of property rights and even the damage of public interests for the promotion of the personal and political ends of officers or their friends, have resulted, until the people along our coasts and rivers have been obliged to look upon the Fisheries Department as an engine of oppression.

The attitude in which the people find themselves towards the Department and its officers is, therefore, the natural outcome of the harsh administration of the latter. There are, no doubt, many officers who sincerely desire to promote the fishermen's interests, and to give, and protect them in all privileges that are consistent with the maintenance of the supply for their catch, but is an undeniable fact that, in too many cases, the Overseers and Wardens have come to look upon restriction and prohibition as their chief mission, and to make themselves the masters, rather than the friends of the fishermen. In all this they are encouraged by those above them in the Department, the result being as we have already stated. As an illustration of the Department's assumptions the following from Monday's *Sun* will be read with interest:—

On the 20th ult., a circular, of which the following is a copy, was issued to the Fishery Officers of this Province, copies being also placed in the hands of parties interested in the salmon rivers of the Dominion:—

RIPARIAN CLAIMS.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Ottawa, 20th May, 1881.

SIR:—Enquiry having been made by certain of the Fishery Officers in the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick for instructions how to act in the event of persons fishing for salmon on vacant or occupied fishery limits, beyond tidal waters, under titles to riparian lands derived from the Provincial Governments, or by purchases and leases from grantees and "squatters," which are assumed to convey exclusive fishing privileges, the Minister desires me to instruct you as follows:—

Owing to the illness and absence of one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, the special case appealed from the Exchequer Court in re

THE QUEEN, (Defendant) Appellant,
and
CHRISTIAN A. ROBERTSON, (Suppliant) Respondent,

which was inscribed for hearing at the last sitting of the Supreme Court, could not be heard and determined, and cannot now be tried before the next October term. Meantime your attention is called to the Order-in-Council of the 11th June, 1879, which reads thus:—

"Fishing for salmon in the Dominion of "Canada, excepting under the authority "of leases or licenses from the Depart-"ment of Marine and Fisheries, is hereby "prohibited."

This regulation was passed under the provisions of the nineteenth section of the Fisheries Act 31 Vic., Cap. 60, any doubts with respect to the legality of which are set at rest by the judgment of the Court of Exchequer in the case above mentioned. Therefore, all persons unlawfully fishing without a lease or license, as required under the Statute, will be liable to interruption and fine, together with the seizure and forfeiture of fishing materials, boats, &c., so used, and of salmon so illegally caught.

An official copy of the said Order-in-Council is herewith, which regulation forms a part of the Fisheries Act, and can be produced as authority in legal proceedings according to the Act 44 Vic., cap. 28, section 1, sub-section 2.

This special instruction you will in every case enforce with due formality, but with promptness and vigor. Should additional assistance be at any time necessary, you are hereby authorized to employ the requisite help in enforcing the law. If extra Fishery Officers invested with magisterial authority are urgently needed, the Minister will appoint them.

When you have good reason to believe that any offending person who it may be your duty to accuse or molest, is acting in ignorance of the statute, or under *bona fide* mis-apprehension of the nature of his supposed "right," and such person shall voluntarily and immediately desist, you may exercise your own discretion, in view of the facts, about summarily proceeding against him for the penalty, or depriving him of fishing implements; but if you decide not to proceed, you shall however enter the name in your journal with date and circumstance and report the same to this office.

Your particular attention is called to the official instructions of 1st July, 1876, respecting "Convictions on view;" and likewise to the necessity for care and accuracy in the issue of any process that may be required.

W. F. WHITCHER.
Commissioner of Fisheries.

The first case of the prosecution of a "riparian" occurred in Restigouche last week. Mr. Duncan McDonald owned land above the tide waters of the Restigouche and within the limits of the lease granted to the New York Club, who have their head-quarters at "Fraser's," at the mouth of the Metapedia. He claimed as a "riparian" the right, under the decision of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, to fish without a license for salmon in the Restigouche in front of his own land; and he fished accordingly. Overseer Mowatt seized his net and prosecuted him for violation of the Government regulations. The case came on before Justice Mott, of Campbellton, on Saturday. Mr. Morse appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Barbarie for the defendant. The prosecutor proved the alleged illegal act and quoted the Order-in-Council, referred to in Mr. Whitcher's circular. Mr. Barbarie claimed that McDonald was justified in fishing, by the decision of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick in Robertson *vs.* Steadman, which is the law of the Province, until set aside by the Supreme Court of Canada; that all English precedents favor the rights of riparians and the decision of the New Brunswick judges; and that under Section 2 of the Dominion Fisheries Act, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has no power to grant McDonald a license, the exclusive right of fishing being in McDonald himself. The Magistrate took a short time to consider and dismissed the complaint with costs. The court room was crowded with riparians anxiously awaiting the result of the test case, and the Justice's decision was received with loud applause. It appears that a large body of riparians were at the back of McDonald, and the decision will probably lead to a general indulgence in salmon fishing by property owners above tidal waters on the Northern rivers.

While the public will join with the *Sun* in regretting that the test case carried before the Supreme Court has not been disposed of, there will be but one opinion in reference to the attitude of the Department towards the riparian proprietors while that case is pending, in view of the fact that the highest court in this Province has decided that the Department is wrong. It seems that those under whose instructions Overseer Mowat has acted, simply assume that they are "a law unto themselves," and that property rights as well as the public money they waste in attacking them, are trifles when compared with the carrying out of their official assumptions and whims. The Government and its friends should step in and put a stop to the high-handed course of the Fisheries Department. They ought to realise that the administration of public interests can only be successful when carried on in a spirit of reason and with due respect for the equitable rights of all interested. The Department ought to have behaved with such prudence in respect of Mr. McDonald's case, as to have avoided the reverse which it has met with at Campbellton. It ought to have contented itself with regulating and protecting Mr. McDonald's fishery off his property, instead of practically confiscating it—for that is what its assumptions amounted to.

The effect of Justice Mott's decision will be to open the eyes of those interested to the fact, that Fishery officers have been imposing on them, and the contempt which the Department's abuse of authority deserves will find expression in the intercourse between Overseers and Wardens and the fishermen. It will follow that as neither party fully understand their mutual rights and duties, awkward and annoying complications will arise and, in the end, all interests involved will suffer. For this, the Department itself must be held answerable, because if it abuse its authority, it cannot reasonably blame the fishermen for abusing privileges for the retention of which they have been obliged to fight against those who should have protected their enjoyment of them.

A hardship in connection with the McDonald case is, that the Department had leased the exclusive right of fishing the privilege claimed by him to an American Club. These gentlemen, cannot, of course, expect to enjoy the fishing thus wrongly taken from Mr. McDonald, but they have a valid claim for damages against the Department, which has evidently taken their money under false pretences. We hope they will claim damages, for the sooner the Department is brought to its senses, and taught that its officers are not absolute masters of the country the better it will be for all.

Political.

Hon. Jas. McDonald M. P. for Pictou N. S., having resigned his position of Minister of Justice to accept a Judgeship and Hon. Senator McLelan being taken into the Cabinet, the latter was obliged to resign his position in the Senate, because it was believed by the Government that the people were opposed to any more Senators being made ministers. To make the way clear for Mr. McLelan, Mr. McKay, M. P. for Colchester N. S. resigned his seat, that county being considered among the safest in the Dominion for the Conservatives, containing, as it does, the Londonderry Iron Mines and its chief town being Truro—a considerable railway centre. Pictou is also considered a safe Conservative stronghold on account of its coal interests which it is claimed the new tariff promotes. Nominations to fill the vacancies thus created were made last Saturday. Mr. McDougald, Conservative, and Mr. Carmichael, Liberal, were nominated at Pictou and Mr. McLelan, Conservative, and Mr. Cummings, Liberal, were nominated in Colchester. Great interest centres in the Pictou contest, but Colchester is considered absolutely safe for the Government. Dr. Tupper has been stumping through Pictou County and other prominent Conservatives are taking a hand in the election campaign. This shows that the Goveanment is alarmed. Mr. Anglin has met Dr. Tupper there with success. If the Government should lose Pictou the effect cannot but be discouraging to its prospects. Even a narrow majority there would show a weakening of the Government's influence.

The Lumber Trade.

Advices of the past week are not, we regret to say, much more encouraging to the lumber trade than those of several weeks preceding. The *Timber Trades Journal* of 28th ult. gives its usual weekly reports from the most important centres and we extract the following therefrom:—

Liverpool—The tone of the market does not improve, and, low as prices are at present, we cannot see how they are to become better in the face of the general outcry of bad trade and disheartening reports brought in by travellers from the country.

The Tyne,—The prevailing feeling of every one in the trade here at the present is that of absolute dulness, with some at the moment and with others in anticipation; but very few are willing to confess to any great amount being done. Sales are not good to make, and are only for small amounts when completed, and the margin of profit not very large; still a fair amount of quiet business is being done.

Leith—There is little change in the state of affairs here, the demand being still light, and stocks for this season of the year plentiful.

London—Things in the timber trade here are still very quiet, though at the docks, to judge by the deliveries, they are active enough.

In their monthly circular Messrs. Allison, Cousland and Hamilton say under date of 2nd inst.:—

Since our last report the market for Wood Goods has not changed, at least not for the better. The notion is prevalent among Dealers and Consumers that there will be a large import and lower prices, an opinion formed from the already heavy import of pitch pine, and the large reduction in the c. i. f. prices of Sweedish and Baltic Goods. Sales, therefore, last month were only made to supply actual wants, or if bought for stock, where the goods were parted with at a sacrifice. The future of the market will depend on the supplies for the next seven months. If these are moderate there may be no further relapse in prices, but if regardless of our wants a further decline will happen.

The Sussex Camp.

District Orders for Annual Drill of the Active Militia have been issued and the local corps selected for the favors of the Department are preparing for the duties they will be called upon to perform. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 9 and 10 batteries of Garrison Artillery, the New Brunswick Engineers and the 62nd (St. John) Battalion are to drill at their respective local headquarters under the regulations laid down for city corps in general orders of May 5th.

A Camp of Exercise will be formed at Sussex, — about a mile from the R. R. Station, at which the following corps will assemble for drill, viz:—

8th Regiment of Cavalry, Lt.-Col. Domville commanding.
"Newcastle" Field Battery, Major Call commanding.
"Woodstock" Field Battery, Captain Dibblee commanding.
"Brighton" Engineers, Major Vince commanding.
67th Battalion Light Infantry, Lt.-Col. Upton commanding.
71st Battalion, Lt.-Col. Marsh commanding.
73rd Battalion (2 Companies) Major McCulley commanding.
74th Battalion (4 Companies) Lt.-Col. Beer commanding.

The Corps named will leave their local headquarters for Camp on the 21st June (Tuesday next) and will return home on Saturday, 2nd July.

The details for transport to Camp will first be arranged between the Deputy Adjutant General at St. John and the Commanding Officer of each Corps, who will then make the necessary arrangements with their Captains for the punctual arrival of their respective Companies at the R. R. Stations, at least half an hour before they should embark, so that the train is not delayed.

The Quarter-Master of each Battalion (or a competent officer acting for him) and one man per company are to arrive at Camp Sussex on Monday the 20th June—and will report themselves to the Camp Quarter-Master—(Captain Thos. McKenzie)—who will be on the ground that day. Their duty is to take over Camp equipage and ground and prepare it for the arrival of their Corps, to lay out Camp Kitchens, &c. Extra pay is allowed to the Quarter-Master and men for this duty. It will add very much to the comfort of the Corps if arrangements are made by the Quarter-Masters so that the men shall be able to get some hot tea and bread and cheese soon after arrival for an evening meal, which may be provided for out of the 25 cents per *man* allowed in lieu of rations for the first day in Camp.

We understand that all necessary arrangements are being made by Major Call of the Newcastle Field Battery for the transport of the corps under his command to Camp Sussex.

Capts. Cameron and McNaughton of the Black River Companies, 73rd Batt. (which have been selected for drill this year) will go with forty three non-commissioned officers and men each from Chatham Station on Tuesday morning next at ten o'clock, under command of Major McCulley. On their arrival at Sussex these companies will be attached to the 74th Battalion under command of Lt. Col. Beer.

Camp duties and parades are to be punctually at the following hours during the continuance of the camp:—

Gun Fire and Reveille at 5 a. m.
First Morning Parade 6 a. m. to 7 a. m.
Issue of Rations 6 a. m.
Breakfast 8 a. m.
Guard Mounting 9.30.
Second Morning Parade 10 a. m. to 12.
Dinner 1 p. m.
Afternoon Parade 3.30 p. m.
Tea 6 p. m.
Gunfire, Retreat 7.30 p. m.
Tattoo, 9.30 p. m.
Lights out 10 p. m.

Among the orders are the following:—

Each Corps on arrival in Camp will tell off an Inlying Picquet of 10 men under a Sergeant and Corporal.

Rations are to be issued by the Contractors at 6 a. m. The ration returns of each Corps for the day following are to be handed in to the Supply Officer by Quarter-Masters of Corps not later than 6 o'clock on the evening of the day before they are required, so as to enable the Contractor to be notified of the quantity required for issue to each Corps.

Each Company should bring an axe, spade, saw and lantern, in addition to the camp kettles and 4 large tin dishes to carry the meat ration from the Supply Tent to their own kitchens.

Each Corps should have a Regimental Flag for their Camp and a small one to mark the Tent for their Commanding Officer.

"Marching in States," as per Form 439, Regulations and Orders must be sent in to the Brigade Tent as soon as each Corps arrives in Camp.

Captains are to bring their Service Rolls to Camp and must be very particular that every man in their Companies has been properly enrolled.

We hope the men who go from the Miramichi will make a general endeavor to do credit to themselves and their respective corps. Major Call's Battery is already distinguished as second to none in that important arm of the service in the Province, and it will, no doubt, fully sustain its position. Many of the infantry men, under Major McCulley, are new to the service, but they must make up, in eagerness to learn, obedience to orders and ambition to excel for what they may lack in knowledge of drill and the duties of the soldier. They should not look upon the camp as a place provided for the spending of a few holidays in idle pastime, but as affording an opportunity to acquire techincal knowledge that will be servicable, not only when they may be called upon to perform military service, but on other important occasions. There is much in the routine work of a military camp that may be studied with profit, especially by members of rural corps, whose experiences of out-door life are not always connected with their military duties. The proper pitching of tents, the quartering and foraging of horses, the quantity of food necessary for a man each day, the science of camp cookery — including the kitchen trenches, care of utensils, etc.— benefit of carefully observing rules of health, including a proper observance of the perscribed hours for work, recreation and amusement and sleep, and other matters that will come within the experience or observation of every man who goes to the Sussex Camp will be worthy of careful attention. It is only those who interest themselves in a proper way in all the camp routine, who will be properly compensated for the time spent away from their usual avocations. Above all things, the men should avoid temptations to indulge in the excesses which may lie open to them during their periods of leave from Camp. Young and inexperienced men should seek the companionship of honorable, sober and trustworthy comrades, and if they do so, both on and off duty, they will have no regrets to mar their recollections of their short stay in Camp.

About Manufactures.

The *Advocate* appears to have misled the Moncton *Times* on the subject of manufactures here, as the latter paper says:—

The time has come when no town or locality in this Province can count on continued prosperity and progress without engaging in some branch of manufacturing enterprise. It is well that the wide awake men of Chatham and Newcastle recognize this fact, and are preparing to bring to themselves a share of the manufacturing business that is springing up all over the Province.

The *Times* seems to understand that certain of our citizens have taken a practical step towards establishing some new manufacture here, but such is not the case. It should not be forgotten, however, that the Miramichi is already a great industrial centre, and that the value of its staple manufacture exported abroad is larger, per head of population than that of any other locality in the Province. At the same time, there is ample room and opportunity for introducing new industries. What we require, however, is new capital, because nearly all that is available among our wealthiest people is now invested in our present mills and workshops. We hope the *Times* will not continue to refer to Chatham and Newcastle as if they possessed no manufacturing establishments or enterprise. It is true, we have not the Government Railway Workshops, nor a Sugar Refinery, nor a Patent Lock Factory, but we have more steam engines running in our mills and more men employed in connection with them, than there are at the great railway centre, which is not sufficiently large or important, yet, to refer to us in the patronizing style adopted by the *Times* and apparently invited by the *Advocate*. The Miramichi is, if we mistake not, well known in the markets of the world where Moncton is seldom or never heard of, and the enterprise of our manufacturers has made our port the peer of St. John in the estimation of merchants of the United Kingdom and the Continent. Our manufactures, unlike those of Moncton, are essentially beneficial to the country, for they draw their raw material from our own soil, giving employment to our own people in this and adjoining counties, and do not simply afford a means of living to the people of Chatham and Newcastle alone. Unfortunately, it is the political policy of the *Times*, *Advocate* and such papers to reflect the sentiments of those who having taken the ground that we are engaged in a "waning industry," are always ready to throw cold water on our great milling enterprises, but they must yet learn that it will take something more than their oppressive tariff and other discouragements to make the Miramichi what they would have the world believe it to be—a place without manufacturing enterprise or the elements of industrial prosperity.

Newspaper Stockholders' Liability.

In New York recently John H. McCabe sued George Jones for $10,000 damages for alleged libellous statements published in the *Times*, and obtained judgment for $250 on trial. A motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground that Jones could not be held to the liability as a stockholder in the *Times* was denied by Judge Daly. Appeal was taken and the common pleas reversed it. The opinion of the court declares the law does not impose a liability for libellous matter upon a stock owner, even though he owns a majority of shares of the association publishing a newspaper. It has been held by some authorities that stockholders of a paper are as responsible, in law, for libel as the editors in charge for the time being. This is morally, though not legally correct, as it might lead to the establishing of an objectionable paper with person of no character in the position of legal responsibility, while the money which maintained it would be supplied by others who would not desire to be known as the real proprietors. Indeed, we are unfortunate enough in New Brunswick to have some experience with the outgrowth of this pernicious condition of things. Fortunately, however, correct public sentiment is sufficiently strong to make the field for such enterprise a very narrow one.

Correspondence.

Our Local Government.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

SIR:—Previous to Confederation, the Local Legislature of this Province was generally composed of the ablest men in its various Counties, and, as a natural consequence, the Government of the day—whether Liberal or Conservative—always commanded the respect of the House, because of its ability and political consistency. At that time, also, the Lawyers who held seats in the Assembly were some of the ablest and cleverest men in their profession in the Province, and whenever a seat in the Cabinet was offered to one of their number, he considered it not only a loss of prestige, but beneath his professional dignity to accept an office outside of his profession; consequently all the offices in the Government, excepting those of Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, were filled by laymen. At that time, also, the pay of members was four dollars a day, with travelling expenses, and this amount in many cases, was barely sufficient to pay expenses during the sitting of the House.

With respect to the pay of the Government, each head of a Department got a salary of six hundred pounds a year, and members of the Government without office received ten pounds a month or one hundred and twenty pounds a year to pay their travelling and other expenses to attend the twelve monthly meetings of the Government held during the year.

Since then there has been great changes in the *personnel* of the Government and Legislature, as well as a vast increase in their pay. Our able and discreet men have nearly all disappeared from the Legislature and their places are filled by a lot of needy and greedy political adventurers — many of whom are semi-illiterate, petti-fogging lawyers, who, not able to make a living by their profession, mounted the political stump, and, by loud professions and promises, gulled the people into returning them as their Representatives.

One of the first things that these self-sacrificing and modest representatives did was to vote themselves a sessional allowance of *four hundred dollars*, as they did not consider that the old amount their predecessors received—four dollars a day—was *half* enough to remunerate them for their intellectual labours in the service of the people.

The Lawyers next came to the front and, by the force of their brazen cheek, gobbled up every office in the Government that had a salary of two thousand to two thousand four hundred dollars attached to it, and we now have not only the offices of Attorney-General and Solicitor-General filled by Lawyers, but that of Surveyor-General, Provincial Secretary and Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works. And as the salaries and reasonable travelling expenses were not enough to satisfy their craving hunger for more pay, they have taken unto themselves dollars by the thousand and debited the amount to travelling expenses of the Government, which any person of an enquiring mind may prove by referring to the blue books of the Province.

It will be remembered that at the time the subject of Confederation was before the people of this Province, Messrs. Chandler, Tilley, Kerr, Mitchell and various other speakers who were well-posted in the matter, informed the people that as the Local Legislature would not be called upon to make a tariff after Confederation, but only to disburse the eighty cents a head, its expenses should only be about ONE-HALF of what it then was, and that the business of the Province could be much better performed if the representation in the Legislature was greatly reduced. In these views, the various speakers were backed up by Mr. Elder, in the St. John *Journal*, and Mr. Willis in the *News*, but, now, that both of these gentlemen have seats in the Legislature, how is it, that neither by word nor deed have they attempted to carry out that *retrenchment* of *expenses* and *reduction* in the *representation* which they, by their pens, proved to be so easy? Perhaps they, like many others have not only found it far pleasanter but much more to their interest to drift upon the current of political corruption than to attempt to stem its flow, by the example of their acts.

Yours, for the present, FACTS.

Campobello.

The New Brunswick Island of Campobello, which lies off the mouth of the St. Croix, and is some three miles from Eastport, Me., has been purchased by an American Company. Referring to the event the *Bay Pilot* of St. Andrews says:

The sale of Campbello has been so often reported and so often contradicted, that many will doubt until the money is paid and the deeds delivered. This time, however, there need be no doubt about it, for the cash is ready when the deeds are delivered, and for their delivery on payment of the money, a bond has been given. The purchasers have formed a joint stock company with a capital of $1,000,000, of which $200,000 is paid up. Its head-quarters are in Boston. Its officers are:—

Alexander Cochran, Esq., President;
F. B. Beaumont, Esq., Treasurer;
Alexis Porter, Esq., Gen. Manager;

all of Boston. Gen. E. C. Pike is the only stockholder east of Boston.

The Company means business. Geo. S. Grimmer, Esq., Q. C., of St. Andrews, has been retained as their professional adviser in this Province, and to take the necessary steps to secure incorporation under the Act of Assembly.

An architect and surveyor have already been on the Island to select a site and to prepare a plan for a hotel, which it is intended to erect forthwith at Welshpool. The building is to be of the Swiss style of architecture, and in honor of the original proprietor of the Island, is to be named the "Owen House." It is also the intention of the Company to erect at Friar's Bay, to the south-west of Welshpool, a mammoth hotel, to contain 200 rooms, and to be named the Glen Severn House, in connexion with which they will build an iron pier, at which the steamers of the International S. S. Co., will call on their trips to and from Boston. This season a small steamer will be run between Welshpool and Eastport; next year a steamer will be run from Mt. Desert to Campobello, Eastport and St. Andrews. The advent of this company will doubtless be the inauguration of an era of progress and prosperity to the Island of Campobello. They will, no doubt, develop its resources to an extent hitherto not dreamt of. By and by our New Brunswick capitalists will wake up only to discover what a rich prize they have let slip through their fingers.

The appearance of the Island of Campobello is familiar to most residents of New Brunswick who have passed it on their way to or from Boston in the I. S. S. Co.'s steamers. It is nine miles in length from north to south, and averages about two miles in width from east to west, is beautifully situated in Passamaquoddy Bay, whose waters wash its western shore, and from which it separates the Bay of Fundy, is only about three hundred yards from Lubec, in Maine, from which it is divided by a channel called the Quoddy Narrows, and is about three miles from Eastport. The population numbers about 1200 souls, the male portion of which are as a rule engaged in the fisheries. It contains about 12,000 acres of land, about one-third of which is cleared, the balance is covered for the most part with a valuable growth of timber. Within its boundaries are several fine harbors with bold deep water, and free from ice in the winter season, such as Friar's Bay, Harbor de Lute, which extends to the centre of the Island, Head Harbor at the entrance to which stands the lighthouse, and on its eastern side protected by Penguin Island. Into this harbour ships can run at all times of tide. There are several small islands belonging to Campobello, Casco Bay, Spruce, White and Sandy Islands. Penguin and Casco Bay Islands, contain each about an area of a hundred acres. Mack Island with an area of four acres is situated on the boundary line about a mile from Lubec in Maine. On the northern side of Campobello is a splendid fishing ground in which cod, hake, haddock and herring abound. On the Island there are a number of good mill privileges, which have been lying too long unutilized.

Referring to the purchase of Campobello and the favorable notices thereof in the *Sun*, *Bay Pilot* and other Conservative papers, the St. John *Globe* says:—

When the effort was making on the people of the Maritime Provinces to get them to surrender up their independence to old Canada, the continual cry was that Confederation would result in the introduction of any quantity of Canadian capital to develop our great natural resources. Scarcely a dollar of this capital has ever been seen for any such purpose. Probably tired of waiting for it, the Proprietors of Campobello have transferred their island to American purchasers, and it would seem now, from the statement of the Tory papers, that it is soon to blossom as the rose. It must be gall and wormwood to them to have to make such announcements.

We shall next see an article in the *Sun* charging the editor of the *Globe* with being disloyal etc. The *Sun* fights the shadow of annexation but approves of its substance.

Murder Will Out.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. A few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer and another, until without advertising, its sale became immense. Druggists in every town in the Canadas and United States are selling it. No person suffering from Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Low Spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

ZOPESA FROM BRAZIL.—As a result of the new commercial enterprise just assuming importance with Brazil, is the introduction of *Zopesa*, so justly celebrated where it is known for the cure of all forms of Indigestion. The Company have opened a laboratory in Toronto. *Zopesa* comes to us highly endorsed and recommended, its wonderful affinity to the Digestive Organs, its certainty to relieve and cure Dyspepsia and Constipation, makes this remarkable compound a necessity in Canada. The Company makes sample bottles at the trifling cost of 10 cents. Sold by MACKENZIE & Co., Chatham N. B.

The expenditure of brain power too early or too severely in children often results in physical debility; the use of Fellow's Hypophosphites exerts a singularly happy effect in such cases.

General Business.

Wanted.

100 MEN

on Grand Southern Railroad Gravel Train, at Saint George, N. B., by McCOLL & POWELL.

Four Coat, Two Vest and Two Pant Makers

WANTED.

None but good hands need apply.
F. O. PETERSON, Tailor,
tf. Chatham.

To Let or Sell.

The two story dwelling situate on St. John Street, near the convent Water on the premises. Possession given immediately, apply to the Subscriber.

F. J. LETSON.

Also—For sale, a lot of wooden water pipe, ringed and ready for use.
F. J. L.
Chatham, March 8, '81.

For Sale.

For sale by the subscribers, their valuable property situate in the centre of the town of Chatham, being the stand and premises where they formerly conducted their business, it is large and commodious, has a large wharf frontage on the river, is a desirable site for a steam mill, deal yard, warehouses or erections of any description. There is a store and small warehouse on the premises, also a small boom connected with it, and is altogether an excellent property for commercial or other purposes. For particulars apply to.

D. & J. RITCHIE & Co.
4120 Newcastle, N B

Farm for Sale.

Thirty-five acres, more or less, of good farming land, all cleared, at Napan, known as the Nicholson property. For particulars apply to

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

Executors' Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late John Grant, are hereby notified to make payment to the Subscribers, within three months from date, and all persons having any just claims against the said estate, are hereby requested to hand in the same duly attested within the same time to

WILLIAM GORDON, } Executors of
A. K. McDOUGAL, } the Estate.
Newcastle, 21st March, 1881.

Notice.

All persons having any legal demand against Francis Elliot, deceased, will render their claims duly attested within 3 months, and all persons indebted to the said estate, will make immediate payment to

RICHARD HUTCHISON, }
FRANCIS CARRUTHERS, } Executors.
Newcastle, May 2nd, 1881. 5 t 3

NOTICE.

I have appointed John Morrisay, of Newcastle my Deputy for the County of Northumberland. To all whom it may concern.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff of North'ld Co.
Newcastle, arch 12, 1881. 4117

Notice.

A meeting of the members of the Chatham Driving Park Association, will be held in the Office of L. J. Tweedie, on Thursday, 16th June inst., at 8 o'clock, p. m.

By order of the President,
ROBERT BAIN, Sec'y-Treas.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers beg leave to notify all parties indebted to them, that unless their accounts are paid by the middle of this month, (October) legal means will be taken to collect the same.

J. S. & J. B. BENSON
Chatham, 4th October, 1886.

Notice.

The business heretofore carried on in Nelson, by the Subscriber, in his own name, will in future be carried on in connection with his sons, under the name of Geo. Burchill & Sons.

GEO. BURCHILL.
Nelson, Jan. 26, '81.

NOTICE.

The business carried on under the name and style of A. H. Gillis & Co., in the store owned by George M. Johnstone, opposite the Commercial Building, has this day been closed, and all accounts due will be collected by Mr. W. S. Loggie.

A. H. GILLIS.
W. S. LOGGIE.
Chatham, 2nd April, 1881.

I take this opportunity of thanking my friends for the liberal patronage extended me in the past, and beg to announce that I am engaged with Mr. W. S. Loggie as cutter, in his Custom Tailoring Department in the upper end of the Commercial Building, where I will be glad to see my friends, and solicit a continuance of their patronage.

A. H. GILLIS.
Chatham, 22nd April, 1881.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will open up in a few days a very excellent line of English Scotch and Canadian Tweeds suitable for spring and summer wear. Also a beautiful and choice lot of English Coating, personally selected in Montreal.

W. S. MORRIS.

N. B.—These goods will admit of my making suits 10 per cent less than heretofore.

FOUNTAIN'S RESTAURANT

Ice Creams, Ice Creams,

made by a treble motion Freezer of the latest style.

—ALSO—

PIES, TARTS, CAKES AND BREAD, ETC., ETC.

☞ Next to Ullock's Livery Stable. ☜

T. H. FOUNTAIN.
Chatham June 1st, '81

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.

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