POOR COPY

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—See advts.

FANCY MOOSE Moccassins at Nicol's for Christmas gifts.

THE RINK promises to be a great attraction during the coming winter. Read the lessees' announcement.

BELL, who so droitly robbed Messrs Sutherland and Creaghan's, and Jas. Fish's safes at Newcastle about two years ago, and was sentenced to Dorchester Penitentiary, has made his escape from that establishment.

DOUBLE soled Wigwams at Nicol's for presents, from No. 6, childs, to No. 7, ladies.

AN APPEAL.—Rev. M. F. Richard, of Rogersville, Northumberland county, has issued an appeal on behalf of his parishioners, who find it necessary to erect a more spacious church. He intends to organise a bazaar and a picnic to raise funds for the purpose, and he asks the assistance of his friends and the friends of the settlers.—*Ex.*

PERSONAL:—Mr. G. M. Blair late of Chatham has been transferred by the Bank of Montreal from Winnipeg to Regina. The Winnipeg *Free Press* of 3rd inst says:—"Mr. E. J. Hunter, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Regina, leaves on the 15th inst., for the east to spend a three months' holiday. Mr. Blair, of Winnipeg, will fill his position while he is away."

A FISHERMAN informs us that a canvass was made in Chatham just before the election of Tuesday to the effect that the election of Mr. O'Brien would lead to the rescinding of the order taxing smelt nets three dollars each. It had some effect, it is said, with a few who were willing to do almost anything that might lighten this new oppression aimed at an important local industry.

IF YOU have a brother or a husband or one you expect will be the latter some day (if he hurries up about it) buy him a pair of nice velvet slippers, opera cut, for christmas. Nicol has them at $1.25.

A SILLY TRICK:—By omitting the returns from one Chatham polling district and muddling some of those from others the *Advocate* yesterday endeavored to make its readers believe that there was a tie in the County election between Messrs. Morrissey and O'Brien. We understand that some of the interested ones nearly blew their heads off with champagne over the hoax, but felt very flat when they found they were—as usual.

THE BOOK AND STATIONERY TRADE:—Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, of St. John, stand, deservedly, at the head of the book and stationery trade, not only in New Brunswick, but the Dominion. There are, perhaps, houses in their line which do more business in a mixed way, but none that, in point of long establishment, reputation for fair and honorable dealing and legitimate business in their line, can show such a record as theirs. They have just issued their sixty-fifth holiday circular, which announces books for all ages, for all tastes, and at a wider range of prices, of course, than any other house within easy reach of the people of New Brunswick. A house, such as that of Messrs. McMillan, deserves the support of everyone who values fair dealing and desires to see the few first-class establishments we still possess in the province maintain their prestige, for it is a convenience to our people of both business and culture. Orders may be placed with Messrs. McMillan, with confidence in their receiving prompt attention in the senders' interests.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.—A highly enjoyable entertainment was held on Tuesday evening last under the auspices of St. Mary's Juvenile Temperance Guild in St. Mary's Sunday School Room. The building was filled to overflowing with an appreciative audience and the members of the Guild performed their various parts with great credit to themselves and the managing committee, and showed how efficiently and carefully they had been instructed under the leadership of Mrs. W. B. Howard, whose reputation as a successful director of the young performers, was admirably sustained.

The following is a programme of the selections:—

Programme.

Music, by Lena and Melbourne Goggin.
Chorus "We are a Temperance Army."
Recitation, "The Little Hero," By Earl Johnstone
Recitation, "The Snowdrop," by Alma Staples.
Do. "Grandpapa's Spectacles," by Helen DesBrisay.
Song and Chorus, "Jingle Bells," by George Howard.
Dialogue, "The good, the beautiful, the true," by three girls.
Dialogue, "How to find an Heir," by five boys.
Music, by Lena Goggin and Fred Howard.
Two of Mother Goose's Tableaux.
Recitation, A Temperance Boy's piece, by Stirling Dick.
Do. "Tim's watch," by Massam Frost.
Do. The Story of an Apple, by Willie Howard.
Song, "Chubby George," by Fred Blair.
Song, "Temperance Boys and Girls are We,"
Recitation. "A Christmas Kiss," by Percy Howard.
Do. "The Two-legged Mouse," by Ira Gulliver.
Do. by May DesBrisay, Helen Blair and Susie Gillespie.
Song, 'The Spanish Cavalier," by Albert Wilkinson.
Recitation, "The Rainbow," by seven boys and girls.
Dialogue, "The picnic party," by six boys and girls.
Recitation, "The boy's Valentine" by Fred Blair.
Do, "A Free Seat," by Louise Howard.
Song, "There is a Tavern in the Town."
Recitation, "A Disaster," by Willie Benson.
Do. "We Can Make Home Happy," by Lena Goggin.
Song, "We must Work and Pray together."

God Save The Queen.

MONEY TO BE MADE:—It is said that dull times are not known by the agents for the great publishing house of George Stinson & Co, of Portland, Maine. The reason of this exceptional success is found in the fact that they always give the public that which is keenly appreciated and at prices that all can afford. At present we understand, their agents are doing wonderfully well on several new lines. They need many more agents in all parts of the country. Those who need profitable work should apply at once. Women do as well as men. Experience is not necessary, for Messrs. Stinson & Co. undertake to show all who are willing to work, not hard but earnestly, the path to large success. It should be remembered that an agent can do a handsome business without being away from home over night. Another advantage—it costs nothing to give the business a trial, and an agent can devote all his time, or only his spare moments to it. Stinson & Co. guarantee grand success to all who engage and follow simple and plain directions that they give. We have not space to explain all here, but full particulars will be sent *free* to those who address the firm; their full address is given above.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE:—The number of *The Living Age* for the weeks ending Nov. 26th and Dec. 3d contain The Memoirs of Prince Adam Czartoryski, Edinburg Review; The Antiquity of Man in North America, Nineteenth Century; The Story of Zebehr Pasha, as Told by Himself, conclusion, Contemporary Review; A Strange place, Spectator; The Catholic Revival of the Sixteenth Century, Quarterly Review; Lochiel, the Ulysses of the Highlands, Temple Bar; How Piracy was Stopped in Morocco, Murray's Magazine; A Discourse upon Sermons, MacMillan's Magazine; Jenny Lind, St. James's Gazette; Queer Relationship, Saturday Review; Funny Sayings and Answers by Juveniles, Chamber's Journal; "Long" Sir Thomas Robinson, Saturday Review; Old Age in Animals, St. James's Gazette; with instalments of "Major and Minor," by W. E. Norris, "Major Lawrence, F. L. S.," and "Richard Cable, the Lightshipman," and poetry and miscellany.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Fishermen's Meeting.

On Friday afternoon last a mass meeting of Miramichi fishermen was held at Masonic Hall, Chatham. The call for it was issued only that morning and the very large number in attendance was evidence of the interest felt in the object for which it was held,—viz., to consider the course to be taken in reference to the new order of the Fisheries department requiring smelt fishermen to pay an extra charge of $2 for licenses for their bag-nets. Mr. Andrew McIntosh was elected Chairman and, afterwards, Mr. John Falconer was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Geo. Watt, one of the conveners of the meeting, explained the situation: which was that the bag-net fishermen, having been subjected to unjust taxation, ought to organize to resist it by every legal means. The fishermen singly, would have no chance of success in either legal contentions, or with the Department, but if they were banded together their united influence must be felt.

Mr. T. W. Crocker spoke at length on the matter, stating that the Inspector of Fisheries had once advised the Department that the fishermen be taxed five dollars as license fee for each net, but his advice had not been taken. He had also done what he could to stop bag net fishing, and this oppressive tax was, no doubt, levied on his advice. It was unfair that such a tax should be levied, as it was more than the fishermen could afford to pay—more than the business could bear—but it was especially unfair that it should be sprung upon the fishermen after many of them had been granted their permits and paid for them at the usual rate of $1 each. If this thing was not protested against, the tax would be $5 next year and, in time, restrictions, which would practically put a stop to smelt fishing, would result. He had heard the opinion expressed by competent authority that it was doubtful if the governor-in-council had authority to levy taxation on any class of people without a vote of parliament, and he had grave doubts of the legality of the tax, in any case. At all events, those who had their permits, for which the usual fee of $1 had been paid, were in a good position and the duty of the meeting was to organize for the purpose of legally protecting the fishermen's interests.

Mr. Geo. Watt said he had received a letter from Mr. Anthony Adams of Neguac, who informed him that a meeting had been held at Tabusintac, at which the fishermen had resolved to petition against the new imposition. Mr. Adams had sugested that united action be taken by all the fishermen of the river to approach the Minister of Fisheries by petition. He offered the following resolution:

"That the fishermen of Miramichi consider that the attempted imposition of an additional license tax of $2 on each smelt net is unjust, and if persisted in by the Department, (such is the uncertainty of this fishery) will be the means of depriving the mass of the people of their only means of livelihood during the winter, thereby placing the fishery in the hands of a few who may be able to bear the losses of a bad season."

He said that a few of those owning nets might be able to pay high tax, but the great majority of the fishermen would not be able to do so, and the result would be that the business would become a monopoly. The government was now giving a bounty to mackerel fishermen, and it seemed strange that they should thus subsidize one class of fishermen, while they taxed another. The salmon fishermen were, he was informed, to have their privileges curtailed up-river and as this seemed to be a move emanating from those who were interested in closing our fisheries, so that they could only be used as angling preserves, all the fishermen should organise for the protection of their rights.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Crocker, who said it was rumored that some of the fishermen had received licenses for one dollar,

There was, here, a general cry "That's so!" but it turned out that the "licenses" were receipts in different forms, some given by Overseer Wyse and others by Overseer Coleman, for "$1 for fishing one bag-net," while others, from Overseer Wyse were in this form:

"Allow————to fish one bag-net on river Miramichi for smelts"
W. WYSE, Overseer.

Chatham Dec. 1st, 1887.

Mr. Crocker said he understood from Overseer Wyse that it was his intention to confiscate all nets for which the fee of $3 was not paid, whether a dollar each had been paid for permits for such nets or not. His own opinion was that those who had paid the dollar could not legally be required to pay more, and it was for the purpose of defending themselves in their legal rights that organization was necessary. He had already stated that the Inspector had, a good while ago, recommended that a license fee of $5 per net be exacted from the smelt fishermen and he believed that Mr. Smith, who was present, could give particulars.

Mr. D. G. Smith said that just before he came to the meeting, he had looked over the Fisheries reports for the past eleven years and he found much in them to show how the tax complained of came to be levied. Many of the fishermen would, doubtless, recollect that there had been quite a spirited discussion when the smelt fishery was first prosecuted eleven years ago—when but four bag-nets were in operation in Gloucester and not many more at Napan and Bartibogue on the Miramichi—the parties being the Inspector and some of the Overseers on the one hand, and the fishermen and their friends on the other, the ADVANCE being an active participant in the dispute. Mr. Smith said he would not, however, quote the many absurd things the Inspector had written to the papers or said while here, but confine himself to that officer's official reports as they appeared in the blue books of the Department. Mr. Smith then read extracts from the Fisheries reports, showing that the Inspector had forwarded samples of Smelts and tom-cods to the Department in January 1877, claiming that both kinds of fish were spawning at that time and that the smelts frequenting the Miramichi in December and January, etc., were of a variety different from those frequenting it in May and June. The fishermen, Mr. Smith said, knew very well that although the smelts now taken were full of roes, it would be four or five months before they spawned, for the ova would not ripen as long as the water remained ice cold, but would do so as soon as it got warm in the spring, at which time the fish would ascend the rivers to spawn. The Inspector's absurd theory, or alleged facts, concerning the "silver-back" and "black-back" smelts, as two distinct varieties, arose out of the difference between the appearance of the fish now and that presented by them at spawning time.—Now, they were silvery in appearance, at spawning time they would be of darker color, just as the salmon, in passing up the river in June was bright and silvery, but dark, mottled, and a forbidding looking fish in October and November when it deposited its ova. The Inspector might as well claim that there were two varieties of salmon, as publish his absurdities about the silver and black back smelts. The practical men present, Mr. Smith said, knew all about the fish and their habits, but it was different with the higher officials of the Department at Ottawa, whose opportunities for observation of the habits of these fish were limited, and they were obliged to depend on the Inspector and other officers, who were his friends and echoes, for information to guide them in framing regulations. The records of the Department showed that, year in and year out, the Inspector had advised high license fees for bag nets, coupled with regulations which would practically prohibit the fishery. His reason for this was based on the assertion which he made, until experience enlightened and made him ashamed of it—that fishing with bag-nets would, in a few years, exterminate the smelt fishery as well as "tom-cods," and that the fry of these being the food of the mackerel, herring, cod, hake, pollock and haddock, all these would likewise leave our shores. He seemed not to know that we never had any pollock-fishery in Northumberland Straits. So drastic were the recommendations of the Inspector and so opposed to them was the information forwarded to Ottawa in behalf of the fishermen, that this matter, together with complaints in reference to the mismanagement of our salmon and other fisheries, caused the then Minister, accompanied by the commissioner of Fisheries, Mr. Whitcher, to visit Chatham in November 1877, when, after examining a large number of officers and some of the fishermen, the Minister, instead of ordering a license fee of $5 per net as the Inspector had recommended, said he had doubts as to whether any license fee could be levied without a vote of Parliament, that, in any case, it was never contemplated to make the licensing of nets a means for raising revenue—it being designed for purposes of registration or statistics only—and he directed that Licenses be issued free of charge, which was accordingly done until another Minister succeeded him. At that time, also, the Inspector had recommended that the meshes of bag-nets should be 1½ inches from knot to knot, but the Minister, who had already caused an order to issue, making the meshes 1¼ inches, so modified it as to allow the then existing one-inch mesh nets to be used until worn out, requiring, however, all new nets to be of 1¼ inch mesh.

Mr. Smith read extracts from the Inspector's reports to show the vindictiveness of that officer toward our fishermen, and also showed from our railway returns that the Inspector was guilty of great exaggerations respecting the catch of smelts with a view of sustaining his reports. In a few years, however, he partially abandoned his former position, that the bag-nets would annihilate the smelt fishery and drove all other fishes from our shores, and began, in behalf of the fishermen he had formerly abused, to deplore their ill luck in having such abundant catches that the prices realised did not pay them because they broke down the markets. But though he had abandoned his efforts to prohibit bag-nets he still, up to his very last report urged restriction. While the Department was advised by Mr. Mitchell and other friends of the fishermen here, the Inspector was held in check, but it seemed that our representative was not now consulted in such matters, and, as a consequence, the Department was without proper advice and the fishermen almost at the Inspector's mercy. The fishermen were even taunted with the assertion that this oppressive imposition had been visited upon them because, in the exercise of their privileges as free men under the constitution, they had elected a gentleman who was not in accord with the government, and it was said that his advice counted for nothing with the government. If so it was an outrage on British traditions and the rights of the people under the constitution. Whatever might be our differences, politically or however hard or bitter might be our election contests, it was the right of the majority of each constituency to be heard through their representative, and no man was a good subject who would deny that right. This was no political question, and no man in parliament was better qualified than Mr. Mitchell to advise the Department in reference to it. This fishery was the birthright of the people of Miramichi. It did not belong to the Dominion Government, and that government had no right to claim it. Our people contributed through the Custom Houses, on their food, clothing and other necessaries, their full share of federal taxation and it was unjust for the government to demand an oppressive additional tax on this fishery, while they actually granted bounties out of the general revenues for other classes of fishermen. He believed that if the facts were all known, to the Minister this increased tax would not be enforced. The fishermen and their friends should exhaust every legitimate means to obtain redress, but if the government, knowing the facts, still persisted in oppressing them—well he could only say there were more fishermen than officers.

Mr. Crocker said that he had protested against these representations made by the Inspector and Mr. Donald Morrison and others had done the same thing, fighting them at Ottawa through Mr. Mitchell and obtaining justice. He, Mr. Crocker, could continue to contend for the fishermen's interests, as others might, also, but individual effort could not be as effective as that of a combination. It might be said, too, that he, being a dealer, and not a fisherman, could not speak for the latter, but the interest was a common one and, therefore, all should combine for mutual protection. He did not desire to attack any officer—although the Inspector had once attacked him in a certain place and come off second best—but thought the Inspector, though zealous and believing he was right, had got hold of the wrong end of the story.

Mr. Dan'l Crimmen asked if the increase of License fee did not apply to Kent and Gloucester as well as Northumberland.

Mr. Crocker said it did.

Mr. Crimmen said he did not see where the political spite came in.

Mr. Crocker said he did not mean to agree with Mr. Smith in his argument that the increase was especially aimed at Northumberland. He believed the representatives of the other two counties would assist in carrying out the views of this meeting.

Mr. Smith said he had merely stated the reason given by some who professed to be friends of the government for the obnoxious order. He had argued however that it resulted from the Department not seeking the advice of the representative of this county who from his experience as a former Minister of Fisheries and acquaintance with this, the greatest smelt-fishing centre of the world, was better qualified than any other man in parliament to give advice on the subject.

Mr. W. S. Loggie, being called upon, expressed his sympathy with the object of the meeting and his sense of the hardships the new order would entail upon the fishermen, who, even now, could hardly make both ends meet.

Mr. Watt's resolution was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Crocker then moved that those present proceed to form the Miramichi Fishermen's Protective Association, which was seconded by Mr. Watt and carried unanimously.

The rest of the proceedings were devoted to the details of organization, the following officers and executive committee being chosen:—

President,—George Watt.
Secy. Treasurer,—John Falconer.
Executive Committee,—T. W. Crocker, W. S. Loggie, D. Crimmin, John Ryan, Dudley Perley, Dudley Walls, Anthony Adams, W. A. Loggie, Robert Loggie, John Groat, T. B. Williston.

It was ordered that the membership fee be 25 cents.

Mr. Crocker said the protection of the Association would only be extended to those who became members, and not to outsiders, it being the intention to assist members in the defence of their rights.

Mr. W. S. Loggie said that if the Association was advised that the tax could be legally enforced it should not be resisted, but if otherwise the men should defend their property from seizure.

About all present proceeded to sign the roll of membership and the meeting closed

A petition has been prepared and is now receiving signatures. It is as follows:—

To the Honorable George E. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the Dominion of Canada:—

The petition of the undersigned fishermen of the Miramichi River in the Province of New Brunswick humbly sheweth:

That heretofore the license for fishing smelts on the Miramichi River and its tributaries with bag nets has been one dollar per net, but during the present season the fee has been raised from that sum to three dollars per net.

That notwithstanding a recommendation made by the Inspector of Fisheries in January 1877 that a high license fee should be imposed on smelt fishermen's nets, the Minister and Commissioner of Fisheries, after holding an investigation personally in Chatham in November of that year, determined that such licenses should be issued free of charge and they were so issued, the Minister declaring that they were issued for registration and statistical and not for revenue purposes

That many of your petitioners have as large amounts of money invested in bag nets as have the owners of boats engaged in the outside fisheries, and they submit that it is an unfair thing that net-owners should be severely taxed, while boat-owners are paid bounties by the Government.

That we regard this additional tax upon us as being unjust and unfair and calculated to cause a great injury and hardship to fishermen in general, the poorer class in particular, and promising to lead to serious complications between the fishermen and fishery officers

That the business of Smelt fishing is very uncertain and often a complete failure; many seasons the poorer class of fishermen would be unable to pay the extra tax so imposed because of their failure during the whole season to catch a sufficient quantity of fish even to pay for the rental of their nets.

The raising of the license fee from one to three dollars per net will have the effect of driving the poorer fishermen from their only means of livelihood during the winter season and placing the whole business in the hands of the monopolists who can afford to bear the loss which may be occasioned by a failure in the catch. Past experience has shown us that smelt fishing is more frequently a failure than a success.

The fishermen, under the impression that the license fee was to be the same as in former seasons, incurred great expense in preparing for this season's fishing and were not made aware of any extra tax until after the fishing had commenced.

License fees are paid on many nets to an overseer in one or other of the districts along the river, and as the season advances and the fish remove to other portions of the River and Bay these same nets have to be removed to districts under the control of other Overseers, who in each district to which a net may be removed compel the fishermen to pay for an additional license thus making the extra license fee doubly or trebly burdensome. We consider that for a license tax of one dollar a smelt net should be allowed to fish in any part or parts of the River or Bay within the limits now allowed by law.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the license fee for smelt bag nets may be reduced to the sum of one dollar per net as it has heretofore been: And that such regulations may be made or instruction to fishery officers given as will permit a net once paying for a license, to fish during the season in any part of the River or Bay without further tax: And as in duty bound will ever pray.

MIRAMICHI, Dec. 12th, 1887.

Shot Dead.

TRURO, N. S., Dec. 11.—The people of this quiet town were startled upon coming out of church at noon, to-day, to learn that a bloody tragedy had been enacted during the early morning hours, and that Timothy Clifford, aged 35, had been instantly killed by a boy named Welsh. All the parties are toughs. It appears that a woman named Kent was boarding at the house kept by Mrs. Welsh. Clifford had been living with the Kent woman some years, but had spent the last six months in jail, being only released from there at 10 o'clock last night. He was refused admission. A big row prevailed all night, the result being that at 3 o'clock this morning young Welsh brought matters to a crisis by firing a shot gun at Clifford and blowing his brains out. The boy was arrested.

Sam Small's Brother.

WHY DID GOD MAKE SO MUCH OUTDOORS? TWO WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES.

"Sam Small, Evangelist!"

The proverbial philosophy of "Old Si," the venerable plantation darkey, who gave to the world through the medium of Small's pen maxims of worldly wisdom, clothed in a verbiage of irresistible humor, has found a permanent place in humorous literature.

Great surprise was shown when it was announced that he, having been converted under the ministrations of "Sam Jones," would become an evangelist.

At first thought, a humorist in the pulpit seems incongruous. Is it really so?

No doubt the mere buffoon attempting to turn men's hearts to solemn truths would meet with only contempt. But truth is not hidden in gloom. Genuine humor frequently illustrates and fastens in the mind bits of wisdom that would otherwise pass unheeded.

In his eulogy of Henry Ward Beecher Rev. Dr. Parker says: "Whenever he came among men, he brought June sunshine and music, and made even desponding and surly men feel that a fuller and warmer summer, 'the Kingdom of Heaven,' itself was 'at hand.'" That is genial christianity.

Mr. Small belongs to a witty family. He has a brother connected with Armoy Knox's and "Fat Contributor's" *Texas Siftings*, a paper which has had phenomenal success in the field of humorous literature. Mr. Frank A. Small is the present representative of that popular paper in England, and, like his distinguished brother, he takes a deep interest in the welfare of other people.

Under date of 48 Porten Road, Kensington W. London, Eng., Sept. 27th, 1887, he writes "While at Yalding in Kent yesterday, I met Prof. S. Williams, Head Master of the Cleaves Endowed school. In the course of conversation about America, Professor Williams remarked that Warner's safe cure had been of great benefit to his wife, who had been much troubled with a disordered liver. Warner's safe cure (an American preparation) was all she had taken, and she had experienced none of her old trouble for some months past.

Mrs. Annie Jenness-Miller, editor of New York *Dress*, and a very popular woman in the fashionable world, says in her own magazine for October: "Warner's safe cure is the only medicine I ever take or recommend. In every instance it gives new energy and vitality to all my powers." This distinguished woman also says that for ladies this great remedy is "peculiarly effective."

SamSmall is likely to succeed as a moral teacher. When we remember how near together in human nature lie the fountains of laughter and of tears, the deep effect his discourses must have on the masses can easily be imagined.

"Why did God make so much outdoors?" exclaimed a little girl. We know not. He has made it and we should grow in it, broad, charitable and genial, judging everything by merit, not by prejudice.

More Misrepresentation.

Mr. D. G. Smith, of the *Advance*, under the hallucination that seems to have taken entire control of him lately, endeavored to impress upon the association that the increased tax was put on to spite Northumberland for not returning a conservative member in the last election. —*Advocate.*

The *Advocate*, and the Chatham Conservative organ make the same misstatement in reference to what Mr. Smith said, but as the *Advocate* had no reporter at the meeting, we suppose it was only too ready to accept what its accomplice invented, so long as it did an injustice to the gentleman they both so cordially hate.

Mr Smith did not say, nor does he believe, what is put in his mouth. He merely referred to reasons which he had heard assigned for the imposition. He believes that the Inspector of Fisheries, by persistent exaggerations and misstatements, based on a desire to "get square" with Miramichi Fishermen, coupled with an overweening and exaggerated idea that he is right and everybody else wrong in the matter, has in the absence of advice to the Department from either Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Landry, Mr. Barnes or Mr. Moffat, succeeded in deceiving the Department and securing the obnoxious order.

We may also say that it is gratifying to find the *Advocate* after stumbling as it did, for years, between the Inspector and his deserts, after doing its best to sail him against our fishermen, now endeavoring to undo what is partially its own work. It ought not, however, to misrepresent Mr. Smith, who, at least, is not one who ever has two different stories on the same subject. He has ever stood by the fishermen against the Inspector's attacks on them, and misrepresentations of their interests, and can wait for time, events and facts to justify his position.

The Election.

Tuesday was polling day in Northumberland, for the election of a member of the Assembly to serve in the place of William A. Park, Esq. who resigned his seat to accept the position of Collector of Customs at Newcastle. The candidates were Mr. John Morrissey of Newcastle and Mr. John O'Brien of Nelson, Mr. Morrissey being elected by 36 majority. The returns are as follows.—

	Morrissey	O'Brien	Polled in Parish	Morrissey	Mal. for O'Brien
Chatham, (town)	214	144			
" (B. Rk)	46	15	49	101	
Newcastle, (town)	157	125			
" (Doughn.)	53	13			
" (Lower)	29	14	441	117	
Nelson, (Village)	27	101			
" (Kirk's)	13	67	204		126
Rogersville,	66	103	169		37
Alnwick, (Oak Point)	11	6			
" (N Jersey,	28	20			
" (Tabusintac)	98	83	176		42
Northesk, (Whitney's)	22	16			
" (Trout R)	19	15			
" (Mitchett's)	8	28	108		10
Derby,	75	63	98		28
Glenelg	56	40	96	16	
Hardwick,	55	33	88	22	
Blackville,	74	32	86	42	
Southesk, (Rd Bk)	12	43			
" (Scott's)	7	18	80		42
Blissfield,	31	12	43	19	
Ludlow,	13	9	22	4	
	1014	1008	2052	321	285
Majority for Morrissey				36	

Water and Land Companies.

The *Royal Gazette* announces that letters patent have been issued incorporating Kennedy F. Burns, Wm. J. O'Brien, Edward Hickson, Albert J. H. Stewart, and Tobe M. Burns, all of Bathurst, Gloucester, for the purpose of holding and granting of fishing Privileges and Licenses along the Nepisiguit River, in the County of Gloucester, with all the rights and privileges incident thereto, by the name of "The Nepisiguit Angling Association," with a capital of five thousand dollars, divided into one hundred shares of fifty dollars each.

Also that letters patent have been granted incorporating John D. Chipman, David Maxwell, Henry Graham, William Douglas, and William H. Todd, all of Saint Stephen, and Alvin Woodman, of Marysville York, for the purpose of owning land, selling stumpage, and manufacturing lumber, with such other things as are incident to the attainment of these objects by the name of "The Taxis Land Company," with a capital of twenty thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Fishermen's Meeting at Tabusintac.

To the Miramichi Advance:—

There was a large meeting of fishermen held at Tabusintac to-day to take into consideration the additional tax of two dollars that has been imposed on smelt nets.

John McDermaid was chosen Chairman.

Overseer Stymiest being in the meeting was called on. He said applications had been made to him for license since the first of the month, but he had not received them until to-day, and his instructions were that no net should be set until three dollars had been paid to him for license. He felt the fishermen were right in protesting against it, but he had to do his duty.

After considerable discussion, in which some parties favoured electing a Riel and rebelling against such an unjust law, the good sense of the meeting prevailed, and they passed the following resolution:—

Whereas the fishermen of this place have gone to the expense of preparing for the winter fishing with bag nets without knowing of any change in the amount of licenses to be paid—

And Whereas they were unable to procure license until now, the 6th day of December—

And Whereas the fishermen of this locality fish with very small nets and their catch of fish with each net is small, and they depend upon the smelts for a living when they are engaged at fishing, we therefore cannot pay the increased tax of two dollars without injury to ourselves and families—

Therefore Resolved that we petition the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries to remove the unjust tax of two dollars and grant us our license at the old price of one dollar for each net.

On motion, Anthony Adams, John McDermaid and James Stymiest were appointed a committee to consult with fishermen in other parts of the County and prepare a petition.

Yours:—
ANTHONY ADAMS.

Neguac Dec. 6 1887.

Barclay-Forde.

JACQUET RIVER, Dec. 8.—J. C. Barclay, son of Wm. Barclay, Bay Side House, Jacquet River, was married on Tuesday, Dec. 6th, to Miss Annie Forde. The ceremony was impressively performed in the presence of a select gathering of friends, by the Rev. Isaac Baird, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, I. D. Bain, of New Mills. The bride, who was given away by her grandfather, was prettily attired in grey silk. She was accompanied by Miss Sadie Barclay, and the groom was supported by Mr. Jardine of Campbellton. The bride was the recipient of a number of pretty presents. Mr. and Mrs Barclay are well and favorably known, and have the best wishes of a large circle of friends. The happy couple left shortly after the ceremony on their wedding tour to Halifax.

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend, 35 doses, 35 cents.

Bathurst Lumber Shipments.

Total shipments of wood goods from the port of Bathurst, N. B., to trans-Atlantic ports during the season of 1887:

Shippers.	No of vessels	Register Tonnage.	Sp. ft. spruce and pine deals, boards and laths.	Pailings, pieces.	Hardwood deals and ends sp. ft.
K F Burns & Co	19	9421	8,043,769	149,189	533,602
N B Trail's Co	10	6255	5,546,000	——	14,000
	29	15,676	13,589,769	149,189	547,602

Bathurst's shipments of wood goods to the United States were:

K. F. Burns & Co., 129,000 sp. ft. spruce boards.

Robert Miller, 3,650 R. R. ties.
Robert Miller, 7,750 cedar posts.
Sumner & Co., 3,369 R. R. ties.
A. B. Spence, 4,489 R. R. ties.
Jas. McNair, 1,500 R. R. ties.
Jas. McNair, 1,200 cedar posts.
J. B. Scott, 2,168 M. cedar shingles.

Lighting and Heating a Town.

An Amherst correspondent writes: The Amherst light and heat company has just been formed here. They are all Amherst men, and are going to light the town with electric light and heat stores, churches, hotels, etc., with steam from a central station, which Rhodes, Curry & Co., are now building. Robb & Sons are putting in engine and boiler, and S. G. Chambers, of Truro, has the contract for dynamo and wires. He expects to have light on in three or four weeks.—*Herald.*

BIRTHS.

At Bushville, 14th December, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Wilkinson, a daughter.

MARRIED.

At St. Andrew's Manse, Chatham, 13th Dec., 1887, by the Rev R. Wallace Waits, B. A., Mr. William Ree of Black Brook, to Miss Maggie, third daughter of Mr. Joseph Kerr of Chatham.

New Advertisements.

LIVE MEN AND WOMEN WANTED. GOOD PAY.
No Capital Required.

By our method of doing business, agents may not fear having a lot of unsalable goods remain on their hands. Our work is perfectly honorable and respectable and any live man or woman, young or old, can easily make from $5 to $10 per day during the winter months in his or her own locality. Send a three cent stamp for circular giving full particulars.
Address
THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.
Peterborough, Ont.

NOTICE.

Parish Returns and Co., Accounts.

All Parish Officers, who have not yet made their Returns, and all persons having claims against the County are required to render the same duly attested, forthwith, to this office
SAM'L THOMSON,
Secy Treas., Co. Northd.
Office of Secy Treas., Newcastle, Dec. 12th, 1887.

Notice to Magistrates.

The Justices of Northumberland will receive the Common Statutes for 1887 on application at this office.
SAM'L THOMSON,
Clerk of the Peace Co. Northd.,
Office of Clerk of the Peace, Newcastle Dec. 12th 1887.

RICHLY REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old, good in not needed, we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as anyone. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine

MIRAMICHI STEAM
Navigation Co'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Miramichi Steam Navigation Company will be held in the TEMPERANCE HALL, CHATHAM, on
Tues. Afternoon, 20 inst.,
at 3 o'clock.
Wm. MURRAY, Pres't.
Chatham, Dec. 1st, 1887.

THE STAR
SAFETY RAZOR.
PATENTED JUNE 1880.
MEDAL OF
SUPERORITY AWARDED
—BY—
AMERICAN INSTITUTE 1884.
—THE BEST—
RAZOR in USE
Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.
G. STOTHART.
Chatham NB

JUST ARRIVING.

125 barrels Patent Flour, Morning Star.
125 " " " Challenge.
75 " Superior Extra
50 Oatmeal.
50 Quintals Codfish.
100 Half Chest Tea.
25 barrels sugar.
1000 lbs. Ham and Bacon.
20 barrels Pork.
10 " Choice Plate Beef.
20 dozen Brooms
50 " Buckets.
Earthenware in dinner and Tea sets, Crocks, Chamber Sets, &c.
1000 rolls Room Paper.

ROGER FLANAGAN.
Chatham, N. B.

Tea! T Tea!
On Hand and to arrive from London
100 HALF CHESTS TEA.
E. A. STRANG Chatham

NOTICE.

Please take notice that all debts due me, and not settled before the first of December, will be placed in other hands for collection.
MISS J. DAVIDSON.
Chatham, Nov. 9, 1887.

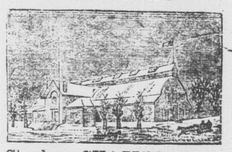
LONDON HOUSE.
—ON HAND, AND TO ARRIVE—
100 Chests of well selected TEA
which will be sold low at a small advance for Cash.
My TEAS at 20c, 25c, and 30c, give general satisfaction and are better than any yet offered.
—IN STORE—
'Crown of Gold,' 'White Pigeon' and other Brands of FLOUR.
CORNMEAL, OATMEAL, BEEF, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, TOBACCO AND SUGAR, at bottom prices.
—ON CONSIGNMENT—
100 Qtl. GOOD CODFISH.
R. HOCKEN.

New Advertisements.

X'MAS GOODS.
FRESH STOCK.
London Layer Raisins, Valencia Currants, Citron and Lemon Peel, Pulverized Sugar, Extracts, Spices, &c.
—ALSO—
Cheese, Biscuits, Syrups, and a good stock of
CONFECTIONERY,
Nuts, &c. A nice assortment of Fancy Gift Cups and Saucers, and Mugs.
SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES
DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
ALEX. McKINNON,
COMMERCIAL BUILDING,
Water St., Chatham.
14th Dec., 1887.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. *Grand outfit free.* Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

SKATING SEASON
—OF—
1887-8.



Chatham SKATING RINK
LESSEES:
W. B. SNOWBALL, J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE,
CHAS. MATTHEWS, J. M. PALMER.
The Rink, under the new management, is expected to open on or about Dec. 26th, due notice of which will be given. There will be at least thirty nights in the Skating season. The Rink will be lighted by
Electric Light,
and will be open on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS and TUESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
The full Band of 73rd Batt., under the leadership of Mr. Nevin has been engaged for the season and will be present every evening the Rink is open.
The managers will endeavor to provide every comfort for the Patrons of the Rink. Good Ice,