rush of small smelts would be past and there would be less waste.

What would a number of the poor people have done this winter only for the smelts that they caught and sold? It is well known to the public that the crops the last season failed to a large extent, particularly the wheat and potatoes. The smelts were the means of providing bread for many a poor family that otherwise would have been in a destitute condition. We require more light on the vexed questions involved. We want investigation by men who will know the statements of schemers from those of persons disposed to have what is necessary, and right and just to all, done for the protection of the fisheries and also of the fishermen. Hoping that such an understanding of the matter will be arrived at as will show the true character of many of the absurd and untruthful statements set afloat by interested parties, I am truly yours ENQUIRER.

Advanced Physicians.

Many of the more advanced physicians, having found Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines prompt and sure, prescribe them regularly in their practice.

TWINVILLE, Tenn., May 28th, 1877.
Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir—For a long time I suffered with catarrh. I finally called on Dr. Zachary of this place. He furnished me with your nasal Douche, Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and your Golden Medical Discovery. These remedies speedily effected an entire cure.
Yours truly, JOHN S. CHAMELESS.

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 pleasant 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 every case. You can buy a sample bottle for10 cents to try. Three doses.

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, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which effected a WONDERFUL CURE of a CROOKED LIMB, by six applications" Another who has had ASTHMA for years, says: "I have half of a 50 cent bottle left, and $100 would not buy it if I could get no more."

Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your ECLECTRIC OIL restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper n FIVE YEARS." Rev J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "Your ECLECTRIC OIL cured me of Bronchitis in one week."

It is composed of SIX OF THE BEST OILS THAT ARE KNOWN. Is as good for internal as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and see that the signature of *S. N. Thomas* is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and *Take no other.* Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric* — Selected and Electrized.

Medical.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

Instantly relieves and permanently cures Sneezing or Head Colds, called Acute Catarrh; thick, yellow, and foul Mattery Accumulations in the Nasal Passages, called Chronic Catarrh; rotting and sloughing of the Bones o the Nose, with discharges of loathsome matter tinged with blood, and ulcerations often extending to the Eye, Ear, Throat, and Lungs, called Ulcerative Catarrh. Also, Hay Fever, Nervous Headache, Dizziness, Clouded Memory, and loss of Nerve Power.

The Great Local and Constitutional Remedy is prepared entirely by distillation, and contains, in the form of vaporized essences, the greatest vegetable healing and purifying properties known to modern chemestry

By means of Dr. Sandford's Improved Inhaler, which accompanies every bottle free of charge, it is *Inhaled*, thus acting directly upon the Nasal Passages, which it instantly cleanses of foul mucous accummulations, subduing inflammation when extending to the Eye, Ear and Throat, restoring the senses of Smell, Hearing and Taste when affected, leaving the head deodorized, clear, and open, the breath sweet, the breathing easy, and every sense in a grateful and soothed condition. *Internally* administered it permeates every fluid of the body, cleansing the entire muscous or membraneous system through the blood, which it purifies of the *acid poison* always present in Catarrh. It builds up the enfeebled and broken down constitution, robs the disease of its virus, and permits the formation of Health-Restoring Blood. Unless the system is prostrated by scrofula or consumption beyond recuperation, it will effect a permanent cure in every case. Hundreds of testimonials attest its wonderful curative properties. Every druggist who has ever sold it will cheerfully bear witness to its marvellous efficiency.

Price with improved inhaler, Treatise, and Directions, $1.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Electricity and Healing Balsam. Instant Relief from Pain and Soreness.

Instantly and mysteriously the electrical forces generated by this wonderful plaster acts upon the nervous system, banishing Pain and Weakness, rousing the dormant Muscles into new life, stimulating the Liver and Kidneys, curing Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bilious Colic, Cramps and Pains.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Weak Spine, Weak and Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Back and Kidneys, Nervous Affections, Weak Stomach and Bowels, Ague and Liver Pains, Enlarged Spleen, Female Weakness, Shooting Pains through the Loins and Back, Lack of Strength and Activity, Nervous, Muscular and Spinal Affections relieved and cured when every other plaster, liniment, lotion and electrical appliance fails.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Be careful to call for COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS, and insist upon having what you are willing to pay for. Sold by all Druggists.

NEW BAKERY

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Chatham that he has opened

A BAKERY,

from which he will deliver

Bread, Pastry, Cake, Crackers,

&c., of the best quality, in any part of the town.

☞ Orders left at the upper and lower stores of the Messrs. Johnston, or with the driver of the cart will be punctually attended to.

JOHN WYSE.

LAW BLANKS!

All kinds, for sale at the Miramichi Bookstore.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - - - MARCH 13, 1879.

School Inspection.

Among the measures promised in the speech of the Lieut-Governor at the opening of the Legislature is one relating to Inspection and Inspectoral Districts, under the Common Schools Act. It is to be hoped that the Government is entirely sincere in the matter and that the representatives will see that no further time is lost in doing what those who passed the School Act evidently intended should have been done some time since.

It is a little more than seven years since the present school system was inaugurated in the Province and it cannot be truthfully denied that imoortant advances have been made in the diffusion of education as well as in the methods of teaching. A well-equipped Normal School with an efficient staff; the existence of so many new school buildings, constructed on modern plans and principles and an increase in the number of pupils attending school, from 33.981 in the summer term of 1871 to 54.472 for the corresponding term of 1878, must be regarded, together with other good results, as gratifying. Yet, it may not be unwise to enquire whether other and better issues may not be reached by some changes in our educational machinery and particularly in the matter of Inspection. It is conceded by the best educationists of the day that a sound system of inspection is an essential part of any national or provincial system and that such inspection, to be in the highest degree effective, should not only determine the character of the teacher's work, but should cause it to influence his professional standing, as well as the amount of his Government allowance. Such a plan of inspectoral duty seems to be contemplated by Section 13 of the New Brunswick School Law, and was to have been put, more or less into operation from November 1877, and though it has been brought from time to time to the notice of the Government by the Chief Superintendent's Report, yet legislation in the matter has, thus far, been deferred.

The fifteen present Inspectors, whose appointment appears to have been made chiefly with a view of arranging a proper division of each County into School Districts, and to secure an adherence to the general provisions of the law, have, doubtless, performed a very necessary and valuable work, but now that the district organization is about complete and the details of the law generally understood by the people, it would seem but right and necessary that a regular scholastic inspection of the public Schools by professional men should be provided for according to Regulations 41 and 42.

There can be no doubt that an act providing for such inspection, if passed by the Legislature, would be a popular measure, for while it would not, probably, involve any increase in the expenditure of the Education Department, it would, at the same time, afford such a stimulus and help to the teachers as to raise the Schools throughout the country to a higher standard of proficiency, for no teacher will be likely to be careless as to his or her professional classification and the consequent amount of his or her provincial grant, and it is probable that both of these will be made dependent on the examination of the teacher's work, from term to term, by a professional Inspector.

If, as was recommended by the Chief Superintendent in one of his reports, the Inspectoral Districts shall be re-arranged so as to include a population of about 40,000, there would not be more than seven or eight of such in the entire Province and, therefore, the salaries now paid to the fifteen present incumbents would, probably, be nearly or quite sufficient to defray the expenses under the improved system referred to. And when it is further remembered that section 13 of the law provides that the fixed provincial grant to be received by each teacher, according to his class of license, is considerably less than is at present received, and that any addition to this fixed grant must depend upon the excellence of the teacher's work, it is more than probable that the total amount of Government Grants under the scheme contemplated by section 13 would be less than at present.

The Dismissal of A. K. McDougall, Esq.

It appears that Surveyor General Adams denies, to some of his friends, that he had anything to do with bringing about the dismissal of A. K. McDougall, Esq., from the office of Secretary to the Tracadie Lazaretto Commissioners, while he assures others that he was justified in all he did to that end because Mr. McDougall had the audacity to disfranchise Hon. Robert Young, President of the Executive, from being a voter in the County of Northumberland. Aside from the flimsey character of the excuse thus advanced for the injustice done to Mr. McDougall, we have thought it worth while, in order to satisfy the local public mind, to make enquiries with a view of ascertaining whether Mr. Young has been unfairly dealt with. These enquiries have developed the fact that Mr. McDougall, in the discharge of a public duty, prevented an impertinent and high-handed attempt on the part of Mr. Young to constitute himself and others electors of Northumberland from being successful. Mr. Young and a large number of his friends, residents of the County of Gloucester, determined, without any legal qualification, to make themselves a portion of the electorate of this County and Mr. McDougall, as one of the Revisors of votes would not shut his eyes to his duty and permit the wrong to be done. Hence the singling out of Mr. McDougall for punishment, and the zeal of Mr. Adams—Mr. Young's North Shore colleague in the Government—in assisting that gentleman in his petty revenge. But we will proceed to state the facts:—

A list signed by Romain Savoy and Joseph Simpson, Revisors, containing the names of 66 non-residents, belonging to Caraquet and Tracadie, Gloucester County, and 23 residents of Alnwick, was posted in the Parish of Alnwick on 2nd October last. It was proposed to add these 89 names to the list of electors of that parish and the three Revisors, Messrs. Romain Savoy, A. K. McDougall and Joseph Simpson met, according to notice, at Mr. Savoy's residence on 25th October, to hear the parties whose names were proposed and complete the list of electors for the parish. When the non-resident list came up for consideration Mr. McDougall asked his colleagues who it was that had submitted the names of the 66 non-residents and Mr. Romain Savoy, replied, that it was Mr. Ralph Fayle. Mr. Savoy argued that, according to law, all the names proposed must be added, but Mr. McDougall and Mr. Simpson held that they could add only the names of such persons as had property in the County, being willing, also, to give all such the benefit of any doubts the Board might entertain as to qualification in other respects. Forty non-resident names, including those of four persons who had sent written requests to the Revisors, were added to the list, on the latter satisfying themselves that these had claims to qualification, although none appeared to state or prove their qualification according to notice.

Among those whose names were sent by Mr. Fayle to be added to the list and who neither had nor attempted to shew that they had the proper qualification, was Hon. Robert Young. The Revisors did not wish to do him any injustice, so they made enquiry with a view of ascertaining the grounds on which he sought to be an elector of Northumberland. They could not discover that he owned any property in the county. They knew that the Youngs once held a piece of land 100 ft square at Neguac, which was purchased many years ago from the late Louis Allen as a herring fishery. It had, however, beens ubmerged by the action of the sea for some time. They had in possession, also, a lot at Portage River, a small portion of which crossed the County line and for this they gave Mr. John Young the benefit of a vote. That Hon. Robert Young and three of his brothers should also expect to vote on such a property will at once appear unjustifiable and absurd.

It is quite well known in Alnwick and Tracadie that it did not require the "disfranchisement" matter to bring down upon Mr. McDougall the wrath of the Young party, so when Surveyor-General Adams advances that as an excuse for his conduct in assisting the President of the Council to do what no member for Northumberland would ever before consent to, he displays but a shallow ingenuity that will fail to justify him. He has turned his back upon one of the most respectable electors of the County, who has always given his name to his nominations and been his friend in public and private, so far as we can learn. He has done this to aid Mr. Young and his friends in getting revenge upon a man whose honor and probity have always been a check against jobbery and impositions upon public interests and whose removal from the position he has so long held on the Lazaretto Board is a stigma upon that body and the Government of the Province who connived at it.

It is with some surprise that those acquainted with the circumstances read the following in the Assembly report.

Hutchinson gave notice of question: For full information respecting the Tracadie Lazaretto, for all correspondence relative to dismissal of Mr. McDougall and appointments made. Gillespie seconded.

Mr. Wedderburn rose to explain. He said the imputation that the Government had made certain dismissals and appointments was incorrect. It was outside its prerogative to do so. Strange, and undefined as the motion was, he said he would not resist its passage. He would distinctly state the case. Dr. Smith's appointment was made for reasons which were justifiable. Years ago Dr. Smith had served on the Lazaretto Board and proved himself a gentlemen of wide skill and experience. He left the position and travelled abroad. Returning, he brought with him much experience, which was acknowledged on all hands. Representations to this effect were made to the Government from various and well authenticated sources, and the appointment was ratified. Mr. McDougall had been dismissed by the Board, whose sole action it was. With regard to Walsh's appointment, the representations given by the Board were these. At Pokemouche symptoms of the loathesome disease, leprosy, were manifest. Two stricken were taken to the Lazaretto, but after a time evidence appeared that still the disease lurked round. Indeed it was brought by a girl from there to P. E. I., who communicated it to another girl. To keep watch and make prompt report to the Board of any symptoms, Mr. Walsh was appointed in this place. At the dismissal of Mr. McDougall, at the Board Meeting, Dr. Smith was absent and Walsh did not vote,

Ryan thought the matter should be met squarely. He was not quite satisfied with the explanation, and when the papers came down he would have more to say.

We have a pretty high opinion of Mr. Wedderburn's integrity and, therefore, assume that Messrs. Adams and Young have, in some way, deceived him in reference to almost the whole matter. With what he said in reference to Dr. Smith's fitness to be a member of the Board common report is in accord, but when the fact that Mr. McDougall lives some forty miles from the institution was the sole reason advanced by Mr. John Young in his resolution for that gentleman's dismissal, what shall be said of the appointment of Dr. Smith, who lives sixty miles away. He is Mr. Young's brother-in-law and the nearness of relationship to the "Supplies Committee" may, in governmental estimation, be an offset to distance of residence. We challenge Mr. Adams to deny in the Assembly or elsewhere that he endeavored to have Mr. McDougall displaced by Government. Let him answer squarely whether Mr. Young and himself did not work together to induce the Government to dismiss Mr. McDougall and whether it was not after a pressure was brought to bear in Mr. McDougall's favor and they failed in that quarter that they secured the appointment of Mr. Walsh. The reason given for the latter gentleman's appointment, as stated by Mr. Wedderburn, was, no doubt, that advanced by Mr. Young and endorsed by Mr. Adams, but it is none the less a bogus one, invented for the purpose of securing enough votes to effect the dismissal, which the Government would not directly take the responsibility of. Whoever informed Mr. Wedderburn that Mr. Walsh did not vote for Mr. McDougall's dismissal told him an untruth, and he owes to himself, personally, and to the Government, the duty of correcting his statement.

Mr. McDougall's dismissal, under the circumstances, will be resented by every right-thinking citizen. There is not the shadow of a charge against him, and the excuse of Mr. Adams—when that gentleman ventures to give an excuse for his part of the business—is one that no loyal Northumberland elector ought to justify. A deliberate attempt was made to swamp the genuine electorate of a large parish by adding to its electoral list names which had no right to be upon it. It is creditable to Mr. McDougall that as a Municipal Councillor and Revisor he acted the part of an independent, honest man and defeated a band of schemers. Mr. McDougall, to day, with his dismissal in his pocket, appears to far greater advantage in the County than his colleague who tried to assist Mr. Young in gaining an undue influence in our local affairs and has been rewarded by Messrs. Adams and Young with an appointment to the Magistracy and a commissionership under the Free Grants Act.

Where the Blame will lie.

The object aimed at by that self-styled "delegation"—Messrs. Call, Tweedie and Sadler, was not a single one, as developments gradually being made show. Of course "that mail contract" was the great star around which all the other little schemes revolved, but among the latter no small importance was attached to the use they expected to make of the fisheries question. Our fishermen are, as a rule, not possessed of large means, and their interests are not, in the eyes of these gentlemen, as important as those of some other classes. Besides, they imagined they could go to Ottawa and quietly indulge in any amount of misrepresentation of this hard-working class, damage their prospects in the pursuit of their calling and nobody be the wiser. Would the fishermen believe that these three gentlemen set themselves up as authorities on our fishing interests at Ottawa? Yet, they did so, and they deplored the great waste of young fish that was going on and pointed to the little bass from the box which accompanied them to the Capital and said they were caught in those dreadful bag-nets. The personal experience which some of them related in order to prejudice the interests of the smelt-fishermen, were of the most matter of fact and plausible description, especially those of the "delegate" whose female domestic made the crushing discovery that her law-abiding employer had been unwittingly guilty of purchasing fish of an illegal size.

Now, if the resources of the country are to be husbanded would it not be well for these gentlemen to turn their attention to a subject which two of them, at least, know something about and for doing which they might get some credit? Or are we to understand that all their protective zeal abroad is to be engaged against evils brought about by their friends' connivance at home? The fishermen are, it seems, fair game for their party purposes, but it is different with the lumberman. He is generally well off or at least, doing a large business. He is, consequently, influential and it is not possible to go where his interests are controlled and interfere with them in secret. Who ever heard of Mr. Tweedie, or Mr. Sadler, or Mr. Call, for instance, making the slightest effort to check the waste going on yearly in our forests? Yet our lumber interests are of greater importance and require more protection than our fisheries. These gentlemen know—or two of them do—that thousands of acres of our forests are strewn with lumber wantonly felled, stripped of its bark and left to rot, or worse still, form a means by which fire is communicated to other valuable lumber still standing. We do not refer to this because we are opposed to the industry by which so much wanton and unnecessary destruction is caused, but for the purpose of illustrating the absolute lack of pluck, principle and fair play, which actuates a certain class of people when they wish to accomplish party ends.

We fully recognise the importance of protecting the fisheries. We have ever urged the great necessity for their protection, based on intelligent enquiry and a mastery of all the available facts relating to them. The fishermen, we are assured, would gladly comply with regulations so framed, but, unfortunately, we have had and still have so incapable an Inspector in this province that he has rendered the Department unpopular to a degree that is to be deplored by everyone who wishes well to the great industry. To such an extent has the evil increased that respect for the law has ceased to exist with far too many fishermen, as shown by the seizures of bag-nets recently made at several points on the Miramichi. To jump at conclusions hastily in such matters would be unwise. There are vested interests involved which must not be inconsiderately ruined, and the importance of these can be readily understood from the number of men employed and the value of the export. We, therefore, strongly urge upon the Department the necessity for proceeding very cautiously in dealing with the industries with which these "delegates" presumed to interfere. It must be distinctly understood, notwithstanding the secresy enjoined upon each other and their few friends and sympathisers at Ottawa, that it is these friends of the late representative of Northumberland, who have taken so much trouble to assist Mr. Inspector Venning in misleading the Department. If the Department, without a fair investigation, takes the responsibility of re-enacting or perpetuating some of the unreasonable and absurd regulations and orders which, under the late Government, caused so much unnecessary loss and dissatisfaction amongst fishermen, let those interested remember to whom they are indebted for the hardships to which they may be subjected and not forget the share of them chargeable to that self-appointed "delegation."

Fish-Hatching.

There has been a short debate in the Commons in reference to Fish Hatcheries. Mr Doull appears to have a correct idea of the subject. We infer that he looks upon the hatcheries as a doubtful means of assisting in the maintenance of fish supply. He says "part of their cost should be employed in the protection of the river fisheries." We have often referred to this matter, showing how inadequate are the means employed for protecting our salmon spawning grounds. A lot of rascally poachers make a regular business of slaughtering salmon by the thousand by means of various devices, including the spear, seine, net, weir, etc., when they have reached the spawning beds in the fall of the year. The fish that escape capture by this class of destroyers are harrassed by the men employed by Government to better the operations of nature. These kill a large number of the best breeding fish in attempting to capture them, and so disturb the pools and runs where the work of natural propagation has heretofore been carried on that the "salmon breeding" business, to put it mildly, seems a very doubtful expedient. If it be thought necessary to procure salmon fry for stocking streams not frequented by that fish, such establishments should be maintained, but so far as the Miramichi is concerned we are convinced that if one half the amount annually expended upon the Northwest Hatchery were judiciously laid out in paying extra officers for efficiently protecting the upper waters of the river in the months of August, September and October, the results would be much more satisfactory. If the Miramichi salmon fisheries decline it will be because the natural spawning beds are left to the mercy of poachers, while the Department wastes the money it ought to spend for their protection in playing at "Hatchery."

CORESPONDENCE will be found on the first page.

LOCAL LEGISLATIVE MATTERS are treated under the head of "New Brunswick political notes" this week.

PERSONAL.—We regret to learn that Mr. Snowball has been confined to his Hotel at Ottawa by illness for the past week, but it was expected that he would be out again to-day.

AQUATIC:—Wallace Ross, of St. John, who was defeated by Hanlan last season rowed a match race over the usual Thames course on Monday against Frank Emmett, the famous Tyne sculler, and won an easy victory. The stakes were £100 a side.

AS LITTLE as possible of such debates as that on the Capt. Purdy matter ought to be indulged in at Ottawa. If our legislators had nothing better to do than engage in such bickering, it might have been as well to adjourn until something for the good of the country was brought down.

ELECTION LAW amendment has been the subject of discussion in the Commons. The proposition to require sworn statements from petitioners is a reasonable one and doubtless suggested by certain New Brunswick examples of reckless assertion by inconsiderate persons.

SALMON:—Mr. A. C. Macdougall, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, has entered into contracts for the delivery in London of 400,000 lbs. of salmon the coming season, also 200,000 lobsters alive. The salmon will be caught in the season and stored in refrigerating stores and will be sent over to England in a fresh condition.

IN ERROR.—The *Advocate* was wrong last week in putting Messrs. Hill and Vail down among the gentlemen "elected for the first time at the last general election," as both had previously sat in the Assembly. It was also wrong in putting Mr. J. C. Barbarie down among those who "were members at some previous period," Mr. Barbarie having been elected for the first time at the last general election.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL.—We understand that the Minister of Marine has ordered an enquiry into the condition of the Marine Hospital at Douglastown. We hope it will be made by disinterested persons and lead to reform in the management of the institution. It is said that the Medical Superintendent has discharged the three "boarders" since the ADVANCE article, in reference to the Hospital, was published, that the road leading to the grounds has been shovelled out and some necessary house cleaning done. If we can assist in effecting a reform in the management of the place we are quite content to take the abuse of both the Medical Superintendent and the keeper

TO CORRESPONDENTS:—We fear we will have to close our columns against a certain class of correspondents. We refer to the controversial class, who seek to air their pet grievances to the annoyance of our general readers and the waste of the editor's time. Many of these writers send communications which exhibit a "plentiful lack" of knowledge of many things essential to English composition and we are growing tired of putting their crudities into shape and the waste basket. When correspondents send us local news and notices of improvements, etc., intended to make the paper strong in its local department we are obliged to them, but we prefer not to be troubled with long winded diatribes of the personally controversial character conceived in bad taste and written in worse English. The above will explain to certain correspondents why their efforts do not appear.

Ottawa News.

There was some discussion on 4th inst. with regard to the superanuation of Post Office Officials.

Mr. Domville referred to the superanuation of the St. John postmaster to make place for a gentleman who edited, and still edits, a party paper in their interest, although the late Minister of Customs led the House to believe that he would cease connection with the paper. One Ketchum was appointed to the wardenship of the penitentiary, and, although he had been condemned for certain monetary transactions, was still there.

Mr. Burpee said no superanuations were more justifiable than those at St. John. The postmaster was totally unfit to perform his duties. Mr. Ellis had assured him that he had only a monetary interest in the paper, and only drew the interest on his capital, and had nothing to do with its management.

Mr. Cartwright was willing to defend every superanuation of the late Government. If any one had been improperly relieved of duty it was in the power of the Government to recall him to the public service.

The consideration of Mousseau's motion, condemning, Mr. Letellier, was fixed for Tuesday next.

The motion is identical with that moved last session by Sir John.

Hon. Mr. Burpee moved for the correspondence respecting the dismissal of Capt. Purdy from the command of the Government steamer *Newfield*.

Mr. Decosmos wanted the motion to include papers regarding the dismissal of Capt. Morrison by the late Government.

Mr. Mackenzie said the request should not be acceded to. The Morrison papers should be moved for separately.

Dr. Tupper thought Mr. Decosmos was not in order as there was no connection between the two cases.

Hon. J. C. Pope said there was no objection to bring down the papers. He found on taking charge of the department that the *Lady Head* had been lost by carelessness and no one punished, if an example had been made of the officers the country would have been saved a large amount. Soon after the loss of the *Lady Head* the *Newfield* was run on the rocks and lost her keel, costing $6,000 or $7,000 in repairs. He believed it his duty to act in the public service as is done in the merchant service, and he dismissed the officer whose negligence led to the disaster. Neither the captain nor his officers had a certificate of competency. He had made up his mind to punish every neglect of duty. They had a vessel purchased from a friend of the late Minister of Customs, but she never had speed enough to get on the rocks.

Hon. Mr. Burpee rose to order and denied that the *Glendon* was bought of any friend of his.

Mr. Pope said he would place no man as master and mate of a Government vessel without he had a proper certificate. Purdy should have been dismissed for wasteful expenditures if not carelessness. The ship cost $35,000 in one year, $7,321 of it being for provisions, $4,000 more than it should have cost to feed 34 men. He took the full responsibility for the dismissal.

Sir Albert Smith said the law did not require certificates from masters of coasting vessels and the Government vessels were only employed on the coast. So far as the *Lady Head* was concerned, he was prepared to have his course investigated. Accidents happened, but without blame on the part of the master. The Minister should not take on himself to dismiss a master merely because an accident happened, without an investigation showing that the master was to blame. Capt. Purdy was not responsible for the cost of provisioning the vessel, as Mr. Johnson, the agent at Halifax, supplied the stores. Capt. Purdy had a certificate, and had also been examined by Capt. Scott, and reported favorably on before being placed in command of the *Newfield*. There was no more competent man in the country for the service. He was not satisfied with the reasons that had been given for the exercise of arbitrary power in the dismissal of Capt Purdy. There was a report that Capt. Purdy's place was wanted for a friend of the Government who had been disappointed in not getting the office of shipping master of Halifax.

Mr. Domville said he had lately come from St. John, where there was no excitement over the dismissal of Capt. Purdy. If Purdy were not an adherent of the hon member, the house would not have heard so much about this.

Mr. Burpee—No, no.

Mr. Domville—Yes, yes.

Mr. Burpee—I say no.

Mr. Domville—I don't care what you say. We ought to have some explanation about the *Glendon*, in the purchase of which a large amount of public money was lost. The time has arrived when we should drop all political partizanship—(hear, hear, and laughter)—and see that the public officers are fit for their duty.

Sir Albert J. Smith said he had, on more than one occasion, satisfactorily explained the purchase of the *Glendon*. The correspondence would show how careful he had been to ascertain her value, condition and speed. He felt though acquitted of blame, having acted on the reports of his officers, he might have erred in judgment.

Dr. Tupper said the discussion showed how little ground there was for the charges made by Mr. Burpee. The Minister of Marine had showed that it was to prevent the public property from being sacrificed that an example had been made of Capt. Purdy. He knew nothing of Capt. Purdy's politics and nothing of a political character entered into the question of dismissal. There was no truth in the report that Capt. Purdy was removed to make room for O'Brien. After Capt. Purdy was dismissed, he (Tupper) told the Minister of Marine that no better officer could be got than O'Brien, who had been recommended for the position of shipping master and who would have been appointed to that office if he had not been selected to command the *Newfield*.

Mr. Anglin.—Was this before the appointment of Bligh?

Dr. Tupper—Yes. The doctrine that the Agent, whose simple duty it was to furnish supplies on the requisition of the captain, was responsiele for extravagance was extraordinary. The late Government had to employ another captain to take the *Newfield* to France.

Sir Albert J. Smith said the other master was not employed to aid Capt. Purdy, because Purdy had no certificate, as he had one, but the mate had not.

Mr. Killam said he had known Purdy a long time and always found him active and efficient. With an English certificate of service and 20 years experience on this side he was quailified to navigate a vessel to any part of the world. He was glad that the member for Halifax displayed so much interest in mercantile matters. If the Government had acted on insufficient information or garbled reports he hoped they would do justice to him hereafter in some way.

Hon. J. C. Pope said certificates of service amounted to nothing. If Purdy passed an examination before Capt. Scott, why did he not get a certificate of competency?

Sir A. J. Smith—It was not necessary.

Hon. Mr. Pope would show that the agent had been instructed to buy from a political supporter, and had, under such instructions, paid double prices. There was nothing under heaven to justify the extravagant waste in the *Newfield*.

Sir Albert J. Smith said it was untrue that he had ever instructed an official to buy of political supporters but he had always instructed agents to buy in the cheapest markets. The charges were applicable to his predecessor, not to him He would acknowledge that the purchase of the *Glendon* was a mistake, but it was not his fault, he having been misled, and he would not do it again.

Mr. Anglin said it was now the duty of the Minister of Marine, as a member of the House, as a minister and as a gentleman to produce the proofs of the disgraceful charge made against the late Minister of Marine or withdraw his allegations. The case of Captain Purdy might stand on its own merits. Mr. Domville had said there was no excitement in St. John about the dismissal of Purdy when he left, but the fact was when Mr. Domville left it was not known that Purdy had been dismissed.

Mr. Domville—A petition was presented to me before I left St. John praying for the reinstatement of Purdy.

Mr. Anglin said Mr. Domville must have possessed information that he (Anglin) did not possess. He commented at length on the rumors about the politcal intrigues and troubles that led to the displacement of Purdy to make room for O'Brien and to the denial of them by the Minister of Public Works. One of the worst features of the debate, he said, was the attempt to destroy Purdy's professional reputation. Purdy did not get a regular certificate from Capt. Scott, because he was examined only with a view to his fitness to perform a special service, and Capt. Scott certified to his fitness. He defended Sir A. J. Smith from the charge of neglect of duties.

Mr. Pope said he did not charge Sir A. J. Smith with instructing the agents to buy from political friends at exorbitant prices, but the agents did act in that manner under instructions.

Sir A. J. Smith challenged Mr. Pope to formulate his charges.

Hon. Mr. Pope—I don't charge you, nor acquit you.

Sir A. J. Smith—And that is the present Minister of Marine; I challenge him to show any complicity of mine with exorbitant payments. I want him to appeal to the officers of his Department if I ever instructed them to buy from political friends at exorbitant prices.

Hon. Mr. Pope—You are responsible for what was done.

Hon. Jas. Macdonald said his colleague had charged Sir A. J. Smith with having so managed the affairs of his Department that gross waste and extravagance had ensued and that charge would be proved. The supplies cost double what they ought and the agent was instructed by some one in the office of the Minister to buy of political friends. Sir A. J. Smith had confessed that so utterly incompetent were the officers he kept under him that an utterly worthless old tub, the *Glendon*, had been bought for the service.

Sir A. J. Smith—No, no.

Hon. James Macdonald continued that Mr. Pope found incompetent officers in the *Newfield*. After another steamer had been lost through incompetency he properly made a change when the *Newfield* was run on the rocks without any reasonable excuse. Capt. Purdy would have demanded a certificate if he had been entitled to it by the result of his examination by Capt. Scott.

Mr. Richey said he would meet the elaborate indictment of rumour that had been made with a plain and positive denial. There was no truth in the report that the members for the county pressed O'Brien on the Government for the command of the *Newfield*.

The debate was interrupted by the arrival of the dinner hour, 6 o'clock.

After dinner Mr Cartwright regretted that the Minister of Finance was not in his seat to give some information about when the Budget might be expected.

Dr. Tupper said he was sorry that Mr. Tilley was still unable to attend, he had been present at the Council for a short time to day, but was yet too ill to take his seat in the House.

Mr. McCarthy moved second reading of controverted election bill, requiring three Judges to constitute the Court, and making decision final, unless Judges chose to reserve points of law for higher Court. One of the Judges is to be of Supreme Court of Canada and the other two from the Province where case arises. This would cause uniformity and prevent delays. The bill requires petitions to be verified on oath.

Mr. Baker said public confidence in the administration of justice had been rudely shaken by some of the decisions in election cases directly opposite to other decisions founded on precisely similar evidence. He cited many cases of glaring discrepancies, not, he said, to impugn the Judges but to show that judgments given by single Judges were not satisfactory, and that such a change as was proposed by this bill was necessary. The Supreme Court Judges had been consulted and expressed willingness to accept the duties it would impose on them.

Mr Kirkpatrick referred to the delay in having election trials proceeded with, calling attention to the fact that in New Brunswick not one case was finished.

Mr. Domville said he was not a lawyer, but common sense told him something must be done, He had asked the Government a question about the pending trials for the purpose of attracting public attention to the fact that many cases had not yet been tried. Look at New Brunswick, where gross corruption was practised, where joints were made—[Hear, hear.]

Members might say "hear, hear," but he knew the banks that discounted them. He knew where voters went to open windows, showed their marked ballots and then went out and got their pay, and yet six months had elapsed without one of these cases being tried. It was simply outrageous that New Brunswick Judges should decline to try such cases. Gentlemen sat there who had no right to do so, having been returned by corruption, by raising money on joint notes, and putting up buildings for newspapers.

Sir Albert Smith—Before the elections or after?

Mr. Domville—Before. Had the result been forseen the money would not have been furnished.

At Smith's suggestion the debate was adjourned and notices of motion were taken up.

The Fisheries.

On Friday last, Mr. Decosmos, on a motion for papers, discussed the salmon fisheries of British Columbia and other provinces, and wanted the Government to look into the question whether hatcheries were valuable or not. The catch of British Columbia last year amounted to $1,000,000. The Indian claim to the exclusive ownership of some of the best fisheries was a great drawback, and he wanted an arrangement made with them to prevent their further interference with the taking of the fish for canning and pickling.

Mr. Doull wanted the statistics of the whole Dominion. The hatching establishments were not profitable. Part of their cost should be employed in the protection of river fisheries.

The debate was adjourned on account of the absence of the Minister of Marine.

On Monday, Mr. McDonald, (P. E. I.) in moving for correspondence respecting the practice of mackerel seining in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, described the destructiveness of the system and dwelt on the importance of preventing it.

Mr. Fortin condemned the practice, saying that mackerel and cod would both be exterminated in the bay in 20 years if it were not stopped.

Mr. Brecken would rather see the fishery award thrown into the sea than the seining of mackerel within the three mile limit continued, for one fish secured by the seine one thousand are destroyed.

Mr. Flynn spoke of the wholesale destruction of fish by seines and urged the Government to do something.

Sir Albert Smith said it seemed to him that the Government had no power under the treaty to prohibit seine fishing within the limit, but most of the fishing was done outside and it would be useless to prohibit it by our fishermen within the limit while the Americans practiced it without. The matter must be dealt with by convention with the American Government.

Mr. Robertson (Shelburne) descrebed seining and trawling as ruinous, and thought international regulations, might readily be made for their suppression.

Messrs. Robitaille and Hackett took the same view.

Mr. Anglin said the Government should take any action in their power to lessen the evil. His impression was that we have a right to legislate within the limit, and the United Srates would not question the right.

Mr. Richey said the exceeding value of our fisheries, and the rapidity with which they were lessened by seining, had been demonstrated. International negotiation should be resorted to for their protection.

Mr. Samual Macdonnell hoped that the Government would act without delay. Cape Breton fishermen were unanimous as to the injurious effect of seining.

Mr. Gilmor said there was a great differnce of opinion among the fishermen about the effect of seining and trawling. Those who were able to have seines argued that they did no damage. He was opposed to the prohibition of seining by our fishermen within three miles, while the Americans practiced it without. He hoped the Government would prohibit it in Quoddy River.

Mr. J. C. Pope said that the Government was fully alive to the value of the fisherics and the evil of seining, and would do all that could be done to remedy the evil complained of.

Mr. Snowball has given notice of motion for correspondence, etc., relating to the Marine Hospital, Douglastown, covering the past two years.

A Model Business Letter.

The majority of the Board of the Tracadie Lazareto—gentlemen recently appointed for the purpose of more intelligently (?) managing its affairs—must have about as high an appreciation of the qualificatoins their Secretary should possess as Hon. Mr. Adams had of what a magistrate should be when he appointed several persons who could neither read nor write. The gentleman who has succeded A. K. McDougall Esq., in the Secretaryship of the Lazaretto Board was one of those residents of Tracadie who, though he had no property in this County, was one of the 66 whose names would have been added to the Alnwick electoral list but for the Revisors' vigilance. When he found that his name was rejected he addressed a note to one of the Revisors, of which the following is a copy, *verbatim et literatim*:

TRACADIE, 1st November, 1878.

MR. JOSEPH SIMPSON,

SIR:—I have been informed that you and A. K. McDougall revisors