

BUSINESS NOTICES

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, N. B., every Thursday morning...

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

VOL. 5--No. 24. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, APRIL 17, 1879. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

GENERAL BUSINESS. MILL SUPPLIES.

ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Z. G. GABEL.) PATENT RUBBER GOODS.

General Business. W. W. OLIVER, Watchmaker and Jeweller.

W. W. OLIVER, Watchmaker and Jeweller. Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, etc.

Medical. VEGETINE

VEGETINE. The Watchmaker's Report. Dr. R. H. STEVENS.

General Business. RUBBER GOODS.

RUBBER GOODS. A full assortment of all kinds of Rubber Goods...

General Business. DRY PINE LUMBER

DRY PINE LUMBER. 1, 1 1/2 AND 2 INCH. WILLIAM MURRAY.

Correspondence. School Inspection

School Inspection. DEAR EDITOR:—Having read a communication on the subject of school inspection...

General Business. CARD.

CARD. NO AGENTS! NO COMMISSIONS!! THE system of employing Agents or Canvassers...

General Business. ST. MICHAEL'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

ST. MICHAEL'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. Board of the Subordinate year, including tuition...

General Business. VEGETINE

VEGETINE. For General Debility. Dr. R. H. STEVENS.

General Business. THE CELEBRATED ESTEY ORGANS

THE CELEBRATED ESTEY ORGANS. New and Beautiful Styles. CATALOGUES FREE.

General Business. JUST OPENED ARGYLE HOUSE

JUST OPENED ARGYLE HOUSE, CHATHAM, MARCH 15TH, 1879. CASES AND BALES AMERICAN GREY.

General Business. VEGETINE

VEGETINE. Druggists' Report. Mr. R. H. STEVENS.

General Business. FURNITURE WAREHOUSES

FURNITURE WAREHOUSES. Charlotte St., ST. JOHN. (OPPOSITE KING SQUARE)

General Business. AMERICAN GREY

AMERICAN GREY. WHITE, & PRINTED COTTONS, Canadian Tweeds.

General Business. VEGETINE

VEGETINE. Druggists' Report. Mr. R. H. STEVENS.

General Business. GEORGE WOODS & CO.

GEORGE WOODS & CO., CHICAGO, ILL. CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

General Business. SPECTACLES

SPECTACLES. EYE GLASSES, COQUILLES, SPECTACLE CASES, OPTICAL GOODS.

General Business. VEGETINE

VEGETINE. Druggists' Report. Mr. R. H. STEVENS.

General Business. THE VOX HUMANA

THE VOX HUMANA. A High-Class Monthly Journal of Music & Musical Information.

General Business. T. F. KEARY

T. F. KEARY, REAR OF CUSTOM HOUSE, CHATHAM. DEALER IN Choice Brands of Wines.

General Business. VEGETINE

VEGETINE. Druggists' Report. Mr. R. H. STEVENS.

General Business. DANIEL F. BEATTY'S

DANIEL F. BEATTY'S. PIANOS & ORGANS. BROADWAY, N. Y.

General Business. I. & F. BURPEE & Co.

I. & F. BURPEE & Co., Cor. Dock & Union sts., CHATHAM.

General Business. VEGETINE

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General Business. VEGETINE

VEGETINE. Druggists' Report. Mr. R. H. STEVENS.

in order to become more efficient in their profession. As an improvement to the provisions of Sec. 13th of our law I would make the following suggestion...

II. If there are any teachers in the profession who are unqualified or unworthy, let their license be cancelled.

III. Erase Sec. 13 from our Law and in its place, offer a bonus to those who have taught successfully for a period (not less than 4 or 5 years) under an A I diploma, and the consequence will be, there will be a greater number of well educated teachers...

Law Among the Fishermen. Northesk, March 28, 1879.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance: Dear Sir:—I see by the last ADVANCE that Brum is still on the rampage, first in instigating proceedings against A. R. Loggie, and again in tagging "Doctors" harmless net to his den.

The "pill" will likely have the effect of purging him of some of his surplus spleen. The contumacious proponent of "Doctor's" nets will leave their nets as to where fishermen will leave their nets as to where fishermen will leave their nets...

Will the schools taught by second and third class teachers under the same or a similar examination as those taught by first class licensed teachers? Should the Inspector in his wisdom deem that the former were doing first class work, will they be entitled to the additional forty dollars, or will the appropriation be in accordance with their class of license?

In the performance of his official duties he will take into consideration the lack of apparatus which is necessary to the success of the schools? Where the only apparatus for teaching geography consists of a scanty supply of the prescribed literature for the use of schools, a faded map of New Brunswick, or of the Maritime Provinces, and 15 or 20 square feet of black-board surface, will the teacher's professional qualifications be commended because his pupils cannot pass a thorough examination on that branch?

It is true, one map is supplied, but our province comprises but a small share of the world. Instances are numerous where such is really the case, and a lack of essential apparatus for teaching other branches such as arithmetic, is a miscellaneous school of fifty or sixty pupils, can it be expected that the "quality of instruction," in those branches will be all in every instance under these circumstances? Reg. 14th of our School Law prohibits teachers from awarding prizes of his own to the pupils under his charge, and as a hope of reward generally incites to diligence in any pursuit, that of knowledge included, is it right to deprive him of this motive to encourage his pupils in regular attendance, deportment, &c.?

Will you allow me to give my own opinion of what is necessary to the real advancement of education in our Province, in the following questions which express my ideas? Mr. Dickinson, secretary of the Education Department of Massachusetts, sums up his opinion of a good school system and says they are: "first an educated supervision of all the classes of the school, secondly, a good teacher, third, an effective law, compelling the attendance of the whole school population upon the schools for the time the schools are open by law to be kept, and fourth, a sufficient amount of funds to enable school authorities to employ the best talent in teaching, and to obtain the best means for the teacher to use."

"It is self-evident that no school can be successful without a good teacher, and the only way to obtain a good teacher is to offer a reasonable compensation for his services. We will see the reasonableness of this assertion when we consider that a person who is qualified for teaching school is also qualified for almost any kind of business, and the same qualities of mind and character which make him a successful teacher, will secure him success in almost any occupation in life. The successful teacher must be well advanced in the science of learning, he must be able to tell or convey to the minds of others that which is contained in his own mind; he must have tact, patience and perseverance; he must be a moral character; he must be a person of decision and energy, and he must exercise a lively interest in the success of his efforts. Merit is, and always will be, rewarded, characters of genuine stability and principles of sterling worth are, and always will be in good demand, and a person possessing such qualifications will, experience no difficulty in obtaining employment and a liberal compensation for his labor. The idea that a reputation of salary would lessen the quantity and thereby better the quality of teachers (to use a figurative expression) is absurd in the extreme, while an opposite course would most effectually accomplish the latter if it did not the former."

We cannot help expressing our surprise at the course pursued by those in charge of our school matters, for in our candid opinion a more hurtful and ruinous plan to the cause of education than the one already adopted, could hardly have been thought of. Do we please last times? Do we compare the worth of human mind with the size and contents of our pocket books? Heave us from the thought! We believe that if school boards would offer salaries of one hundred per cent, in advance of the present rates the benefit received from the schools would double the extra outlay. When this is done, the position of school-master will be well worth striving for. When the inducements are sufficient there will be no lack of competent teachers. On the contrary, should teacher's salaries be reduced, there will be an increased number of applicants for the schools, and this, instead of proving the course pursued is a judicious one, simply proves the opposite. As the salaries are reduced, teachers who could command large salaries leave the field and the vacancies thus made, must be supplied with other teachers. Consequently, those persons who will never be able to command good positions, whose talents are second or third class come into better demand.

I agree with you in stating that "important advances have been made in the diffusion of education, as well as in the methods of teaching," of late years, but am not convinced that the full power of Sec. 13th of our present law would raise the schools throughout the country to a higher "standard of proficiency," for the teachers of our Province are generally as much interested in the cause of education as those who make the laws and regulations by which they are governed. By teachers, I mean those who are legally qualified for the work, who have attended a Normal School and who, by every means in their power, continue to improve them.

Another trial was brought before Justice Niven, Police Magistrate, against our boys who had prevented two Wardens from carrying off an eel spear, and although no violence was used worse than hooting, those Wardens had the boys arraigned on charge of assault and battery. Nothing can exceed the vindictiveness of those Wardens but their ignorance.

But when Overseer Hogan entered the office of the Justice on the morning of the trial and saw a keen little lawyer from Chatham, he did not look so sanguine as on former occasions; and when a few minutes later a sprig of the Law (for the prosecution) entered and saw our demure looking little friend, his chin began to droop, and it was plain to be seen he had no idea of trying conclusions with him. After standing at His Honor's desk for a few moments he announced in a faltering whisper that he would withdraw the charges. The defendant's lawyer now arose and demanded for his clients travelling fees and pay for their day. Then was heard ominous growls from Overseer Hogan, mingled with dire threats of future vengeance if the defendants dare press their claims. But they were not intimidated and received the sum of five dollars and thirty cents.

Next came a thirty looking constable demanding nine dollars and eighty cents as his share, and by the time the expenses were added together they amounted to twenty-five dollars, which the Dominion Government will likely have to pay. If the expenses came out of Overseer Hogan's own pocket, he would scarcely be so fond of going to law on the side of the school tools as he, employ. But he is so puffed up by his position, he can ride rough shod over the fishermen, and if we were to judge his thoughts by his actions they would run somewhat in the following manner: "I am king of all I survey; My right nose dare defy; From the chair all below me, I am Lord of the Ash and the brush."

The Lascarotte Scandal. Gloucester, April 7, 1879. To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance. Mr. Editor.—After all the incoherent arguments and wild ramblings with which the readers of the Advocate have been treated of late by a member of the Board, as late even as last week, it is not necessary for me to say that he has had no lucid moments since he fell from that "gibbet" and that very little hope for his recovery are entertained. But, can it be Mr. John Young, a member of the Board, who so boldly and fairly asserts that the vote on the dismissal of A. R. McDougall Esq. was six to four? Mr. Young will not deny that ten members only were present on that occasion. He says four voted against the dismissal and he coolly and recently concludes, that six voted for it. Perhaps Mr. Young is too "modest" to say that one of these six, Justinian Savary, is Chairman of the Board, and therefore, would not be required to vote on a division of five to four, as the Board divided on that occasion. What he would could have done in the case of a tie vote, as would have been the case without Mr. Walsh's vote, is another question. Mr. Young's talk about the six to three and six to four vote, and Mr. Walsh not voting, only shows what an adept he is at mismanagement, and proves his acts indefensible on fair grounds. If Mr. Young will say that this Chairman could have voted on a division of six to four, he must be more favorably disposed towards him than I am towards his predecessor, the Rev. Mr. Babinoux, who was denied by Mr. John Young, the right to express an opinion on the merits of any resolution coming before the Board.

Can Mr. Young be really sincere in denouncing as those who make the laws and regulations by which they are governed. By teachers, I mean those who are legally qualified for the work, who have attended a Normal School and who, by every means in their power, continue to improve them.

Mr. Dickinson, secretary of the Education Department of Massachusetts, sums up his opinion of a good school system and says they are: "first an educated supervision of all the classes of the school, secondly, a good teacher, third, an effective law, compelling the attendance of the whole school population upon the schools for the time the schools are open by law to be kept, and fourth, a sufficient amount of funds to enable school authorities to employ the best talent in teaching, and to obtain the best means for the teacher to use."

"It is self-evident that no school can be successful without a good teacher, and the only way to obtain a good teacher is to offer a reasonable compensation for his services. We will see the reasonableness of this assertion when we consider that a person who is qualified for teaching school is also qualified for almost any kind of business, and the same qualities of mind and character which make him a successful teacher, will secure him success in almost any occupation in life. The successful teacher must be well advanced in the science of learning, he must be able to tell or convey to the minds of others that which is contained in his own mind; he must have tact, patience and perseverance; he must be a moral character; he must be a person of decision and energy, and he must exercise a lively interest in the success of his efforts. Merit is, and always will be, rewarded, characters of genuine stability and principles of sterling worth are, and always will be in good demand, and a person possessing such qualifications will, experience no difficulty in obtaining employment and a liberal compensation for his labor. The idea that a reputation of salary would lessen the quantity and thereby better the quality of teachers (to use a figurative expression) is absurd in the extreme, while an opposite course would most effectually accomplish the latter if it did not the former."

We cannot help expressing our surprise at the course pursued by those in charge of our school matters, for in our candid opinion a more hurtful and ruinous plan to the cause of education than the one already adopted, could hardly have been thought of. Do we please last times? Do we compare the worth of human mind with the size and contents of our pocket books? Heave us from the thought! We believe that if school boards would offer salaries of one hundred per cent, in advance of the present rates the benefit received from the schools would double the extra outlay. When this is done, the position of school-master will be well worth striving for. When the inducements are sufficient there will be no lack of competent teachers. On the contrary, should teacher's salaries be reduced, there will be an increased number of applicants for the schools, and this, instead of proving the course pursued is a judicious one, simply proves the opposite. As the salaries are reduced, teachers who could command large salaries leave the field and the vacancies thus made, must be supplied with other teachers. Consequently, those persons who will never be able to command good positions, whose talents are second or third class come into better demand.

I agree with you in stating that "important advances have been made in the diffusion of education, as well as in the methods of teaching," of late years, but am not convinced that the full power of Sec. 13th of our present law would raise the schools throughout the country to a higher "standard of proficiency," for the teachers of our Province are generally as much interested in the cause of education as those who make the laws and regulations by which they are governed. By teachers, I mean those who are legally qualified for the work, who have attended a Normal School and who, by every means in their power, continue to improve them.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., APRIL 17, 1879.

Steamboat Service on the Lower Miramichi.

Our Fredericton correspondent writes that there was a good deal of interest manifested in the House when the Steamboat Subsidy was up for discussion. Many members thought that there would have been a reduction in the amount granted last year under this head, for that course was clearly foreshadowed in the Budget speech of 1868.

Mr. Young says he has noticed with pleasure that a committee of five M. P.'s have been appointed to investigate all this matter (as Fredericton) and says they will discover that the Lazerette trade is good, the molasses plant, the stock large and that the very healthy grounds, I suppose, are flowing with milk and honey (for the Supplies Committee). Would it not be more satisfactory to investigate the molasses killing to the minority to have that investigation at Tracadie where all the Commissioners could be heard? That Committee would learn how many times the Lazerette had to do without their meals owing to that "good head."

The Marine Hospital.

In moving for papers in connection with the Marine Hospital at Douglas Point in the Commons on 17th March Mr. Snowball's remarks, according to the *Advertiser*, were as follows:—

Mr. Snowball moved for copies of correspondence, reports, and all other papers, between 1st January, 1877, and 31st December, 1878, in reference to the Marine Hospital at Miramichi, New Brunswick. He explained that the hospital was not such as it should be, and that it had been going on for some time in reference to this station, and which had lately been referred to in the *Advertiser*.

The Kent Railway.

We are glad to see that Mr. Sayre and Mr. Johnston have succeeded in getting the Government to extend to the Kent Railway, but regret to know that the conditions imposed are so stringent as to render a proportionally great outlay by the company necessary before any Government aid can be secured.

The Legislative Council.

The Fredericton correspondent of the *John Herald* thus refers to the debate in the House of Assembly on the Government's resolution on the subject of the Legislative Council:—

School Inspection.

A correspondent, whose letter we willingly publish raises objections to what is believed by some of our best educationists to be the most approved system of school inspection. We may remark that we can hardly imagine a properly qualified Inspector, when visiting and inspecting a school, not provided with proper apparatus and other facilities calculated to assist and make the fullest possible use of the Teacher's work, being so stupid as to measure the merit of such teacher by the same standards as he would that of a teacher of the same class in a better appointed school.

should be taken, arguing, that it was part of a plan, to abolish local assemblies altogether, and bring about a Legislative Union in all the provinces of the Dominion. This, he would resist. Ritchie, in a short address, also spoke in favor of the upper House, and cordially endorsed Ritchie's course. The resolutions were carried by a large majority, Elder and others on that side voting for them. Who the rest of the joint conference will be, no one can say.

The Chatham Branch Railway.

We reproduce Mr. Blair's Resolution which we published last week in order to correct a word or two which were wrongly placed in it.

Resolved that in the statements and information furnished by the Government, this House is unable to discover any sufficient reasons for having involved the Province in litigation with the Directors and Company of the Chatham Branch Railway which litigation has cost the Province a beneficial result, nor in the opinion of the House can it be reconciled with a due regard to propriety or the public interest, that a stockholder in that Company, upon whose stock no calls have been paid, should have been permitted to remain in the Government while proceedings against the Company are pending, and that this House disapproves of the conduct of the Government in the premises.

The Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries said that representations had been made to the Department on the subject and he was awaiting the report of the Medical officer.

Correspondence.

Our many friends all over the country, who have favored us with correspondence deserve our thanks because they have assisted in making the *ADVANCE* popular. We are constantly publishing letters on a variety of subjects and we are obliged, at times, however, to refuse to publish some of our friends' favors, on account of their requiring too much space for comparatively unimportant matter, but more frequently on account of writers mistaking private matters for public ones, and seeking to open spaces which are best left to their private gratification.

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in the article which she refers to seem to be without good foundation. Indeed, they are all based upon mere doubts and theories which we are convinced will be dispelled and disproved as soon as the change is brought about.

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I am sorry the member from Kings came in while I was speaking, and appeared like a specter, reminding me of his cowardly attack. He threatened to take his coat off. Let him do it now and he may have the other arm in a sling.

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We are glad to see that Mr. Sayre and Mr. Johnston have succeeded in getting the Government to extend to the Kent Railway, but regret to know that the conditions imposed are so stringent as to render a proportionally great outlay by the company necessary before any Government aid can be secured.

The Legislative Council.

The Fredericton correspondent of the *John Herald* thus refers to the debate in the House of Assembly on the Government's resolution on the subject of the Legislative Council:—

School Inspection.

A correspondent, whose letter we willingly publish raises objections to what is believed by some of our best educationists to be the most approved system of school inspection. We may remark that we can hardly imagine a properly qualified Inspector, when visiting and inspecting a school, not provided with proper apparatus and other facilities calculated to assist and make the fullest possible use of the Teacher's work, being so stupid as to measure the merit of such teacher by the same standards as he would that of a teacher of the same class in a better appointed school.

had gone there on business connected with the relief of the fire sufferers. He was met by a committee who accompanied him to his hotel, where, as the room was not large enough for those who called, they went to a room on Prince William street. The gentleman presented him with a requisition, and he said he could do nothing until he had communicated with His Excellency and been relieved of office. He had, himself, held aloof until he was free to act. Sir Albert had declared that he knew of no reason for the statement that he had been offered a second term.

The Chatham Branch Railway.

We reproduce Mr. Blair's Resolution which we published last week in order to correct a word or two which were wrongly placed in it.

Resolved that in the statements and information furnished by the Government, this House is unable to discover any sufficient reasons for having involved the Province in litigation with the Directors and Company of the Chatham Branch Railway which litigation has cost the Province a beneficial result, nor in the opinion of the House can it be reconciled with a due regard to propriety or the public interest, that a stockholder in that Company, upon whose stock no calls have been paid, should have been permitted to remain in the Government while proceedings against the Company are pending, and that this House disapproves of the conduct of the Government in the premises.

The Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries said that representations had been made to the Department on the subject and he was awaiting the report of the Medical officer.

Correspondence.

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GENERAL BUSINESS. ROOM PAPER!!

FOR SPRING 1879.

JUST OPENED 1000 PIECES

OF AMERICAN AND CANADIAN ROOM PAPER.

NEW SHADES & DESIGNS.

AT J. B. SNOWBALL'S, CHATHAM.

1879. 1879. TRADE!

THE Subscriber having made a specialty of Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Brushes for the Spring trade, would respectfully solicit for call for inspection. This assortment of Brushes is perhaps the largest, best, and cheapest ever offered for sale in Chatham.

Table listing various brushes and their prices, including categories like 'Best English Boiled & Raw Oil', 'Paints', and 'Brushes'.

READY MIXED PAINT (every Man his own Painter). PATENT KNOTTING—VARNISHES.

50 boxes Window Glass. Sporting and Blasting Powder—Fuse.

Special Attention to LOCKS, HINGES, etc., Builder's Materials.

As my attention is all given to the trade I have in Stock every article required in the trade, which will be sold at stock prices as will defy competition.

General Hardware Store, Chatham, N. B. J. R. GOGGIN.

NEW SPRING GOODS, JUST OPENED.

THESE Goods we have laid in early in order to save the duty and we will offer them at the old low prices.

BLACK DRESS GOODS, IN FRENCH MERINOS and CASHMERE, COURDS, COLORED DRESS GOODS, IN LUSTRES TWILLS, SERGES, MERINOS DE RAGES and FURTED GOODS.

LADIES' BLACK STRAW HATS & TRIMMINGS, A GREAT VARIETY OF—

Men's and Boy's Felt and Fur Hats, Ready-made Clothing, for Spring and Summer.

CHATHAM, March, 79. A. J. LOGGIE, & CO. TAMARSOID THE WORLD-RENOVED CONSUMPTION CURE.

This Medicine which has attracted so much attention all over the Continent by the numerous cures which it has effected, is now offered to the public at the low price of \$1.00 per package, post paid. It is TAMARSOID MFG CO, OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK.

FRESH SALMON WANTED. Seed Wheat.

TENDERS are solicited by the subscribers for the supply of about thirty tons each of fresh salmon and trout, to be delivered at their establishment at Chatham, Newfoundland, during the months of June and July.

HAY. FOR SALE, 20 TONS GOOD HAY. Opposite Chatham, March 15th, 1879. JOHN W. LOGGIE.

Mr. Young says he has noticed with pleasure that a committee of five M. P.'s have been appointed to investigate all this matter (as Fredericton) and says they will discover that the Lazerette trade is good, the molasses plant, the stock large and that the very healthy grounds, I suppose, are flowing with milk and honey (for the Supplies Committee).

The Marine Hospital.

In moving for papers in connection with the Marine Hospital at Douglas Point in the Commons on 17th March Mr. Snowball's remarks, according to the *Advertiser*, were as follows:—

Mr. Snowball moved for copies of correspondence, reports, and all other papers, between 1st January, 1877, and 31st December, 1878, in reference to the Marine Hospital at Miramichi, New Brunswick. He explained that the hospital was not such as it should be, and that it had been going on for some time in reference to this station, and which had lately been referred to in the *Advertiser*.

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SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH OF THE BLADDER. SNEEZE! SNEEZE! SNEEZE!

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS. Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Ague and Liver Pains. Bilious Colic.

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