POOR COPY

GENERAL BUSINESS.

SPRING, 1880, SUMMER.

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN,

Wholesale and Retail Drapers.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

GENERAL DRY GOODS,

NEWCASTLE.

Anticipating the good times, (which we confidently hope are at hand,) we were exceedingly fortunate in buying our IMMENSE STOCK OF SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS early last February, saving thereby HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS, in Customs duty and prices, which enables us now to sell

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT OLD PRICES,

which means TWENTY PER CENT. LOWER than any house in Miramichi.
We have imported this season per S. S. "Nestorian" and "Sarmatian" from Great Britian and via I.C.R. from New York, Boston, Montreal and Toronto,

OVER $25,000 WORTH OF MERCHANDIZE,

simply INNUMERABLE in detail and MAGNIFICENT in description.
We offer the highest class of Goods at the lowest living prices. We purchase all our stock for ready money and sell for Cash. Please compare our Goods and Prices, for comparison is a severe test.
Country dealers and store keepers will make money and get information by examining our prices.
We sell sound, undressed Grey Cottons, and Fast Prints at 5c and 6c per yard. Our STRICTLY ONE PRICE SYSTEM gives equal rights to all whether experienced or not, in

Dress Prints, Household Goods, Millinery Mantles, Family Mourning Goods, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, Window Curtains, Smallwares,

Men's Clothing and Furnishing, etc.,

in fact everything to be found in any first class warehouse.

We are Sure Death to Due Bills and High Prices.

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN,
Public Square Newcastle.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

SPRING 1880.

Received per R. M. Steamers, via Halifax, a portion of my Spring Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of

Genuine Scotch Tweeds, Cheviot Tweeds.

Dutch, Kidderminster, Scotch and Tapestry Carpets.

ENGLISH FLOOR OILCLOTHS,

(4/4 and 8/4 wide.)

TABLE OILCLOTH, ENAMELLED CLOTH,

Felt Drugget, Felt Crumb Cloths.

Table Linens, 5x8 and 6x8 Table Napkins.

Lace Curtains and Curtain Nets,

LACE LAMBREQUINS, CURTAIN FRINGES.

Cord and Manilla Door Mats.

Women's and Misses' Cotton Hosiery,

Colored Sicillians for Dresses, (very cheap.)
Black Lustres and Brilliantines,
Black Cashmeres,
"Courtauld's" Black Crapes, (shower proof)
Black French Merinos,

BLACK FRENCH KID GLOVES, COLORED KID GLOVES.
White and Cream Lace Neck Scarfs.

Valenciennes Edgings and Insertions,
White Everlasting Edgings,
Black and Colored Silk Ribbons,
Satin Ribbons,
Fancy Satin Bonnet Materials (novelties,)
Silk Fringes.

Black Grosgrain Silk.

(Best Markes and Excellent Value.)

FRILLINGS, PEARL BUTTONS, &C., &C.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

May 12, '80.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber's Stock of DRY GOODS, including the following

White and Unbleached Cottons, Flannels, Denims, Winceys,
Mens' and Boy's Tweeds, Dress Goods,
Velvets & Velveteens, blk & cl'd. Hosiery,
Tweed, Flannel & Cotton Shirts, Clothing,
Boots & Shoes, &c., &c., Sail Canvas,
Cotton Duck, Lines & Twines Fishing Nets;

MANILLA AND TARRED HEMP ROPE.

Alsohis unusual large and well assorted Stock of

SHELF HARDWARE & CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

(ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.)

Iron and Steel, Cut, Wrought and Pressed Nails,
Plough Mounting, Ploughs, Shovels,
Cooking Stoves for Coal and Wood, Waggon Axels & Springs,
Sporting and Blasting Powder, Fuse, Shot,
Glass, Putty, Paints,
Linseed, Lard, Olive, Kerosene,
Wool and Lubricating Oils,
Varnishes, Patent Dryers,
Paint & Whitewash Brushes,

ELECTRO PLATED WARE,
WINDOW CORNICES, &C.

TEA, TOBACCO, FLOUR, MEAL, at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Timothy, Clover and Turnip Seeds. New Smoked Hams.

F. J. LETSON.

Chatham, N. B., March 30, '80.

Land to Let.

The field situate on the East side of the Richibucto Road, belonging to B. Stapledon Esq., lately in possession of Thos. Vanstone. Possession given 1st May.
For particulars apply to
tf L. J. TWEEDIE.

Lobster Cans.

About 10,000 Lobster Cans and a quantity of Boxes. For sale by the Subscriber.
F. J. LETSON.

School Teacher Wanted.

Wanted a Second Class Female Teacher for School District No. 8, Alnwick. Apply immediately to the Trustees,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, EUSLUS MCCALLUM, GEORGE BUCHANAN, } Trustees,
*3Eg

TEACHER WANTED.

Teacher wanted for School district No 5, Neguac, Parish of Alnwick, Northumberland County, Male of the Third Class, or Female of Second Class, capable of teaching both French and English.
Address to
ALEX. MARTIN, Secy. to Trustees.
Upper Negu

MONARCH

BILLIARD TABLES

We are agents for the Brunswick & Balke Co's., celebrated Billiard Tables and Billiard Furnishings generally, Cloths, Balls, Cues, Cue Tips, Chalk, Cement Green Court Plaster, &c. These tables are all fitted with the wonderful "Monarch" Cushion, the very finest, most Elastic and truest Cushion ever made.
Persons about purchasing Billiard Tables for home or public use, should write us for prices. Pool and Bagatell Balls turned and colored. Every thing in the Billiard line supplied on short notice.
FURLONG & FOLEY,
22 Charlotte St. St. John, N. B.

WHISKEY WHISKEY.

Just received per Steamer Austrian from Glasgow, via Halifax:—

100 Cases Finest Blended Glenlivet Whiskey.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
St. John.

SPIRITS AND RYE WHISKEY.—Arrived from Toronto: 15 barrels Goderham Worts' Pure Spirits, 65 per cent. o. p.; 35 barrels Goderham & Worts' finest Rye Whiskey.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
St. John.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, - - - - - JUNE 10, 1880.

SIR LEONARD AND LADY TILLEY have been visiting New Brunswick. Sir Leonard's reception in St. John was not cordial in political circles. His former opponents have their opposition to him intensified, while his old-time friends are disappointed and chagrined.

PRINCE LEOPOLD, who is now visiting Canada, being anxious to see as much of the country as is possible in the limited time at his disposal, desires to avoid all receptions of a public character, together with the fatigue and loss of time these would involve.

THEY SAY IN MONCTON that the new railway plant, which appears at that point from time to time might as well have been made in Canada; and that the Moncton Railway works alone could have turned out, in good style, all the locomotives needed. There were four new locomotives which recently arrived from the Boston Locomotive Works, and Moncton connoisseurs say that as good engines, at as little cost, could have been promptly made in the Moncton I. C. R. workshops. The work, if it had been so executed, would have helped to keep some workmen in the country.—*Tel.*

The Next President of the U. S.

The nomination of Gen. Garfield by the Republication Convention at Chicago is a genuine surprise. As will be seen by our news columns, he received but few votes in the balloting until the anti-third term men found they could not defeat Grant, save by combining on a "dark" man. The result will be satisfactory to the Democrats, for Garfield cannot command the general support of the great Republican party.

Fish Hatching Extraordinary.

In our issue yesterday we copied the following from the Charlottetown *Examiner*:—

"Mr. Henry Clark, manager of the Dunk River Salmon Hatchery, has been engaged the past few days in transferring the young salmon hatched at that establishment to the various rivers. The fishery officers in charge state that the Hatchery has been a great success. Half a million of fine healthy fry have been already let loose in the Dunk River, and 100,000 in Trout River, Lot 10. Mr. Clark successfully placed 40,000 in the Morell, yesterday, and was in town to-day, accompanied by the Inspector of Fisheries, on their way with a further consignment to another part of the Morell River."

Since then the Report of the Commissioner of Fisheries has come to hand, and we find, at page 24 of the Report on Fish Breeding, that only 600,000 ova are reported as laid down in the Dunk River House last fall. Mr. Clark must be a most extraordinary Manager, if the above extract is correct, for out of these 600,000 ova he has actually produced as follows:—

Let loose in	Dunk River,	500,000
Do.	Trout River, lot 10,	100,000
Do.	Morell River,	40,000
		640,000

Besides these, he was on his way "with a further consignment to another part of Morell River." If—as there is good reason for supposing—not 600,000 but less than 500,000 ova were laid down in the Dunk River Hatchery, and allowing for inevitable losses, the very small proportion of than 450,000 ova, there have been hatched 640,000 young salmon, which have been liberated, to say nothing of the stock on hand!—*Sun.*

When Inspector Venning had charge of the Miramichi Hatchery he was exposed in even worse misrepresentations than the above, but the *Sun* had nothing to say against his frauds in that line. It seems a little singular that the officer in charge of the Dunk River Hatchery, or the Department, should be held responsible for what the *Examiner* may choose to state, and that by a paper which defended Inspector Venning, after he was officially proved to have been guilty of the misrepresentations charged, and relieved of duty at our Hatchery in consequence thereof. Is it because Mr. Venning is a favorite contributor to the *Sun*? And has the fact that the *Sun's* way of putting things may prejudice Mr. Wilmot, who exposed Venning's neglect of duty, anything to do with the above piece of presumed cleverness?

What They are Doing.

We are told that four locomotives have arrived at Moncton from an American locomotive building firm. Our informant, who says he saw the machines, is a reliable man, and is positive that he is not mistaken. But we assume that he must be. This Government, which seeks to build up a National Policy, which has been discharging men daily because there is nothing for them to do, whose supporters made so much political capital out of the purchase by Brydges of a few turn tables in the United States, would not, surely, buy locomotives from the Americans. It was Sir Leonard Tilley whose patriotic soul swelled with emotion because we were hewers of wood and drawers of water for other people, whose sympathetic tear was ready to flow at the lack of business in St. John. If this gentleman found out that locomotives were being purchased in the United States, he would resign at once. There must be some mistake. Perhaps the locomotives were merely borrowed to meet a temporary want.

Crushing a St. John Industry.

[From the *Telegraph*.]

Mr. Robert Flaherty has been publishing a series of statements in regard to his treatment by the Dominion Government in the matter of the Post Office contract, which if they are not met or answered, must prove very damaging to the Government. Any differences that have arisen between Mr. Flaherty and his late partner are not matters of public interest; but the fact that the Government are charged with ruining Mr. Flaherty commercially, breaking up the extensive business in safe-making, which he had worked up, and doing all this through political spite, and notwithstanding Mr. Flaherty's earnest, persistent and frequent appeals to the member for the city, Sir S. L. Tilley, who also occupied the high and influential position of Finance Minister; these are matters of public concern. If they are as represented, they involve acts of injustice and tyranny which no Government however strong may practice with impunity.

The source of Mr. Flaherty's difficulties was the rejection of the iron which he had contracted to supply to the new post office, it having been alleged to be of inferior quality. But, after the contract had been taken from Mr. Flaherty, this same iron was accepted, and used by Mr. Chubb, Mr. Flaherty's surety. It is stated that brick abutments were needed in order to get over the inferior quality of the iron and that these were provided by the Government, which was thus put to so much extra expense. If that be so, it is difficult to see why that could not have been done as well for the contractor as for the surety, if the object had not been to crush Flaherty. He affirms that Mr. Alpin Grant, who was at once the friend of Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Chubb writes to the latter that owing to "Flaherty's Grit antecedents he had better transfer the contract"—so he was coerced into so doing. But Flaherty contends that the iron was of standard quality and demanded an investigation. He was refused. The following correspondence with Sir S. L. Tilley, published in the *Globe* of yesterday, explains itself:

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 8th, 1879.

Sir: May I ask if you are aware of the action of the chief architect in the Public Works Department having culminated in completely closing and destroying the industry hitherto carried on by me in this town. I asked you to assure me of fair play against the malice of this man on the 20th of May last. He condemned the iron as long as I held it, but passed it the instant I transferred the contract to Mr. Chubb. If this industry is killed by direct action of an official, with your knowledge, you must take the responsibility.

Yours,
R. FLAHERTY.

I received this answer:—

OTTAWA, 12th Nov., 1879.

Dear Sir,—The Department asserts that they have favored you and your surety, Mr. Chubb, greatly, by accepting the iron, that it necessitates a considerable outlay for brick abutments, and this, with the delay, involving largely increased expenditure.

Yours truly,
S. L. TILLEY.

R. FLAHERTY, Esq., 74 City Road, St. John.

I answered thus:—

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 22nd.

Sir S. L. Tilley, Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

Dear Sir,— I have yours of 12th instant, and beg to say to you that the department, or whoever speaks for them, say what is not in accordance with facts, as I can show by the most convincing testimony. I say and can prove that delays and expense were occasioned to cover up the blunders or malicious conspiracies of the Chief Architect.

However, I now ask if you, as a member of the Government and as representative from this city, will use your influence to have an investigation into this case. I do not think you, with your usual solicitude for manufacturers, would quietly stand by and see a factory closed up by an official under you without at least a hearing. If, however, I am wrong, I shall then, after being shown so, most quietly submit to the decision as becomes me as a law-abiding citizen. If, on the other hand, you find I am correct and that the chief architect has been actuated towards me by malice or by his ignorance, I shall expect the Government to make good any loss I have sustained in my business, either direct or indirect. You will not believe me, nor would I believe it myself, unless I had positive proof, which I have in the evidence against this man. I ask you now kindly for a hearing, and let justice be done.

Yours truly,
R. FLAHERTY.

Mr. Flaherty affirms that he received no answer to the letter last above quoted. He made repeated appeals by letter to Mr. Tilley and Mr. Domville, but in vain. He also appealed to Mr. Tilley, in person, but was merely informed that the Minister of Public Works declined to interfere

It is not easy to see how the public was a gainer by the treatment of Mr. Flaherty. In fact it cannot have gained anything. But is is certain that Mr. Flaherty and his industry have been crushed. If the work was done in the way represented, the act was one of injustice and wrong, bad in itself, and a bad example in a worse line than that of the "clean sweep," which is so objectionable as a result of the rise and fall of political parties in the United States. The Government organs will do well to clear up this case if they can. They will raising questions as to the losses the country now is sustaining in population, under the delights of Conservative rule, and which, sad to say, are on a scale of alarming magnitude.

The U. S. Presidential Elections.

The Republicans of the United States duly assembled in Convention at Chicago have had a lively time over their nominations for the approaching contest for the Presidency. The nominations were made on the fifth day of the session and the following is the telegraphic report of the proceedings:—

J. F. Joy took the stand. He nominated J. G. Blaine. He said: Gentlemen, I shall never cease to regret that circumstances have been such as to compel me to make a nomination to this Convention. I have just arrived from Europe and have been busy in the Convention. In 1860, a young man, born in the old Keystone State, but a resident of Maine, entered the House of Representatives. A political tempest was brewing and was followed by war. Fortunately for us the right men and the right crew managed the old ship of state, and peace came. He went on at length to speak of Blaine's work for the country, and on closing, the Convention was again a scene of wild excitement. Three cheers were given for Blaine and calls were made for Ingersoll to second the nomination. Ingersoll advanced to the platform.

Mr. Rixley, of California, seconded the nomination and spoke, after which Mr. Frye made a five minutes' speech. On taking his seat the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

A Minnesota delegate—Col. Drake—placed the name of Senator Windom before the Convention.

Mr. Conkling next took the floor and said: I beg leave, on behalf of the State of New York, to propose a nomination, with which the country and the Republican party can grandly win the election before us. It will be the Austerlitz of American politics, it will decide whether, for years to come, the country shall be a Republican or Cossack form of Government. The need of the hour is a candidate who can carry the doubtful States, North and South, and believing that he, more surely than any other, can carry them against any other opponent, and can carry not only the North, but several States of the South, New York is for U. S. Grant. [At this point a flag, bearing the picture of Grant,, was unfurled in the gallery.] He, alone, of living Republicans has carried New York as the presidential candidate. There is no third term in the case, and the pretence will die with political dog days which engendered it. Nobody is really worried about a third term, except those hopelessly longing for a first term and the dupes they have made. Without bureaus, committees, officials or emmissaries to manufacture statements in his favor, or any effort on his part, Grant is the candidate whose supporters have never threatened to bolt unless the Convention did as they say. We have only to listen above the din and look beyond the dust of an hour, to behold the Republican party is advancing to victory with its greatest marshal at its head.

As Mr. Conkling sprang down from the table where he had spoken, the midnight scene of yesterday was repeated. The audience was impartial, and everybody participated, except the people on the stage and some of the western delegates.

W. O. Bidley, of Kentucky, seconded the nomination. He said that Kentucky held within her bosom the ashes of the great commander, and the early home of the adopted son of Illinois. The President of the Grand Army meeting requests me, in the name of one hundred thousand soldiers, to second the nomination of U. S. Grant. (Applause.)

Mr. Garfield took the floor to nominate John Sherman. He spoke at some length. He concluded by saying: He carried us through to resumption against the false prophecies of the newspapers of half the continent. There is no flaw in his honor, and no stain on his shield, I do not present him as a better Republican than the thousands of others we honor, but I do present him for your careful consideration. I nominate John Sherman of Ohio. (The applause which followed this nomination continued for several minutes, and was at the time deafening in the extreme.)

The nomination was seconded by F. C. Winkie of Wisconsin and R. B. Eliott of South Carolina.

Frederic Billing, of Vermont presented the name of G. T. Edmunds. He contended that Vermont has a right to present the name of a Presidential candidate, for the man named was known throughout the length and breadth of the land. He had the reliance of the party in the time of strife and his patriotism and fealty were household words.

John E. Sanford, of Massachusetts seconded the nomination.

John B. Cassidy, of Wisconsin, thought it was fortunate for the party and the country that the Republicans had so many eminent statesmen from whom to select candidates. What they needed at this time was unity of purpose throughout the entire party and the man who should be nominated was one who would best accomplish this and make certain at the polls every doubtful State, and these were two men who possessed the requisite qualifications. One was Elihu B. Washburne, (applause) the other Geo. T. Edmunds. A united party meant success in November; a divided party was defeat.

Mr. Brandage, of Connecticut, seconded Washburne's nomination.

At 11.50 p. m., Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, moved that an adjournment be had until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

CHICAGO JUNE 7th three ballots were taken this forenoon with the following result:

	First.	Second.	Third.
Grant	304	305	305
Blaine	284	284	282
Sherman	93	94	93
Edmunds	34	32	32
Washburne	30	22	31
Windom	10	10	10
Garfield	0	1	1
Harrison	0	0	1

The fourth ballot is as follows:—

Grant	307
Blaine	281
Sherman	95
Edmunds	32
Windom	10
Washburne	31
Garfield	1

The fifth and sixth ballots were almost identical with the above.

The seventh ballot is as follows:—

Grant	305
Blaine	281
Sherman	94
Edmunds	32
Washburne	31
Windom	10
Garfield	2

The eighth ballot:—

Grant	366
Blaine	284
Sherman	91
Edmunds	31
Washburne	32
Windom	10
Garfield	1

The ninth ballot resulted thus:—

Grant	308
Blaine	282
Edmunds	31
Washburne	32
Windom	10
Garfield	1

Tenth Ballot:—

Grant	305
Blaine	282
Sherman	91
Edmunds	30
Washburne	32
Windom	10
Garfield	2
Hayes	1

About 380 votes are necessary to a choice.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Private despatches say that the anti-Grant forces combined, and it is stated Garfield is to be nominated on this (the 36th) ballot. Michigan and Nebraska have just broke for Garfield. New Jersey, New Hampshire and North Carolina broke for Garfield. New York gives him 20 votes; Ohio 43, and Pennsylvania 21.

Garfield now has 328.

On the 36th ballot Garfield was nominated.

ANOTHER FISHERIES' NUT TO CRACK:—Ottawa, May 31.—D. B. Woodworth, in a letter to the *Free Press*, shows clearly by special despatches and Sir John's speeches and acts in Parliament, also the concurrent action of the Nova Scotia Legislature, that Nova Scotia was induced to remain in the Union on the distinct pledge that the existing Confederation Act should be relaxed and modified in regard to her fisheries. The argument will be very hard for either the Imperial or Dominion Governments to gainsay. The letter is bold and is said to have deeply offended certain members of the Government.

A Batch of Ottawa News

OTTAWA, June 6.—Dr. Tupper has publicly announced his determination to contribute towards the erection of a monument to the late Hon. George Brown. The Toronto *Mail* and Montreal *Gazette* both call upon Conservatives to join with the Liberals in raising the sum.

Capt. Perley, New Brunswick Engineers Company, transferred to Ottawa by the Department of Public Works, is attached to the militia staff at headquarters as an engineer officer.

The Toronto *Telegram* advises the Liberals to hold a convention after harvest and adopt a new platform.

James Ward, of Advocate, N. S., is gazetted as a sub-collector in the Customs.

The Supreme Court of Canada is to meet for delivering judgments on the 10th and 21st of June.

The total revenue from all sources for May was $2,211,845, and expenditure $2,534,110. The revenue shows a slight increase.

The export of goods, the produce of Canada, for April, was valued at $2,635,394, as against $2,593,537 in April of the preceding year.

Canadian oil refiners here are trying to get further protection.

The revenue returns for eleven out of twelve months for the present fiscal year, show, allowing the present month to give as large a revenue as was collected in any one month, that Mr. Tilley is out over two millions of dollars in his estimate of the revenue for the year.

The Bank of Montreal

The annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal was held at Montreal on Monday last. The manager, Mr. Smithers, brought up several points of interest. He said in answer to questions, that the branches of the bank had all been inspected except that in London, England, which was in the hands of such a very strong committee that an inspection from the head quarters here was considered scarcely necessary. He said that the earning of the bank had been 14½ per cent. of capital. Seven hundred thousand dollars odd, losses had been made in Canada, and but one quarter of that amount, was lost in the year, for which they had been written off, while hardly a dollar of that amount was lost in the United States. He believed that notwithstanding the enormous decline in the discounts, they would have to go still lower. As to the New York business of the bank, most of the money was on call upon good security, or on very short dates, and the proof of that was that when he went to New York a short time ago, he called in nearly four millions of it to show the authorities how the law would work. He pointed out that discounts in Canada had declined $63,000,000 in the five years since 1875, and that four years previous $16,000,000 had been the declension. There was a tremendous competition between banks, but still he believed in lending money only where they could get a good business. In face of the fact that the United States bonds were 9 per cent. and the English 3 per cent., consols were about par, he did not think it asking too much for shareholders to sacrifice 1 per cent.

As to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway matters, he could only say what he knew of the matter from his connection in New York. The bank's capital had [illegible] in leaving it to the arbitration of a friendly power. What has been proposed by the President and Secretary of State is to violate a clear provision of the treaty of Washington in order to obtain indemnity for a disputed claim.

UNANIMOUS FEELING IN CANADA.

We have not yet noticed a single Canadian newspaper that has failed to protest against the contemplated violation of a treaty that has always been looked upon as unjust to Canada, and we sincerely hope that on this question all parties will unite in demanding the protection of the Imperial Government. We have seen no answer yet in any of our United States Exchanges to the admission made by Mr. Fowler, the authorized agent of the United States, that the fishing in Fortune Bay was contrary to the provisions of the treaty of Washington. There is a point, however, which seems to us conclusive as to the violation of the treaty by the United States fishermen. It is distinctly stated by Lord Salisbury, and not denied by Mr. Evarts, that "United States fishermen, "*in landing for the purpose of fishing* at "Tackle Beach, exceeded their treaty "privileges, and were engaged in unlaw-"ful acts." Now, according to the text of the 18th article of the treaty, it seems to us that landing for the purpose of fishing is expressly prohibited. The words are "with permission to land upon the "said coasts and shores and islands and "also upon the Magdalen Islands *for the purpose of drying their nets and curing* "*their fish*, provided that, in so doing, "they do not interfere with the rights of "private property or with British fisher-"men in the peaceable use of any part of "the said coasts in their occupancy for "the same purpose." Now if, as Lord Salisbury has alleged, the American fishermen landed at Tackle Beach "for the purpose of fishing," it seems clear that they did what they were not authorized to do by the clause above recited. Again, it is to be remarked that the language of the old Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 is precisely the same as that of the treaty of Washington in respect to the rights of fishing, and yet that treaty was in operation for twelve years without the United States setting up the pretension that it could be construed to abrogate the municipal laws of the Provinces.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

Shocking and Fatal Accident.

A fearful death was that which Mr. John Hay, son of Wm. Hay, met in Hay Brother's mill, Millville, on Monday afternoon last. The young man descended to the basement of the mill for the purpose of oiling the machinery. In order to accomplish his object he was reaching over a revolving shaft, making some 350 revolutions a minute, when his loose knit jacket caught in the shafting. In an instant the unfortunate man was being carried swiftly around with the turning shaft, at each revolution striking alternately the walls of the mill on one side and some logs on the other. Hearing the unusual noise, other parties in the mill hastened to the basement just in time to see a mangled mass of bruised and bleeding flesh, all that remained of poor Hay, fall from the shafting where it had been till this time held by its clothing. The arms had been torn off; one foot had been torn off and thrown a distance of thirty feet, while the other foot hung by a mere thread; the back of his head was crushed in and his body threshed to a jelly. The arms were found in the water below the mill, and other portions of the body were picked up from among the sawdust. His remains were brought to Northampton by train on Wednesday, whence, followed by a long procession, they were taken to and interred in the burial yard at Ferryville. The deceased was a young man of much promise and a general favorite with all who knew him. His sorrow stricken parents have universal sympathy in this the hour of their sudden and awful bereavement.—*Woodstock Sentinel*

Canadian Wimbledon Team of 1880.

The following are the officers of the Canadian Wimbledon team, to sail from Quebec on the 19th instant:—

Lieut.-Colonel Williams, M. P., 46th Battalion, Port Hope, Ont., commanding.
Major Macpherson, Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, second officer.
A recapitulation by Provinces of the members of the team is as follows:

Ontario	10
Quebec	3
Nova Scotia	3
Prince Edward Island	1
Manitoba	2
British Columbia	1
Total	20

It will be seen that New Brunswick is not to be represented. The Nova Scotians in the team are Capt. Barnhill, 78th batt., Shubenacadie; Pt. C. Bent, Cumberland batt., Oxford; Sergeant C. J. Harris, Garrison Artillery, Halifax. The Prince Edward Islander, is E. McDowell, of the engineers, Charlottetown.

The members of the team are now practising with the Martini rifles, sent out from England, and according to the returns furnished to Major Macpherson, are making excellent shooting, and there is every reason to anticipate that the Canadian marksmen will give a good account of themselves at Wimbledon in July next.

THE DOMINION WIMBLEDON.

The programme of prizes for the annual competition of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association at Ottawa, commencing on the 6th September next, is now printed for distribution, showing cash prizes alone of $5,013, divided into 378 prizes.

The Fishery Dispute.

We noticed very briefly in our last issue the action of the United States Government with reference to the proceedings at Fortune Bay in Newfoundland in January, 1878. The correspondence between the two Governments is to be laid before the Imperial Parliament without delay, and we shall, in all probability, then learn the view which is taken by the present administration of the question at issue. We can scarcely doubt that the high-handed proceedings of the United States Government will be visited with the indignation of all parties in the United Kingdom. Great Britain has never yet submitted to be bullied, and the present is a clear case of bullying. We are willing to assume that Mr. Secretary Evarts believes that he is right, and that the action of the Newfoundlanders in interfering forcibly to prevent what they believed to be a violation of the treaty, was indefensible, still the arguments of Lord Salisbury prove that there is something to be said on the other side of the question, and, if the case is so clear as the United States pretend, there ought to be no difficulty in leaving it to the arbitration of a friendly power. What has been proposed by the President and Secretary of State is to violate a clear provision of the treaty of Washington in order to obtain indemnity for a disputed claim.

UNANIMOUS FEELING IN CANADA.

We have not yet noticed a single Canadian newspaper that has failed to protest against the contemplated violation of a treaty that has always been looked upon as unjust to Canada, and we sincerely hope that on this question all parties will unite in demanding the protection of the Imperial Government. We have seen no answer yet in any of our United States Exchanges to the admission made by Mr. Fowler, the authorized agent of the United States, that the fishing in Fortune Bay was contrary to the provisions of the treaty of Washington. There is a point, however, which seems to us conclusive as to the violation of the treaty by the United States fishermen. It is distinctly stated by Lord Salisbury, and not denied by Mr. Evarts, that "United States fishermen, "*in landing for the purpose of fishing* at "Tackle Beach, exceeded their treaty "privileges, and were engaged in unlaw-"ful acts." Now, according to the text of the 18th article of the treaty, it seems to us that landing for the purpose of fishing is expressly prohibited. The words are "with permission to land upon the "said coasts and shores and islands and "also upon the Magdalen Islands *for the purpose of drying their nets and curing* "*their fish*, provided that, in so doing, "they do not interfere with the rights of "private property or with British fisher-"men in the peaceable use of any part of "the said coasts in their occupancy for "the same purpose." Now if, as Lord Salisbury has alleged, the American fishermen landed at Tackle Beach "for the purpose of fishing," it seems clear that they did what they were not authorized to do by the clause above recited. Again, it is to be remarked that the language of the old Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 is precisely the same as that of the treaty of Washington in respect to the rights of fishing, and yet that treaty was in operation for twelve years without the United States setting up the pretension that it could be construed to abrogate the municipal laws of the Provinces.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

Oppression.

The way people are oppressed by the tariff is atrocious. William Kennedy, and Robt. Cruikshank, of the house of Jardine & Co., had some French vinegar to enter in casks of twenty-five gallons each. The duty on the vinegar is twelve cents a gallon. They were compelled by the Customs authorities to add to their invoice a sum of *three dollars*, value of the cask or package, an article for which they pay nothing in France. They thought this very hard and put their views on paper. This paper they sent to Senator Boyd, who, it is reported, endorsed upon it his views of the injustice of the case, and then the whole matter was laid before Sir Leonard Tilley, Minister of finance. That gentleman, however, is reported to have declared that he could do nothing in the premises. We are assured that the casks are of really no commercial value, but that some of them do sometimes sell for twenty-five cents. This certainly does not justify the rating of them at three dollars.—*Freeman.*

The Prince and Princess at Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 3.

During yesterday afternoon the Princess went out sketching, accompanied by Hon. Mrs. Langham, The Prince, Hon. Lady Pelly, Mr. Plumb, M. P., and suite, descended under Table Rock at the Horse Shoe fall, clad in their oilskin coats, hoods and overalls. They looked more like a crowd of pilots or bathing women than like aristocratic tourists. Although comparisons are odious, yet there can be no harm in saying that the Hon. Alexander Yorke looked like a jolly Rhenish friar, and that Lady Pelly's delicately chiselled features, peering from under the hideous hood, exempt her from being compared to the aforementioned bathing women, of whose features we ever preserve unpleasant reminiscence. The Davis museum was then visited, and the party sat down to dinner at eight o'clock, when they were serenaded by the Clifton band. After dinner the royal party visited Prospect Park, which was illuminated by the electric light and filled with people. Mrs. Neilson, the superintendent's wife, presented a bouquet to the Princess.

This morning Niagara was showing its beauty to the best advantage, the weather being all that could be desired. The royal party was early astir. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, in company with Lady Pelly, started for a walk. Her Royal Highness Princess Louise and Mr. R. Collins soon made their appearance, the Princess exclaiming, "What a beautiful sight! See the effect the sun has on the spray. The falls look more than grand." Let us go down nearer to them. And away they started. All the party returned to the hotel at nine o'clock, when breakfast was served. After breakfast they went to a photographic establishment and were photographed with the falls in the back-ground. The Princess did not join them. With great kindness of heart and forethought she inquired after the condition of a wounded gentleman who accidentally fell over the bank last Sunday night. Being informed that the gentleman was doing well, but was asleep, she expressed her regret, as she would have liked to visit him. Preparation was being made for the departure of the royal party; consequently her time was limited. Carriages were ordered at half past twelve. The party were all seated and were driven at a rapid pace to the depot, where their special train was in waiting. Passing through the great multitude of people who were all eager to catch a glimpse of the lovely Princess, she smilingly acknowledged their salutes and cheers. Entering the train, Their Highnesses standing on the rear platform, it moved slowly out. The party are *en route* for Chicago, and will arrive there to-morrow morning. They leave Chicago to-morrow evening for Milwaukee, then return to Chicago and remain until Tuesday, when they will be homeward bound. *Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

General Business.

NEW GOODS,

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

The Subscriber has just opened the largest and best stock of

WATCHES,

Clocks, Jewellry,

AND

FANCY GOODS,

ever shown by him, consisting of

WALTHAM,
ELGIN, and
SWISS WATCHES,

In Gold and Silver Cases, Ladies' and Gents' Sizes.

GOLD, SILVER, PLATED AND JET

JEWELLRY OF ALL KINDS.

FINE

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Musical Albums and Boxes,
Ladies' Companions,
Work Boxes,
Jewel Cases,
Opera & Field Glasses,
Pic-Nic Baskets,

Tortise Shell and Silver Plated

CARD CASES.

PAPER WEIGHTS,

China and Glassware,

In Vases, Flower Stands,
Flower Pots, Ornaments,
Toilet Sets, Glass Boxes.

Rubber Dolls and Toys, Toy Watches,
Dominos, Playing Cards, &c., &c.

All the above goods were personally selected in the best European and American markets, and will be sold low.

I have also on hand a large stock of

Cigars & Tobacco,

TEA,

SOAP,

RASINS.

Wilson's Paper Bags,

WRAPPING PAPER, &c.

For Sale low to the trade.

ISAAC HARRIS,

Water Street Chatham, N. B.

Wanted.

Wanted, a servant girl, well recommended, to do general housework, in a small family. Apply at the "ADVANCE" office.

Waggons for Sale.

Two new single seated waggons, first class articles. For sale low, and on easy terms. Apply to
A. D. SHIRREFF.
Chatham, May 19, '80.

Female Teacher Wanted.

For School District No. 3, Parish of Alnwick
Address PETER MORRISON,
Secretary to Trustees.
Burnt Church, 7th April, 1880.

To Let.

For one year the Farm and Business Stand at Portage River, Tracadie, for particulars apply to either of the undersigned.
JOHN MCDERMAID, } Executors
tf. WM. MURRAY, }

COPYING INK,

CARTER'S—Just received a the MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE. Though the duties paid are high we sell at the old prices.

Equity Sale.

THERE will be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the twenty eighth day of AUGUST, next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in front of the Waverly Hotel, in Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the sixth day of April, last passed, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein, John McLaggan, surviving Trustee and Executor of the last will and testament of Alexander McLaggan, deceased, is Plaintiff, and George Nelson, James Nelson, Dennis McElwee Elizabeth McElwee, James McElwee, Rebecca McElwee, Adam Nelson, John Praught, Christy Praught, John Nelson, John Bruce, Sophia Bruce, Charles Nelson, Margaret Nelson, Alexis Nelson, Eliza or Lyle Nelson, Robert Nelson and Justus Nelson, are Defendants; and with the approbation of the undersigned Barrister, the mortgaged lands and premises mentioned in the said decretal order, as all and singular, the piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the Southwest Branch of the Miramichi River, in the Parish of Ludlow, in the County of Northumberland, and being the Westerly part of a lot conveyed by the High Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, to the late Hon. John Murray Bliss, the said lot being described in the Royal Grants, as lot No. 53. The said piece or parcel of land, being bounded as follows; namely, beginning at the Northeasterly angle of the said lot No. 53, at the bank of the River, thence running in a Southerly course along the Westerly side line of the said Lot No. 53, to the rear thereof, thence, at right angles Easterly along the rear line of the said lot No. 53, forty-eight chains and seven links, thence Northerly in a line parallel to the said Westerly side line and along the Easterly boundary of that part of the said Lot, No. 53, leased to Gilmour, Rankin, & Co., to a marked white birch, on the bank of the said River, thence along the said bank to the place of beginning. Which said land was conveyed to