## General Business.

CAPITAL PRIZE. $75.000

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

*"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."*

G. T. Beauregard

J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879

*The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.*

*It never scales or postpones.*

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS J, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OCT. 13, 1885—185th Monthly Drawing

CAPTIAL PRIZE, 75,000

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | CAPITAL PRIZE | | $75,000 |
| 1 | do | do | 25,000 |
| 1 | do | do | 10,000 |
| 2 | PRIZES OF $6000 | | 12,000 |
| 5 | do | 2000 | 10,000 |
| 10 | do | 1000 | 10,000 |
| 20 | do | 500 | 10,000 |
| 100 | do | 200 | 20,000 |
| 300 | do | 100 | 30,000 |
| 500 | do | 50 | 25,000 |
| 1000 | do | 29 | 25,000 |
| | APPROXIMATION PRIZES. | | |
| 9 | Approximation Prizes of $750 | | 6,750 |
| 9 | do | do 500 | 4,500 |
| 9 | do | do 250 | 2,250 |
| 9 67 | Prizes, amounting to | | $265,500 |

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. Dauphin,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

OR

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.
STATE NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.
GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.


## NOTICE OF SALE.

To George Arnold, formerly of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, at present of the United States of America, Cabinet Maker, and Annie Maria Arnold, his wife, and to all other persons whom it doth, shall, or may concern—

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made the second day of May, A. D. 1877, between the said George Arnold and Annie Maria Arnold, of the one part, and John Havilland, of the Parish of Chatham, aforesaid, Sadler, of the other part, duly recorded on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1877, in Volume 58 of the Records for the said County of Northumberland, pages 64, 65, 66 and 67, and numbered 47 in said volume.

There will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office in Chatham, aforesaid, on MONDAY, the THIRTIETH day of NOVEMBER next at twelve o'clock, noon,—All that piece or lot of land situate in Chatham, aforesaid, and bounded as follows,—Commencing on the easterly side of King street at the point where the same crosses Duke Street; thence running easterly along the south side of Duke street, fifty feet to the westerly line of lot two; thence southerly and along that line at right angles to Duke Street, one hundred and three feet to the northerly line of lot six; thence westerly at right angles to the easterly side of King street, fifty feet; thence northerly, along the easterly side of King Street, one hundred and three feet to the place of beginning, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members' privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said land and premises belonging or in any manner appertaining. And all the estate, right, title, dower and thirds, property claim and demand whatever, both at law and in equity, of them, the said George Arnold and Annie Maria Arnold of, in, to, out of, or upon the said lands and premises, or any part thereof.

Dated this 25th day of August, A. D. 1885.

JOHN HAVILAND, Mortgagee.

ROBERT MURRAY, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

## NOTICE OF SALE.

THERE will be sold by Public Auction in front of the Custom House in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland on MONDAY the TWENTY-SIXTH day of OCTOBER next, A. D. 1885, at 12 o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage made the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, between William Reid, of the Parish of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Ann, his wife, of the one part, and John Brown, of Chatham, in the County and Province aforesaid, Merchant, of the other part and recorded in the Registry Office for the said County of Northumberland in Volume 60 of the County Records, pages 208 and 209. All the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever of him, the said William Reid, either in law or equity, of, into or out of the upper half of that lot or parcel of land called lot number nine, situate, lying and being on the north side of the River Miramichi, bounded on the upper side by lands formerly belonging to John Henderson, Esquire and on the lower side by the remaining half of said lot number nine, formerly belonging to Alexander Russell, Junior, being the piece or parcel of land conveyed to the said William Reid and Charles Reid by Anthony Squires and wife, by deed bearing date the twenty-second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, as by reference thereto will more fully appear, and on which land the said William Reid at present resides.

Also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, whatsoever of him the said William Reid, either in law or in equity of, into or out of all that lot or tract of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Newcastle, aforesaid, and bounded as follows, to wit, Beginning at a marked spruce standing on the southern shore or bank of the North West Mill Stream and distant on a course by the magnetic south forty one degrees, east six chains of four poles each from the mouth of Gillan's Brook, thence south six chains to a marked fir, thence west forty chains, thence north twenty-five chains, thence east forty chains to a marked spruce, and south nineteen chains to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, distinguished as Lot A in the survey made by William Harley, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor, and was sold and conveyed to the said William Reid and Charles Reid by Daniel Witherall and wife, by deed bearing date the twenty seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven.

The same sale being made on account of the non-payment of the principal and interest secured by said Mortgage.

Dated August 17th, A. D. 1885.

JOHN BROWN, Mortgagee.
RICHARD CARMAN, Solicitor for Mortgagee.
WM. WYSE, Auctioneer.


## Wesleyan Bazaar.

A Fancy Sale and High Tea will be held in the

SKATING RINK.

—ON—

Thursday next, 8th inst.

DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Chatham Brass Band

will be in attendance in the evening.

Admission 10cts. Children 5cts. Tea 35cts. Children's Tea Tickets 15cts. Besides the Fancy Sale

REFRESHMENTS

will be sold during the afternoon and evening

THERE WILL BE AN

ART GALLERY

—AND—

MAGIC LAKE

among the attractions, with various other amusements.

Oysters from nine until ten. Proceeds for the New Wesleyan Church.

Tickets to be had at Dr. Pallen & Son's, also a MacKenzies and from the ladies of the Committee

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.



## Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - OCTOBER 8, 1885.


### The Stumpage Tax.

The St. John *Globe* says,—

"An article in another column, from the Chatham *Advance*, discusses the Provincial policy in regard to the Crown Lands. No doubt the question may be fairly considered whether or not the stumpage charged by the Provincial Government is too high, and, no doubt, a friendly conference on the subject, between the Government and the persons immediately interested, might lead to a good understanding. It is, of course, an advantage to the lumber trade to tax it as lightly as possible. The less the Government gets, the larger the margin of profit will be for the operator, and if the Government can do without the revenue the money is best in the pockets of the people. Can the Government do without the money? is a practical question, and the Government can best answer that. There is this to be said also: The moment the Crown Lands are transferred to a private owner or a corporation that moment do they increase in value. Let public lands on which the stumpage was last year $1, pass into the hands of a corporation and next year the stumpage will be $1.25 or $1.40. Why is this? The *Advance* intimates that the private owners get the Government to put up the price on the public lands so as to enhance the price of the private lands, but this is by no means certain; and even if it is true, which we do not admit, it does not explain why the corporation can still get a better price. It must pay the operator to give that price. If not, he could not do business on private or corporation lands. We must confess that the solution of the whole trouble is by no means clear."

The *Globe* has, if we remember rightly, generally favored high rates of stumpage, and it is, therefore, gratifying to find it ready to consider whether the existing rates are not too high. When the *Globe*, however, says "if the Government can do "without the revenue the money is "best in the pockets of the people," we submit that it argues from unsound premises. The Government's necessities, however great they may be, ought not to be made an excuse for unjustly taxing any one particular industry. If the public service as administered is made to require more than the normal revenue of the Province, sound public policy as well as the claims of justice require that the extra burden should be made to fall on the people equally and generally, and not that a portion of the people should be saddled with the whole load, especially when that particular portion has been made to do special service already in this respect. It is not a question of Government necessity but of common justice, and we hope the *Globe* will, with its usual fairness, take that view of it.

The *Globe* will, also, perceive that its statement respecting the transfer of Crown Lands to private hands increasing their value is, misleading in the sense in which it is used. The statement is, no doubt, based on the fact that rates of stumpage have increased very much of late years on private lands, which are held at very material advances of the prices at which they were originally acquired. This is also true of Crown Lands, which were formerly disposed of at the upset price of fifty cents an acre, whereas the present upset price is two dollars an acre. When the companies and private parties acquired the large tracts of land now held by them we had the old mileage system, and when the mileage-stumpage system was adopted the stumpage on the Miramichi was less than one half of what it is now. So the *Globe* must admit that Crown Lands, as well as those transferred by the Crown to private owners, have shared in the advance, both in the upset price and stumpage value of recent years. After Crown Lands are transferred to private parties they are generally better looked after and more judiciously lumbered over than is possible under the Crown Lands system and, to that extent, they increase in value. In any other sense the statement of the *Globe* will not hold good, as those best acquainted with the subject well know.

The *Globe* intimates that if it did not pay the operator to do business at the high rates of stumpage he would suspend operations. That is the superficial view of the matter, but many men who have large capital locked up in the lumber business realise that to cease operations would be ruinous. We can hardly believe that the *Globe* is ignorant of this, or that it does not know that there has been no profit in lumber business—on the North Shore, at least—for the last two years. It is not a question of making money, but of taking the course by which the amount to be lost may be made as small as possible. In most cases—especially where the business is large—the loss is less by going on with operations than in stopping them altogether. The fact, therefore, that a lumberman goes into an operation, is not always proof that he does so in the expectation of making money by it. If the *Globe* does not believe this, we think it need not go far, even in St. John, to be properly informed.

The fact is, the Government has, because of its necessities to which the *Globe* refers, behaved in very bad faith towards the lumber trade. We mean in this connection, the Government as the responsible administrative body of the Province, rather than any particular administration, although the late Government is more to blame than the present one, for it stultified itself with the Dominion Government, which ought to have interfered long ago to make it behave in better faith. We all remember the fact that these same "necessities" which are now pleaded by the *Globe* sent some of our leading public men to Ottawa as representatives of the New Brunswick Government to sue for "better terms." These gentlemen, in the name of the Government of the Province, pictured the crippling effects of the export duty upon the lumber trade and asked that an annual subsidy be given to New Brunswick in lieu thereof, which they said would relieve the lumbermen who were handicapped by the impost. The Dominion, in consideration of the case as presented in behalf of lumbermen by the local Government, allowed the Province an annual sum equal to about double the amount of the export duty and the lumber trade felt that it was being placed on a fair footing with other industries of the country. The course the Provincial Government has pursued towards the lumbermen since that time has been discreditable for its violation of the understanding had with the Dominion Government and reckless in its disregard for the most important industry of the country. When the export duty was abolished it was producing a revenue of some $70,000 or $75,000 a year to the Province, which was being paid by the lumber trade, and, according to the Government's own argument, this tax was a severe strain on that industry. The sum which was added to the Provincial annual subsidies in lieu of it was $150,000. But, no sooner was this secured than the lumbermen were required to pay the stumpage tax which was, if we remember aright, at first sixty and next eighty cents, then a dollar and next a dollar and twenty-five cents per thousand feet of merchantable logs. The mileage payments were at first deducted from the operator's stumpage accounts, but as the Government's "necessities" increased and its delegations' pleadings at Ottawa in behalf of the handicapped industry faded from memory an extra turn of the screw was given and "no rebate on account of mileage" appeared in the lumber regulations.

In view of the Government's dealing with the trade in the past and the specious reasonings by which those who endorse its lumber policy seek to justify its course, may we not ask where the end is to be? Are the Government's self-created necessities to be set up as the measure of its assessment upon this one important industry? If a flood come upon the Province and destroy its bridges, rendering increased expenditure in the Public Works Department a necessity, are we to understand that the lumber interest must expect another twenty-five cents to be added to the stumpage dues to meet the emergency? Or, if the demands of the purchasable electorate for by-road grants—which so largely represent the price of its votes—shall increase, must this additional crying "necessity" of the Government also be shouldered by the lumberman? If the *Globe's* proposition is to be entertained there can be no limit set to mark the point beyond which the Government may not go, and no capitalist can invest in the lumber business with safety because the Crown Lands Department may, at any time, on the plea of public necessity, force him to choose between retiring from the trade at a sacrifice or complying with whatever demands may be made on him for stumpage dues. This would be the logical, legitimate and practical outcome of the *Globe's* ideas as above-quoted, and we would ask if, under such conditions, the lumber industry is likely to improve or to invite the capital necessary for its proper maintenance? Is is any wonder that the volume of business done in New Brunswick is decreasing, while that of Nova Scotia is proportionately increasing, or that those here who can possibly do so are curtailing their operations on Crown Lands? Is is any wonder that the revenue from this source is shrinking under the increased taxation enforced by the Government? We think not; and whatever may be the arguments or excuses behind which the high stumpage advocates may entrench themselves to justify the excessive burdens imposed on the trade, they will soon learn that it is a case in which the power of taxation has been grossly abused and that its exercise has reached the point where the strain is a breaking one. It is for our public administrators to find a remedy, instead of simply pleading their necessities when they should, in a better way, show themselves equal to the duties of the situation.

The Fredericton *Gleaner*, which, of course, is in strong sympathy with the Government and land companies in this matter, asks if the ADVANCE is quite sure that the company lands upon which high stumpage rates are charged are better than the Crown Lands. We may say that as the companies had their choice of the lands and selected such as they desired, leaving the rest to the Crown, it is fair to assume that they took the best. Moreover, men who conduct large lumber operations have repetedly told us that the company lands were the best at the start, by reason of being selected, while they are better husbanded than the Crown Lands. We believe this to be entirely true.

The *Gleaner* also repudiates the idea that the rate of stumpage is kept at a high figure by the Government in the interest of the private landowners. We do not mean to be understood that there is any definite or improper understanding between the private owners and Government in the matter, but that the strong influence of the private interest is constantly exercised in the direction stated; and that it is effectual beyond the demands of equity or the integrity of the Local Government's understanding with the Federal Government we think we have already demonstrated.

### Reciprocity in Fish.

The following circular shows what the leading men in Boston interested in the fisheries think of the Reciprocity question:—

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER, 1882.

*Dear Sir,*—The Boston Fish Bureau, an organization composed of the principal wholesale dealers and commission merchants in fish of this city, has passed the following resolution:—

*Resolved*, That the Boston Fish Bureau earnestly favors such an arrangement between the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and the Province of Newfoundland as shall include the reciprocal admission, free of duties, of the products of the fisheries of these countries.

We desire to present the reasons for this resolution, and to appeal to the dealers in and consumers of fish throughout the country, to aid us in impressing upon Congress the importance of free importation of fish from the British Provinces. at is well known that the New England Fisheries do not produce certain varieties of fish which the trade requires, and of certain other kinds the supply obtained on our coast is entirely inadequate to our needs. We are obliged to rely entirely upon the Provinces for our stock of fat Herring and for the larger part of the cheaper grades of Herring, both pickled and smoked, of Alewives, Salmon, Trout, and Shad. We need the hard dried Codfish of Newfoundland and the choice slack-salted Codfish and Pollock of Nova Scotia. For several years past the Mackerel caught in American waters have been mostly of small size, and we have needed the larger fish caught in Canadian waters. During the past two winters we could not have filled orders for large fat Mackerel except for the supply obtained from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Present indications point to a repetition of this condition during the coming winter. Whatever we need from Canada must be obtained at the additional expense of the duties, which the consumer must pay. The duties, being specific, bear very heavily on the cheaper grades of fish, amounting in many cases to from fifty to one hundred per cent. on the original cost, and resulting in a prohibition of imports or a very largely enhanced cost to the consumer

The people who will gain anything by the exaction of duties are a few hundred vessel owners in New England. The pretence that protective duties on fish is an encouragement to American fishermen, and the argument that the fisheries furnish a training school for our navy, were long since exploded by the fact that a very large proportion of the men who fish in American vessels are citizens of the British Provinces. Hordes of them come here every spring, man our vessels for the fishing season, and return home when it is over. It is estimated that from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the men in the Gloucester mackerel fleet are citizens of the Dominion of Canada, and the same is true to a greater or less extent of other fishing ports. It is acknowledged that without them we would be unable to man our fleet. These men have no interest in our country and its institutions, and in event of war with England would be found in the enemy's fleet. Is it fair that we should be taxed for their support, or that a few owners of fishing vessels should reap an advantage obtained at the expense of the great body of consumers of fish in all parts of the country?

As dealers in fish, handling large quantities of the products of the sea, we feel that our interests are identical with yours in demanding that there should be no duties on articles of food which are consumed so largely by people of moderate means. Questions of a larger nature, involving matters of international importance, make it probable that the subject of reciprocity with Canada will come before Congress at its next session. We ask of you that you will use your best efforts to impress upon your Senators and representatives that they should vote upon this question in accordance with your interests and with the interests of a large majority of the people of the country.

Respectfully yours,

William F. Jones, C. W. Wrightington, Edward T. Russell, L. Pickers, B. F. DeButts, Committee of the Boston Fish Bureau.

When there is the feeling expressed in this circular among a very considerable class on the other side of the line, it ought to encourage our Federal rulers, as well as leading men who can influence them, to make greater efforts than are being made to secure reciprocal arrangements with the United States as speedily as possible. That country is our natural market for our vast surplus products, as this country is for theirs, and however high and necessary our revenue taxation may be rendered by extravagance and want of statesmanship on the part of Canadian rulers, our people will not long continue to support the school of public men whose petty ambitions for personal power close up the avenues of their commerce. If men of the same race and language and inheriting common traditions pursue their labours side by side as the Americans and ourselves do in the fisheries and otherwise and if—as is the fact—the two peoples can only fill the measure of their situation and commercial privileges by the mutual interchange of what each has to buy and sell, the public men who stand in the way of securing to them the fullest exercise of their natural *rights* in this respect will not much longer be able to sustain themselves. The protection which restricts commerce is a drag on national progress and development and it is to be hoped the patriotism born of our best national aspirations will soon arouse the country to a full sense of what its interests require in the way of reciprocity in trade with the United States.

### Very Small Business.

An accident, due entirely to either the carelessness or incompetency of the foreman or workmen employed by the contractor for the Fredericton Bridge, caused a partilly-completed span of that structure to fall the other day and the *Times* and *Sun* at once seized upon the event as a means of attack upon the Local Government. "Blair's Bridge gives way" headed an account of the accident on which the worst face possible was put for party purposes, when, in fact, the Government had nothing to do with either the falling of the span or its replacement.

The *Sun* has had the decency to publish the following paragraph and, perhaps, is sorry for its fault.—

THE FREDERICTON BRIDGE.—The defective supports which caused the fall of the first timbers of the seventh span have been replaced by more reliable staging and the span is now being erected. The loss falls entirely upon the contractors.—*Sun*

The *Gleaner*—on the spot—has the following in reference to the mishap,—

The temporary support under a span in course of erection fell, and the partly finished span fell with it. This consisted of the lower cords of the truss, the flooring and about half the truss panels. Why, the "temporary" gave way is not known but such accidents are not uncommon. The Dominion Bridge Company has lost five of their iron spans by just such accidents. The Sun says that the fall will shake public confidence in the bridge, but nothing could be more absurd. The span did dot give way, for the very simple reason that there was no span to give way. The staging erected on which to build the span fell, and the material upon it, some of which was in position and some not having anything to support it, fell as a matter of course. The fact that six spans are completed and are in daily use shows that the work is substantial. The contractors, who have lost about $1,500 by the accident, say that they hope notwithstanding to have the bridge ready for traffic before the river closes. The eighth span will be put up at once and by the time this is in position they expect to have the material ready to replace the seventh span.

The attempt to injure the bridge in public confidence and make the accident the groundwork of an attack on the government, shows how hard up the *Sun*, *Times*, and other papers of their political stripe are for just causes on which to base their opposition.

### The Municipal Election.

Is it not about time that the people were taking steps to have themselves represented in the Municipal Council? Are they going to let the matter go by default, and allow anybody who chooses constitute himself a representative of the parish, or will they take the trouble to nominate two men with the necessary qualifications and elect them? There are several questions of importance to be dealt with by the next Council, and Chatham ought to be represented by men in whom our citizens can place a reasonable degree of confidence. Two good men of intelligence and independence, one of each political party, one of them a Protestant and the other a Catholic, ought to be elected to the Council, and we hope that steps will be taken for getting such a ticket in nomination.—*World.*

What's up? And who has induced the *World* to break out afresh over this subject? The trouble with the *World* has been that it would not be satisfied with "the people's" wishes in respect of municipal representation, for in the election which took place during the present year—and must, therefore, be fresh in its memory—it did its little best against the candidate who was brought out by a largely-signed public requisition, simply because the gentleman whom the people of Chatham wanted did not suit the *World* and its "president." Nothwithstanding the *World* and its friends however, the people interested made their decision, as they will probably do again. If they desire a change they will make it known in the regular way, without regard to the *World's* suggestions, its support or opposition, for the *World* ought to have learned by this time that it don't count for much, one way or another, in Chatham.

The other day, the editor of the *World* had notice from one of the present obnoxious councillors for Chatham that he wished to cease being a subscriber to his paper and the above-quoted paragraph is to be accepted as the terrible revenge visited upon his head by the noble mind which controls the sheet.

The paragraph won't do much damage in the quarter intended, of course, but it will, no doubt, cause the numerous weak-kneed people who are unfortunate enough to subscribe for the *World* to hesitate before notifying the editor that they don't want it any longer. It is the more evident that the paragraph was published because that particular's councillor's subscription is to cease, in view of the vagueness with which the *World* excuses its excitement over the approaching election. It says there are several questions of importance to be dealt with by the next council. Why don't it state what they are and give us the benefit of its views upon them? We know that the present Councillors have well-defined views on several matters of importance which may and—in all probability—will be dealt with by the next Council. The *World* and its friends, no doubt, have equally well-defined views in reference to these same matters, but it is probable that the people of Chatham, who elected the present Councillors, in spite of the *World* and its friends, will continue their confidence in them rather than in others whom that paper may wish to nominate to deal with the questions thus vaguely referred to.

The anxiety of the *World* to have its political party represented is very amusing. In municipal matters Dominion politics don't count. The Council has learned that it hasn't much influence with the Dominion Government, although it has generally leaned to the side of the present administration. The Dominion Government turned a deaf ear to it in passing the Railway subsidy act, ignoring the Council's recommendation. When the members of Council—by a large majority—recommended the *World's* "president"—for the Northumberland vacancy in the Senate, the Dominion Government straightway deprived the County of the position and gave it to a man without any domicile in the province; in like manner the Dominion Government has treated the Council's oft-repeated resolutions in favor of the much-needed Breakwater at Escuminac with silent contempt and neglect—the inference being that the County has been thus served simply because the majority of the Council have, in Dominion politics, supported the dominant party. At all events the *World* will perceive that Dominion politics, as such, don't count for much in the Council; moreover nobody—or next to nobody—proposes the question as an issue in the municipal election for Chatham and sensible people don't think of entertaining the idea.

The *World* will, we think, come to the conclusion that it has done a very foolish thing in getting so cross over losing a subscriber. It ought to have started earlier if it really meant business, for the present Councillors have had every encouragement given them to run again, which they intend to do, simply because they are led to believe that the people of the town and parish so desire. If, however, the *World* has a notion that there are questions to be dealt with at the Council on which other men would entertain sounder views than the present Councillors, it ought not to hide its lights. What are the questions, and who are the men? Come, Mr. *World*, if it isn't that lost subscriber that has started you, let us know what you are driving at! As the matter stands you cut a vaguely ridiculous and exceedingly cheap figure.

KHARTOUM.—Major Kitchener's report on the fall of Khartoum concludes as follows: "The memorable siege of Khartoum lasted 317 days. The noble resistance was due to the indomitable resolution and resources of one Englishman. Never was a garrison so nearly rescued; never was a commander so sincerely lamented."

THE CAROLINES.—Germany has acknowledged Spain's claims to the occupation of Yap. In return, Spain has granted Germany free navigation of waters in and around the Caroline Islands, together with free commerce with the inhabitants and the right of having a coaling station at one of the islands.

### Chatham Grapes and Apples.

We have had occasion before to refer to the products of the well kept garden of John Brown, Esq., of Chatham, but were hardly prepared to see such excellent specimens of grapes and apples from it as it has produced this year. The apples are large and of fine quality, showing what can be done in that department of fruit-culture at the north and demonstrating the fact that we might, ourselves, raise the large supply of apples which we now import every year.

If the apples are good, however, the grapes are a genuine surprise. They are in closely formed clusters, of large size, fully ripe and of good flavor. Mr. Brown does not know what the variety is, but a good judge to whom they were shown was inclined to think they were what is known as the Concord grape, which is so extensively cultivated in New Hampshire and Vermont. They were grown entirely in the open air and are, certainly, ahead of anything of the kind we have seen under glass in Northern New Brunswick. Mr. Brown's garden is suggestive of the horticultural possibilities of the Miramichi and proves that much more than is now accomplished in that direction might be done. It is true that our climate is a rigorous one. Our frosts are severe and the winters long, but by mulching and other easy means known to science our climatic disabilities can be mastered. Our summer season, though short, is wonderfully favorable to the rapid growth and development of vegetation, and the few among us who, like Mr. Brown, are showing what can be done in the way of gardening, ought to have their number rapidly increased, for all who cultivate the soil intelligently will find it grateful—Miramichi being no exception to the rule.

[From the N. Y. Fishing Gazette.]

### Trouting on the Bartibogue.

Show me a man who does not enjoy a day's trout fishing, and I will guarantee you he is deficient in energy and not calculated to make a success of the battle of life, for be he whom he may, whether prince or peasant, clerk or employer, if he has once enjoyed the excitement of landing a handsome trout on the pebbly beach, and has known the pleasure of returning from a successful day's fishing, laden with the speckled spoils of his toils, ever after you will find him an ardent votary of angling, and able to take his place amongst the most accomplished and successful fishing liars of his century; for, regret it as we may, and deplore it as we must, lying appears to be an inseparable adjunct to fishing, whether it is that the change of scene, pure country air, and the excitement caused by the unwonted exercise tend to enliven the imagination abnormally, and thus cause the sportsman to be hardly responsible for his utterances; or whether we will have to look for the cause to some unexplained and hidden law in the cosmogony of nature. My private opinion is that Annanias was a fisherman, if so, he most certainly would only have been considered second rate as a liar, in comparison with some I know. But this is altogether aside from the question and only by-the-way.

To the tired man of business, you who are toiling day after day, striving to add to your already bountiful heard, I say, come with me to the Bartibogue for a day's fishing; bring with you any of your friends who need a change, who either by custom or necessity have become unable or unwilling to take necessary exercise. Come with me and I will show you what it is to live; we will go where for twenty-four hours we can breathe the pure air of heaven, laden and fragrant with the balsamic perfume of the trees, bring with you your oldest and strongest clothes and boots, for before we go back they and you will have seen some rough service; and you will on your return imagine that a whole week has passed since we started, instead of twenty-four hours, but when you have rested of your fatigue, you will ever after look back to this day as a red letter day in your remembrance, and as you narrate the struggle with each four-pounder you caught, and the rush made at your jock scott by that seven pounder, which broke your casting line, and so got away; your face will glow with excitement and your blood will course through your veins more rapidly, and each time this is repeated, you will get you home to dinner with a quickened step, and the very recollection of your past exploits will sharpen your failing appetite. Don't forget a second pair each, of pants, boots and socks, for we will have to wade the stream, and after a day's wading, a dry suit and good supper are very acceptable.

After a drive of twenty miles we arrive at Connels, where we put up for the remainder of the night, for you must know we are short of time and so started on our expedition in the evening, drive the early part of the night and reach our head-quarters at midnight, where we will sleep if we can until dawn, breakfast at four o'clock, and laden with our fishing gear and a good basket of provisions, we, before sunrise, take the wood road leading to Green Brook, where it empties into the Bartibogue, knowing that this portion of the stream will be as much as we can travel in one day.

Three-quarters of an hour later we reach our starting point, and each anxious for the first trout, eagerly casts his tempting fly into the placid pool, but nary a rise, so we conclude to boldly step into the chilling water, and with many an ugh! and exclamation, we separate into pairs and commence slowly wending our way down stream, casting as we go.

Many a tempting nook and shady pool is passed without a rise, until we are almost forced to believe that the illustrious Dennis from Newcastle, who had fished this stream the past few days, had caught them all and not left even enough for seed.

Whirr! splash! there, you've hooked him! Steady now, keep out of the road! Bring the landing net! Oh, what a beauty; careful or you'll miss him! there he is gone! no, I've got him yet. Steady, now you've got him. Isn't he a beauty? Four pounds if an ounce, is the judgment of the whole party. After an examination of the successful fly by each member of the party, an immediate change to one as near like it as possible, the procession again moves on; now another member of the party hooks a half pounder and deposits him in his basket without the aid of landing net or gaff; again another hooks, but does not secure a rival to the first caught, so with disappointed exclamations at his hard luck he presses on ahead to a shady nook under a hanging tree trunk, and just where the eddy whirls past that granite boulder, he casts his fly, which is greedily seized by a beauty; this time fortunately, there is a pebbly beach on the opposite side of the stream, to which our now excited angler deftly backs his way, carefully avoiding the deep holes, a stumble into one of which would surely cause the loss of his fish. Slowly but surely he plays his victim, anxious, if possible, to land his prize before the man with the landing net appears around a turn in the stream. Careful there, he will get under that rock; now he is all right, and slowly but surely he reels his line, and bends his rod, leading his fish to the shoal water. Now he is landed, and with a flap of his tail the trout lies on the beach, exhausted and gasping, with his gallant but losing struggle.

Splash! Oh! Oh! and now it is the man with the wading pants, who has slipped on a flat stone and fallen headlong into the stream, filling the pants and boots full of water. This, we tell him, is a judgment upon him for his incessant crowing over the rest of us, and glorying in the fact that his rubber pants kept him dry, while we poor devils had to stand the cold water without any such protection, but now he is in a worse plight than any of us, and his vaunted wading pants are only a nuisance and an extra load to carry, but worse of all, he has destroyed our basket of provisions, for he it was who carried the grub, and any who have dined off soaked sandwich, will realize the resources of our larder.

But fishing is hungry work, and despite their drowned appearance, and watery flavour, we each and all manage to wrestle very successfully with a few of them, meanwhile abusing the unfortunate who was the cause of their wetting.

But we must hurry along, or we will not get down to the good pools below in time to fish them properly, and as we go after a good anointing with mosquito bane, for the black flies and mosquitoes are diligently engaged in pumping gore out of us, to the merry tune that the fishermen know so well, for who that has fished, has not heard them sing, aye, and felt them sting too.

After an hour's hard tramp we reach the famous hole above the meadows, known as Ringley's reach. Here we expect to fill our baskets, at least, nor are we disappointed, for one and all, we manage to reel them in, and after an hour's casting in this pool we find the straps of said baskets cutting enough I can assure you. As a road passes close to our present quarters, we in a body proceed by it to Connel's for dinner, and also for the purpose of emptying our baskets.

The walk of a mile and a half serves to send the chilled blood once more coursing through our veins, for I can assure you six hours in the water on a cloudy day, makes the exercise of a walk almost necessary. A sorry looking crowd we are as we journey to dinner, and could our most intimate friend see us, he would not own us; but boiled chicken and fixings galore is the repast set before us, and it is well that our hostess has been bountiful in her provision, for I am certain that each man ate as much for that dinner as he ordinarily would altogether in three days. While we were thus occupied the weather has changed and the rain, which threatened us all day is now coming down in torrents, and now we regret that we did not bring our rods with us from Ringley's reach when we came to dinner, but rain cannot scare a fisherman, especially after such a dinner, so off again we trudge with empty baskets and full stomachs to secure our rods and have a few casts in one or two other pools before we finish.

By the time we regain our rods the rain has nearly ceased, and after a few unsuccessful casts in the reach, we cross the Meadows to a famous hiding place for four-pounders. But either they are not at home to-day, or else not hungry, for nothing but a few small ones can we tempt to take our flies; once more wading the stream we proceed to fish our way down to the bridge, being fortunate in hooking and lauding a few large as well as a number of small trout, which, added to our morning's catch, made quite a good showing for our day's work.

After supper we make a divide of our catch and each and all vote the Bartibogue well worth fishing yet, and were it not for the numbers that are poached and netted in it, no fisherman would be required to lie about his catch, nor would there be much fear of Dennis fishing it bare in a week.

All aboard, and off we go about seven o'clock wrapped in our overcoats and comfortable in our dry clothes, but still needing all our wraps, for the nights are getting cold now. After four hour's drive we reach the river only to find it impossible to get our team over to-night, so we make the best of our circumstances and take passage across in a row boat; reaching Chatham, we disperse to our respective domiciles, a tired, but contented crowd, willing and ready for a ten hour's sleep.

Next day our sunburn and mosquito bites only tend to make us wish we were back again, while the pleasure we experience in distributing our catch to our willing friends is so great, that we then and there vow to do it again on the first opportunity. X.

### Trouble in Denmark.

A Copenhagen despatch of 5th inst. says it is probable that the legislative session just opened in that city will be the most stormy that the people of Denmark have ever witnessed. The relations of the contending parties are strained to the utmost and some violent scenes are anticipated, as an attempt will be made to force the King to comply with a vote of the Legislature at a previous session to dismiss his obnoxious ministers.

His Majesty will also probably be the subject of serious discussion for having levied taxes by Royal decree when the Legislature refused to vote the budget and saying that he was determined to do so until the representatives of the people returned to a sense of what he conceives to be their duty. The people throughout Denmark are greatly excited at the arbitary action of the King. Mayors all over the country refused to levy illegal taxes and numerous political prosecutions have resulted from demonstrations against the government.

### Wonderful Phenomenon!

A Despatch of the 30th ult., from Cloyville, Pa., says:—An aerolite or metoric stone, which caused loud detonations that were heard throughout the greater part of Washington and Allegham, countries on Saturday last, fell upon the farm of Mr. Bukland in Jefferson, township near West Virginia. Ellis Jones, a mail carrier, witnessed the fiery body in its flight through the heavens. He said he never beheld a more awful or impressive scene. His horse suddently stopped and he heard a noise as if winds were rushing onward with great violence. Looking up he saw moving high above him with incredible velocity a hugh mass, which he described as resembling a great coal of fire as large as a barn. There appeared to be attached to it an immense flame of a deeper color then coal flame, which tapered off into a dark tail with sinuous trace. All in a moment Mr. Jones says, the noise accompanying it ceased, the fire-like appearance, flamed and black tail disapeared, and, in their stead, the stone assumed a whitish blue hue which it retained until it passed out of sight. When the stone fell it broke into to three pieces. It is greyish in color with a tendency to red in streaks, and is more than thirty feet square. People are flocking to see the wonder in great numbers.

### The Chignecto Ship Railway.

A recent Ottawa despatch states:—

Mr. H. G. Ketchum, who has been here in connexion with the Chignecto marine transport railway, has been advised by the department of railways that the government has agreed to give $172.300 per year for twenty years in place of $150.000 for twenty-five years. The London bankers and others interested have cabled their approval of the arrangement. The new contract is being prepared by the government. Mr. Ketchum has been cabled for to proceed to England to complete arrangements there. The governor-general will likely turn the first sod this autumn. Mr. Ketchum has left for Boston. The approval of eminent engineers in London of the plan has given much encouragement to the government, in the belief that a practical solution of the Baie Verte canal project has been found, connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy.

### Dreadful Accident.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 4.—A terrible accident happened on the Fergus Falls branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, seven miles west of here this morning, by which five men lost their lives and 30 or 40, more or less, are injured. John Robinson's show left Wapheton, Dakota, for this place in two sections, and when within seven miles of Fergus Falls, near a small place named French Head, a baggage car broke in two while going up a heavy grade and 10 or 12 cars went flying back at a terrific rate. On the rear of the train were three sleeping cars occupied by the workmen, over two hundred in number, all of whom were sound asleep. The cars, which had broken loose increased their speed as they approached the second, or cage section, and probably had run a mile before they struck it. The engineer of the rear section saw the c