General Business.

ALBERT LIME

THE A. B. LIME AND CEMENT CO'Y.
Are now prepared to furnish their

Best Quality Selected Lime

By the Car Load at all STATIONS on the ALBERT and INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAYS.

This Lime differs from all other Brands in the market—having peculiar cement qualities, which hardens it like stone, and makes it impervious to the action of water. It requires no cement to improve it, and is the CHEAPEST in the market for all purposes.

For Agricultural purposes it can be furnished by the car load in bulk, CHEAP, and is the best as well as the cheapest fertilizer known.

All orders should be addressed
THOMAS McHENRY,
Manager A. B. Lime & Cement Company,
Hillsboro, Albert County

NEW LIVERY
AND
Boarding Stable.

ADJOINING THE ADAMS HOUSE.
CHATHAM, N. B.

The subscriber has just fitted up these stables put in first class stock and hopes by strict attention to business to win a share of public patronage.

FRANK S. GRIFFIN.
Proprietor

NEW GOODS.

Black Grenadines,
Nun's Veilings,
Checked India Muslins,
LACE CURTAINS,
LAMBREQUINS.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
TUBULAR BRAIDS,
Black and Colored.

B. FAIREY
Newcastle, June 10th, 1885.

F. W. RUSSELL

is now offering
PORK, FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA, SUGAR
and a full line of choice family Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Earthenware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Ties and Scarfs, and ready made Clothing.
At lowest cash prices.
Black Brook July 7, 1885.

Central Book Store.

We take pleasure in announcing, that our stock of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY
is now complete, comprising a full assortment of
SCHOOL BOOKS AND SUPPLIES.
The latest publications in the
FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY,
Warne's unabridged Novels, Harper's Handy Series, Robertson's American Series, Leisure Hour do., Lily do., a good line of Handsomely bound volumes.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. AUTOGRAPH DO.
A large and varied stock of
NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, Papetrie in boxes, WRITING FLUIDS in quarts, pints, and ½ pints, and small. BLANK BOOKS, broad and long cap from 2 to 8 quires, small kind, ruled for all purposes. Memos, Weekly and Monthly TIME BOOKS.
A large and varied lot of TOY BOOKS. CARD BOARD, all colors and perforated. Tissu papers, Pens, Pencils, Games, Visiting Cards Paper Clips, Legal Stamps and Paper, &c. &c.
R. C. PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES,
Rev'd E. Wallace Waits' pamphlet on the Institution and claims of the Sabbath, 5cts.
Bibles, etc. etc., Rubber Bands, Erasers, Artists' materials, Oil and Water, etc., etc.
AT CENTRAL BOOKSTORE.
IDA MOSS.

WANTED.

A GOOD
MARBLE WORKER
FOR WORK ON
TABLETS
AND STRAIGHT GRAVE STONES
Address **WM. RAE**
Chatham, N. B.

DRESS GOODS

Dress Goods only	8½ c.	worth	12c.
do do	11 c.	worth	15c.
do do	15 c.	worth	18c.
do do	20 c.	worth	25c.
do do	25 c.	worth	35c.
do do	30 c.	worth	35c.

Small quantity of above only.

Dress Ginghams only	12½c.
Shirting Ginghams "	12c.
Women's Stockings "	9c.
Children's do. from	6c up.

All Goods very Cheap
—AT—
B. FAIREY'S.
Newcastle.

CHEESE, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, Etc.

40 Choice CHEESE,
24 Cases Colman's MUSTARD.
190 Cases Canned Goods.
25 " Pearline.
40 " Royal Baking Powder.
30 Cases Hops.
250 Barrels SUGARS.

FOR SALE LOW BY
DeFOREST, HARRISON & Co
7 and 8, North Wharf,
St. John, N. B.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY
GOOD, FRESH & RELIABLE
DRUGS
—AND—
PATENT MEDICINES
of all kinds, go to the
Newcastle Drug Store.

DRUGS sold at the lowest possible figure and PATENT MEDICINES at their regular prices.

Flower Pots, Sponges,
Toilet Articles and Fancy Soaps
—ALWAYS IN STOCK.—
E. LEE STREET
Proprietor

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Portland, Maine.

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. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **AUGUST 11, 1885—183d Monthly Drawing.**
CAPITAL 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 $5000		10,000
5	do 2000		10,000
10	do 1000		10,000
20	do 500		10,000
100	do 200		20,000
200	do 100		20,000
500	do 50		25,000
1000	do 25		25,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES,		
9	Approximation Prizes of $750		6,750
9	do do 500		4,500
9	do do 250		2,250
1967	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.

COW LOST.

A red and white cow which had, when last seen, an old bell with a piece out of one side strayed from the subscriber's premises, Richibucto road, in the latter part of May. A reward will be paid for her return or information respecting her will be gladly received at the ADVANCE OFFICE or by
THOMAS LEAHY.

WANTED.

A SECOND CLASS FEMALE TEACHER for Dist. No. 7, Parish of Alnwick. Address, stating salary to
WM. HIERLIHY,
7.30 Secy. to Trustees.
Tabusintac, July 13th, 1885.

APRIL 1885.
LANDING
1,500 BBLS. FLOUR.

Victoria, Star, People's, Olive Branch and Howlands.
250 bbls Kiln dried CORN MEAL.
150 " Tilsonburg OAT MEAL.
180 " Cheap Refined SUGAR.
90 " American Mess and Clear PORK.

Market Prices, Wholesale
Jeremiah Harrison & Co.
St. John, N. B.

For Sale.

The House situate on Pleasant Street in the Town of Chatham, lately occupied by Mr. Angus Buckler. Possession given immediately!
Terms on application to
L. J. TWEEDIE
Chatham 16th May 1885.

JOHN McDONALD,
UNDERTAKER.
CASKETS & COFFINS
of all kinds and prices kept in Stock.
Metallic and Patent Coffins,
furnished when required.
Badges for Pall Bearers, Clergymen and Physicians, Furnished.
Burial Robes also Supplied.
Prompt attention given to all Orders day or night.

NEW GOODS
—AT—
Thomas Flanagan
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Ready-made Clothing
—WILL BE—
SOLD AT COST
as I am going out of the ready-made clothing trade after this season
Latest Styles Ladies' and Gents' Kid Boots and Slippers.
Also: A large assortment of
ALL KINDS OF BOOTS
which have been bought of Bankrupt Stock and will be sold accordingly low.
Purchasers will do well by calling and seeing stock before purchasing elsewhere.
A Good Assortment
Dress Goods of all Kinds,
such as Merinos, Coburgs, Lusters, Nuns' Veiling Cashmeres and Prints.
Cottons in grey and white at all prices to suit,
Tweeds of all Kinds,
HATS of SOFT AND HARD
Latest styles
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

CORN MEAL
LANDING.

225 Bbls. New England A.
110 " New Process.
40 " Granulated.
DeForest, Harrison & Co.
7 and 8, North Wharf.
St. John, N.B.

Fish, Beans, Etc.

150 Qntls. dry Codfish.
300 Small boxes New Digby Herring.
245 Bags White Beans.
40 Barrels whole and Split Peas.
NOW LANDING.
Geo. S. DeForest.
13 South Wharf.
St. John, N. B. July 85.

LANDING

40 Cases Morton's Mixed Pickels.
90 Bbls Yellow C. Sugar.
American Water White Oil.
DeForest Harrison & Co.
7 and 8, North Wharf,
St. John, N. B.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale the farm in Bartibogue, near Russell's Mill, known as the McLeod Farm, containing 200 acres more or less, 40 of which are under cultivation. There is a dwelling house and two barns on the premises. The place is well watered and wooded, and fenced with cedar, a meadow being in connection, formerly cutting ten tons hay.
Also, the Farm in Lower Newcastle lately owned and occupied by John Currie, containing 100 acres more or less, 30 of which are under cultivation. There is a house and barn, also a valuable salmon fishing privilege in connection. Terms easy.
For particulars apply to Wm. Kerr, or
W. A. LOGGIE.
Chatham, June 15th, 1885. 17

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - - JULY 30, 1885

The Northernand Western Railway

The Northern and Western, or, as it is locally known, the Miramichi Valley Railway, is being pushed towards completion in a most enterprising manner and its progress, since its construction was undertaken, less than two years ago, has been greater than that of any similar work in the Maritime Provinces. It will be remembered that the Act of Assembly authorising its construction was passed as long ago as April 1872—more than thirteen years since—and although a so-called company was soon after formed and partial surveys were made, it was not until the summer of 1883 that the enterprise was taken hold of in a legal and bona fide way by the present company. The course pursued by those in whose hands the undertaking was supposed to be from 1872 until 1883, seems to have been one of prevention rather than progress and in the efforts which they made to change the route from that originally projected to one which would have made the road a branch rather than an important through line, are now properly attributed to a desire to have that policy in regard to it prevail. In an opportune time, however, the present Company was formed and came to the rescue of the enterprise. They made their contract with the Local Government, under their Act of Incorporation on 20th August 1883 and have pushed forward the work of construction from that time to the present at a rate which gives promise of a much earlier completion of the whole work than its most sanguine friends could have anticipated.

As most of our readers know, the line runs from Fredericton to Chatham, for the Chatham Branch railway is practically a part of it and the Company's Act of Incorporation provides that the line shall be "from the Town of Chatham * * * * to Fredericton." The distance, in round numbers, is one hundred and twenty miles. Connecting, as it does, at Gibson, with the New Brunswick Railway and at a point nine miles from Chatham with the Intercolonial Railway its character as a through line, connecting with all parts of Canada and the United States is assured, while, when the proposed Short Line—now secured by the subsidies granted at the late session of Parliament—is built, it will become a part of the shortest route between North Shore points and the United States and Upper Provinces by from seventy-five to one hundred miles.

As part of a through route between Great Britain and the West it will, when the proposed Short Line is built, have an advantage over any now existing or projected, of more than three hundred and fifty miles. This is shown by the following distance-table.—

Liverpool to Montreal via Halifax and Short Line.

	Miles
Liverpool to Halifax	2433
Halifax to Montreal	720
	3,153

Liverpool to Montreal via St. John and Short Line.

	Miles.
Liverpool to St. John	2,685
St. John to Montreal	451
	3,136

Liverpool to Montreal via Chatham and Northern and Western Railway and Short Line.

	Miles
Liverpool to Chatham	2,251
Chatham to Montreal	530
	2,781

Chatham thus affords the shortest ocean route by nearly two hundred miles over Halifax and, as we have said, the shortest by both water and rail combined, by over three hundred and fifty miles, which means an average twenty-four hours' trans-Atlantic travel.

It is, however, as a great factor in the development of the country through which this road passes that it is important to our people. It runs from east to west through a district that is fairly well settled and is mainly composed of some of the best agricultural and timber lands of the Province. It opens up a large tract centrally located in the Province and must have, from the start, a paying traffic that will be constantly increasing with the development of the country. The lumbering operations carried on in the Miramichi and Nashwaak Valleys being on a very large scale—averaging about 200,000,000 feet or more annually—must furnish a large freight traffic in the supplies required. As yet these districts are obliged to depend, to a considerable extent, on the more developed farming districts of the St. John river, Westmoreland and Prince Edward Island for even hay and oats, while their flour, pork, beef and other heavy staple articles of the kind, are almost entirely procured from outside sources. At Marysville is the largest cotton mill in Canada. There are along the line, already, seven saw mills, which must furnish considerable traffic to the road, and this class of industry will be developed and become a large one as soon as the facilities which the railway will afford for reaching a market are developed. St. Mary's and Stanley are among the most progressive parishes in New Brunswick. They are in a fine state of agricultural development and promise a good traffic to the road, especially when the proposed Stanley Branch is constructed.

To say nothing of the general business which the road will do for Chatham, Nelson, Newcastle, Douglastown, Black Brook, etc., it will have an important bearing, as the shortest line to the United States and the West, on the fish trade. It is well known that the fisheries of Miramichi are only in the beginning of their development. Our coast and deep sea fisheries are comparatively untouched as yet with the exception of the items of salmon and lobsters. The cod-fishery is not worked to any extent and the mackerel fishery is in the same position. Within seven or eight years the fish shipments from Chatham have increased ten-fold. Such being the case, the probabilities of even the next ten years are very great indeed. The shipments of *fish* from Chatham Station alone for the last two years have averaged over *two thousand tons* per year. Last year a vessel was, for the first time in the history of Miramichi, fitted out for the mackerel fishery and she did well. This year there are two or three such vessels in the business. We know of smaller ports in Nova Scotia which send a hundred vessels in this business to our waters. When our monied men find that there is a large and profitable business to be done in this industry they will go into it and in ten years we will have a large mackerel fleet, the catch of which will be carried to the United States and Western Canada by the Northern and Western and connecting lines.

The spirit of enterprise which has put this railway undertaking in its present promising position is the same that led our people to form the Miramichi Steam Navigation Company last fall, and to have their two fast-running steamers, *Nelson* and *Miramichi*, now on the river, affording improved facilities for passenger and freight traffic. As our railway accommodation increased and our large trade in fresh fish developed means of quick and sure connection between points down river and the railway became a necessity. The canoe and schooner have, in this business, given place to steamers which, when the railway is extended to deep-water at Chatham—as it is to be forthwith—will bring the people of the river and coast practically as near the outside centres of trade and business as their neighbors of the towns.

The length of road on which trains can now run between Chatham and Fredericton—including the Chatham Branch—is about sixty miles. Grading is being carried on between the finished portion at Blackville and that at Cross Creek—some five hundred men being at work thereon, including the force on the masonry of the piers and abutments for the bridge across the Southwest Miramichi below Doctor's Island. We may mention that the superstructure of this bridge is all ready to put together as soon as the masonry is completed. Steel rails, fish plates, etc., sufficient to complete the whole line are now in the Company's yards at Gibson and Chatham, with exception of one cargo now in transit, while the rolling-stock already purchased and on the line is sufficient for carrying on the work of construction and the traffic of the road when the whole is opened therefor. The condition and prospects of the enterprise are, therefore, excellent, and no railway in the Province has ever been pushed more vigorously in its construction or been less affected by the obstacles placed in its way than the Northern and Western. The secret of its success lies in the fact that it is a genuine commercial undertaking, controlled by capable business men, who are as determined as they are able to complete the work in the shortest possible time, knowing that it is a necessity to the proper development of large portions of two Counties and the completion of the railway system of the Province.

Death of General Grant

At eight minutes past eight o'clock on Thursday morning last General Grant—ex-President of the United States—died at Mount McGregor in the State of New York in a cottage to which he had been removed on 16th June from his residence in New York city. It is a little more than a year since the General complained of a soreness in the roof of the mouth that gradually developed into chronic ulceration, which, with the mental troubles that came upon him in connection with the Grant and Ward episode, was too great a strain on his constitution and led to his death. General Grant passes from active life into history as one of the greatest of men. His life illustrates the potency of chance or opportunity in shaping human destiny, and his death the effect of mental malady in breaking down the most robust physical health. Those who have seen General Grant and are familiar with his history know that he was of that strong constitution and even temperament which generally bring their possessors to old age, yet he is dead at sixty-three. As a young man he graduated with honors at West Point and served with distinction in the Mexican war. Then he went into complete obscurity, so far as the public were concerned, until the great possibilities and brilliant career of his later manhood opened before him with the rebellion of the Southern States in 1861. He began the second era of his military career in that year as a clerk in Governor Yates' office at Springfield, Illinois, but was soon in command of a regiment, from which position he rose through a succession of victories from that at Belmont in '61, to Richmond in '65, until he became not only the chief of the United States armies but had gained a place in the heart of the nation second only to that of Washington. He passed, as the battlefield hero, into political life and as chief ruler of the country he did so much to preserve, sustained the dignities of the position with credit and fair success. If he did not shine in civil life as brilliantly as when directing his country's armies it was, perhaps, because perfection is no man's gift on earth, but that his administration of the unsought presidency did not detract from the unquestioned glories of his military leadership, was fully attested by the honors he received as the guest of leading rulers when he made his tour of the world. From the wealth and eminence which his opportunities and genius had gained for him he was, for a time, lowered to poverty and seeming disgrace by the failure of the firm of speculators or brokers with which his name was connected only a year or more ago. He met this unforeseen calamity with unswerving pluck, seeming anxious only to have the world realise that his personal integrity was untouched. That his fame and the confidence it had inspired were made the means of defrauding his fellow countrymen and bringing ruin to many of them overshadowed the sense of his personal losses and the impoverishment of his family, and broke down the great soldier whose life-mission had been accomplished. The disease which attacked him was assisted by a mental prostration and depression from which he never recovered after the Grant and Ward Waterloo, though that untoward event was to him but as the furnace of the refiner. The greatness and heroism of the man has been emphasised as much by mental anguish and the disease it so materially assisted as by his achievements as a soldier—and, like pure gold from the crucible, he has now passed into the currency of history as the sterling coin that bears the kingly impress and superscription of a Cæsar.

The deathbed scene is thus described by the N. Y. *Herald*,—

MOUNT MCGREGOR, July 23, 1885.—General Grant is dead. After lingering between life and death through the weary watches of the night the end came at eight minutes past eight this morning. The night nurse, Henry, and Dr. Shrady were in the room where the general was reclining, propped up by pillows, on his deathbed, when they perceived signs in the respiration that intimated an immediate dissolution. This was about a quarter to eight o'clock. Henry stepped out on the piazza, where Dr. Douglas and Dr. Sands were sitting, quite within hearing of the General's breathing. Henry made a beckoning motion with his finger and the two doctors stepped in. At a glance orders were given very quietly for the members of the family not present to be immediately summoned. Harrison and Mr. N. E. Dawson went in search of them. All were close at hand and were soon gathered around the bed of the dying soldier. Dr. Norman was at the hotel, having just gone there for breakfast. He came and joined the group just as the family were taking their parting look.

A SORROWING GROUP.

At this moment the situation of the group was as follows:—Mrs. Grant was sitting on one side of the bed; she held her husband's hand in hers. Her eldest son, Colonel Fred, was near to her. On the other side, and clustered around the end of the bed were Mr. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., and his wife; Mrs. Colonel Grant and Mrs. Jesse Grant. Behind Mrs. Grant and Colonel Fred were Dr. Sands, Mrs. Sartoris and Dr. Douglas. At a short distance from the sorrowing circle were Mr. Dawson, Henry and Harrison, and subsequently Dr. Newman. The General's little grandchildren—U. S. Grant, jr., and Nellie—were sleeping the sleep of childhood in the nursery room above stairs. Otherwise the family and household were gathered at the bedside of the dying man. The members of the group had been summoned not a moment sooner than was prudent. The doctors noted on entering the room and pressing to the bedside that already the purplish tinge which is one of Nature's signals of final dissolution had settled beneath the finger nails. The hand that Dr. Douglas lifted was fast growing colder than it had been through the night. The pulse had fluttered beyond the point where the physician could distinguish it from the pulse beats in his own finger tips. The respiration was very rapid and was a succession of shallow, panting inhalations; but happily the approaching end was becoming clear of the rattling fulness of the throat and lungs, and as the respirations grew quicker and still more rapid at the close they also became less labored and almost noiseless. This fact was in its results a comfort to the watchers by the bedside, to whom was spared the sense of an agonizing or other than a peaceful death.

THE FAREWELL KISS.

The wife almost constantly stroked the face, forehead and hands of the dying General, and at times, as the passionate longing to prevent the event so near would rise within her, Mrs. Grant pressed both his hands, and, leaning forward, tenderly kissed the face of the sinking man. Colonel Fred Grant sat silently, but with evident feeling, though his bearing was that of a soldierly son at the deathbed of a hero father. U. S. Grant, Jr., was deeply moved, but Jesse bore the scene steadily, and the ladies, while watching with wet cheeks, were silent as befitted the dignity of a life such as was closing before them. The morning had passed five minutes beyond eight o'clock and there was not one of the strained and waiting watchers but who could mark the nearness of the life tide to its final ebbing, Dr. Douglas noted the nearness of the supreme moment and quietly approached the bedside and bent above it, and while he did so the sorrow of the gray haired physician seemed closely allied with that of the family. Dr. Shrady also drew near. It was seven minutes after eight o'clock and the eyes of the General were closing.

THE LAST BREATH.

His breathing grew more hushed as the last functions of the heart and lungs were hastened to the closing of the ex-President's life. A peaceful expression seemed to be deepening in the firm and strong lined face, and it was reflected as a closing comfort in the sad hearts that beat quickly under the stress of loving suspense. A minute more passed and was closing as the General drew a deeper breath. There was an exhalation like that of one relieved of long and anxious tension. The members of the group were impelled each a step nearer the bed, and each awaited another respiration, but it never came. There was absolute stillness in the room, and a hush of expectant suspense, and no sound broke the silence save the singing of the birds in the pines outside the cottage and the measured throbbing of the engine that all night had waited by the little mountain depot down the slope. "It is all over," quietly spoke Dr. Douglas, and there came then heavily to each witness the realization that General Grant was dead.

Then the doctors withdrew, the nurse closed down the eyelids and composed the dead General's head, after which each of the family group pressed to the bedside one after the other, and touched their lips upon the face so lately stilled.

FILIAL DEVOTION.

There was one affecting incident near the close that touched all hearts. Mrs. Sartoris (Nellie), the General's only daughter, asked him this question, "Pa, do you know me?" He opened, it seemed only for a flash, those piercing grey eyes of his and pressed her hand. Mrs. Sartoris is a General's daughter, and in this, the most supreme moment of her life, she kept herself at perfect command, and it was not until her father had gone from her forever, that her eyes were allowed to suffuse with tears, and even then she left the room and was alone with her grief. Colonel Fred bore this ordeal with that devotion to duty that has characterised him throughout the long period of his father's sickness. He was there to give comfort and strength to the family by a control of himself, and he did it as a brave man should. To Ulysses this was a very sad hour. It was the anniversary of his birth the day before, and though such a personal circumstance in such an hour is of a trifling character, still to him it was there as a remembrance, and he went out and wept bitterly. He had an almost idolatrous love for his father. Jesse was calm and self-possessed, doing his very utmost to restrain any outburst of feeling, and he succeeded. The remainder of the ladies were weeping, but with that quietness that showed how unquenchable and deep their grief was. Mr. Dawson and the two servants left the room with their heads and evidently their hearts very much bowed down.

The Lobster Fishery.

Complaints reach us from Shippegan of the manner in which the regulations of the Fisheries Department are carried out in that locality and also of the absence of authority for the protection of established fishermen from interference by new-comers. It is stated that the Miscou concerns fish all summer, regardless of the regulation by which the close season begins on 20th August, while those further up the Bay are obliged to shut down when the time is up. The reason assigned for this discrimination is that the Fisheries officer of the district receives but $30 a year, which does not pay him to look after operations at Miscou.

The interference complained of is the placing of traps by a concern lately established, among those of another concern that has been occupying the ground thus invaded for some fifteen years. The Department will not regulate the matter, and the parties interfered with have no redress or remedy, unless they take the law in their own hands, which they refrain from doing. There was a time when such matters would be decided upon by the Department, but it seems to have gone by. Considering the importance of the fisheries and the need of their vigorous and intelligent administration, it is most discouraging to find the utter incapacity which prevails throughout the Department. If the Minister possesses any administrative ability it is quite evident that he does not exercise it. His indolence, coupled with the worse than uselessness of the Inspector at St. John, is fast earning for the Department and its officers the contempt of everybody on the North Shore whose misfortune it is to have anything to do with them.

Sorrow for the Dead.

The *World*, which generally agrees with the Moncton *Times*, finds fault with that paper for saying that the announcement of General Grant's death would "carry genuine sorrow into millions of "homes throughout the civilized world." The *Times* must learn that there are some natures so great and self-sustained as to be above mere human sympathies; that the great American war suggests an egotism greater than even Grant's heroism, which enables its possessor to sneer not only at the ordinary sources of sorrow, but even at religion of every kind and the sentimental side of life generally. In the estimation of such natures there is nothing in the sunset of life for such a man as Grant to make it desirable that he should live. He did great service for his country and fulfilled all the hope that rested upon him, so he did not merit to survive the undeserved blow that fell upon his private fortunes and reputation. According to the *World* there should be no sorrow for such a man's death, but among those who are moved by the sympathies which "make the whole world kin" a different sentiment will prevail.

GRITS,—The St. John *Sun* is laboring very hard to prove that the Liberals of New Brunswick should not object to being called "Grits." To prove that the term is correctly applied the *Sun* quotes Archer's Short History and bases a characteristic line of argument thereon. It is to be presumed that in devoting its attention to this kind of matter the *Sun* satisfies the Tory mind of St. John of its utility as a party newspaper, and fulfils the mission for which it was founded. The condition of the country, however, might suggest to the *Sun* more profitable themes for discussion, although in shutting its eyes to the effects of the broken pledges of renegade Liberals and throwing grit and other dust into those of all who will permit it to perform the operation it does exactly the work expected of it.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.—Fifty thousand dollars were placed in the estimates at Ottawa and voted to to pay Commissioners and Inspectors appointed to administer the "Liquor License Act, 1886," and generally to meet expenditure made under the Act for the license year ending 30th April, 1886.

HARBORS AND RIVERS.—Grants of $1500 each for Richibucto and for "River Restigouche and Upsalquich" were among the appropriations made at Ottawa in supplementary estimates.

GRAND ANSE—The Dominion Government has secured a vote of $2,500 to pay for repairs of damage by storm to the Grand Anse breakwater.

The fact that Jackson, Riel's secretary, has been acquitted from the charge of treason at Regina on the ground of insanity is accepted as an intimation of the result of Riel's trial. The feeling runs strong against the government consequently.

[From the Montreal Gazette.]

What is a Rebel?

UNDECIDED STATE OF THE VEXED QUESTION. INTERVIEWS WITH THE ALLEGED "WHITE REBELS" AT PRINCE ALBERT—THE NORTH-WEST GRIEVANCES—LOUIS RIEL UPHOLDS THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

(*From our Special Correspondent.*)

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T., July 4.

The chief object of the Canadian postal authorities, so far as my own experience goes, has been to prevent newspapers entrusted to their care from reaching the intended destinations. Of the eighty or ninety issues regularly mailed to me in the Montreal Post-Office, six have come to hand—or, about one in fourteen. As they were all addressed alike, it is a mystery why the aforesaid postal functionaries—however and wherever they perform or neglect their "functions"—did not lose or destroy or appropriate the paltry half-dozen along with the other seventy or eighty.

What leads me to refer to the mismanaged postal service at all is the fact that, small as is the quantity of reading matter allowed by the unwritten rules of the post-office, it is enough to show that,

A GOOD DEAL OF HAZINESS

still exists "down east" with regard to North-Western affairs. After a three months' campaign in crushing the rebellion, many people seem pretty much in the dark, both as to what the rebellion was all about, and who the people were who rebelled. With the object of, if possible, throwing a little additional light on the subject, I have spent some time, on my way from the scene of the last military operations, pursuing enquiries in this settlement. According to various rumors or direct statements which have found their way into print, one should expect the problem to become more complicated the more it is investigated; digging into the dark foundations of the rebellion the most startling revelations should confront the diligent searcher. Instead of this, however, unless I am much mistaken, the matter will narrow down and simplify as it is gone farther into, and the insinuations and semi-accusations of certain writers will prove to be so many red-herrings drawn across the trail for political or sentimental purposes.

"TYRANTS" AND "REBELS."

Having said as much as this, I shall not anticipate any further but will go on to relate the substance of conversations which I have had with men representing all "circles" in this settlement. That such circles exist I need hardly say.

PRINCE ALBERT

is inhabited by men who are by no means slow to express their opinions of each other, and a very short stay reveals the existence of two parties. The one is composed of tyrants, according to the other; and the latter, according to the former, is composed of rebels. The former are naturally fewer, consist largely of Government officials, and are supposed to be headed by the Hon. Lawrence Clarke, factor of the Hudson's Bay Company here and a former member of the North-West Legislative Council. The party of "rebels," according to those who call them so, are indefinite in number, but include all who took part in or sympathize with the agitation which preceded the rebellion. Prince Albert contains also, of course, a number of people who are fortunate enough to be reckoned as neither "tyrants" nor hangers-on of "tyrants," nor rebels, having either too much or too little wit to take part with either side. But, to an unbiased observer, it seems a very difficult matter for any Prince Albertian of average mental capacity to remain long neutral. Judging by recent happenings, to be "on the fence" is a more ticklish position here than anywhere else; for the most cautious neutral is liable to find himself at any moment shoved over without his knowledge and ranked among the "rebels"

A LOWLAND SCOTCHMAN.

Without further preliminary let me introduce you to Mr. William Miller, who by all accounts is one of the most respected men in the neighborhood. A Lowland Scotchman from near the English border, Mr. Miller emigrated to Ontario while young, spent a number of years farming in that province, and twelve years ago became the pioneer settler of Prince Albert. He is now President of the Local Agricultural Society and occupies a fine farm about a mile from the steamer landing at Goshen. Mr. Miller has taken a public part in agitating for the removal of the North-West settlers' "grievances" which he describes in the following way:—

GRIEVANCES.

First,—the want of representative government. There is no member in the Dominion House of Commons to speak in the name of the North-West, and the laws are made by men ignorant of the circumstances of the country. The North-West Legislative Council has very limited powers, and even those powers can be exercised in opposition to the wishes of the people; for seven of the members, including the Lieutenant-Governor, are appointed by the Government and only six are elected by the voters.

WANT OF SELF GOVERNMENT.

Then the Territories, while still without a voice in the management of their own affairs, are being deprived of the sources whence a local revenue might otherwise be got when the Territories rise into self-governing provinces. The wild lands are being disposed of, and the price goes to the Ottawa Government. The settlers are also called on to pay dues on all timber cut on untaken lands, a certain quantity, but not enough, being allowed for buildings and fences.

THE LAND TROUBLES.

The amount of land shut against settlement—reserved for railways which do not run in the district, etc.—is also looked upon as an evil requiring a remedy; and particular objection is made to the system of closing every alternate section. This system tends to make thin and scattered settlements, and among other results works against the success of schools. If land is to be reserved, let it be in larger blocks, so that settlers also may occupy the land in large blocks and attain the strength which unity brings.

The withholding of land patents when due is a grievance of many farmers, and Mr. Miller cites his personal experience. It will be twelve years on the 20th of this month since he arrived here, that is before the land was surveyed. The survey was made, and an agent appointed, in 1878, but the land office was not opened until two or three years afterward. On applying to "enter" his farm at the office Mr. Miller was informed that the returns of the survey were not yet in, and the entry consequently could not be made. Since that he applied every now and then, but always received the same excuse. In January of this year, when he had occupied his land for eleven years, he was informed that he could now make the entry. Even now he cannot get his patent until he has lived on his farm for three years after entry, the eleven years going for nothing in which he had occupied the land and been willing to enter it, but unable to do so on account of official delays.

A FAVORED COMPANY.

The want of a market for farm produce is not altogether. Mr. Miller claims, the inevitable result of the settlement's isolated position. A large quantity of grain, flour, &c., is required by the Mounted Police and Indian Department every year, and the contracts for this stuff are, or have been until the present time, given to the Hudson's Bay Company, without even the formality of advertising for tenders. The Company can thus obtain enormous profits by charging the Government high prices, and the same circumstance, making the Company the only purchaser of farm produce, puts the farmers at the mercy of a corporation which has never been known to neglect the full use of its monopolistic advantages. Last year, although the crop was an extremely small one, the Company only offered 75c. a bushel for wheat; (or $1 if the farmers take pay in goods, as they, generally have to do,) and here are a few items from recent bills to show at what rate the Company supplies its goods:—

A GOOD DEAL OF HAZINESS

4 lbs. sugar, $1.00	3 doz boxes matches 75c.
1 lb. baking soda, 30c.	1 lb. glue, 60c.
2 lbs. candles, $1.00.	2 bars soap, $1.80.
3 plugs T. & B. tobacco, $1.00.	½ gal. coal oil, $1.00.
5 gals. syrup, $12 50.	3 tumblers, $2.25.
5 lbs. raisins, $1.50.	5 lbs. currents, $1.25.
11 lbs. putty, $2.75.	10 lbs. rice, $2.50.

The rate of freight from the railway to Prince Albert, last year, was from 4c. to 5c. per pound. The rate this year is about 2½.

Many of the articles supplied by the Company to the Government could—Mr. Miller says—be very well supplied direct by the farmers if tenders were allowed to be put in, and if contracts were awarded for comparatively small quantities. In the winter of 1883, when the Company was receiving $6 per hundred for flour, the farmers could have done so—and profitably—at half the price. But, in his opinion, public affairs in this part of the country are not conducted in a manner calculated to encourage fresh settlers, but rather to drive away those who are here. It is a bad state of things when one man can control a whole settlement, and when, as has happened here, a farmer who buys from another trader because the latter sells about twenty per cent. cheaper than the Company, can be informed by the Company that he will not receive cash for his farm produce and so will be unable to meet the trader's account.

MIXED TROUBLES.

All this, it will perhaps be remarked, is not relevant to the question of who were the rebels and why they rebelled. But the two matters—the armed rebellion and the farmers agitation—have been so mixed up by some parties in the controversy that in speaking of one you cannot help dealing also with the other. This same Mr. Miller, for instance, has been branded as one of the "white Grit rebels," who are supposed to have fomented the disturbance in order to injure the Government at Ottawa. From all I can see, the Grit and Tory parties might have scarcely an existence for any influence they have in the region of Prince Albert. But, however that may be, Mr. Miller, more to his amusement than his discomfiture, finds himself in the *Mail's* black list of "white rebels;" and the few in Prince Albert who agree with the *Mail's* views are heard to hint that this gentleman made some very treasonable remarks at a "Riel meeting" a week or two before the taking up of arms. The meeting in question was held at St. Andrew's, on the south branch of the Saskatchewan, about fifteen miles from Prince Albert, on the 3rd of March. The object was to sustain the cause of the Farmers' Union, and Mr. Miller meant to attend, but did not arrive till after the public proceedings were finished. The people, he says, were utterly taken by surprise when the outbreak actually occurred. They had been saying to one another, "Will they rebel?"—but did not expect the troubles to come to bursting point.

LOYALTY UNDER ABUSES.

Mr. Miller says that he went to a meeting at the South Branch, held in order to keep the people there quiet, and a delegate from Riel spoke at the same meeting, denying that the half-breed leader had encouraged the Indians to take up arms. The feeling of that meeting was that though the people would not lose sight of their grievances they would not take up arms in order to obtain redress. As a fact, they came into Prince Albert and took up arms in defence of the Government's cause.

A BANKER AS A "REBEL."

So much for Mr. Miller, whose "rebellion" seems to consist in expressing his opinions with