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 McKENRY,
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.

LAND SALE.

At Public Auction, on Thursday, the 25th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, St. Michael Street, Chatham, a lot of land, 50 ft. by 70 ft., between the residence of Mr. D. Finn and John Breen. There is a good building on this lot, which is a desirable property. Terms made known at sale.

MRS ANDREW McINNIS.
E. JOHNSON,
Auctioneer

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 $950,000 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	25,000
1 do do	10,000	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
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.

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, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Portland, Maine.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

The Subscribers having opened

Furniture Warerooms

EI-ON— WATER STREET. Chatham.

OPPOSITE W. S. LOGGIE'S Stores.

beg to inform the public that their Stock of FURNITURE, now complete, has been bought direct from the factories, and will be offered at

LOWEST FIGURES.

We would particularly call attention to the following, which we are selling at a small advance on cost.

BEDROOM SETS, Ash and Walnut,
BEDROOM SETS, pine painted,
COTTAGE BEDSTEADS,
PANEL BEDSTEADS,
WASH STANDS,
COMMON CHAIRS,
DINING ROOM CHAIRS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CENTRE TABLES,
in walnut and imitation. Also a full assortment of

Cribs, Swinging Cots, Baby Carriages.

UPHOLSTERY! UPHOLSTERY!!

In connection with our Warerooms we have opened an UPHOLSTERING ESTABLISHMENT, where our finest furniture is manufactured under the supervision of a Practical Upholsterer, and will guarantee the goods we manufacture equal in workmanship to any imported, and at prices to suit the times.

PARLOR SUITES
in Silk and Plush, Reps, Haircloth, etc., etc,

STUDENTS' EASY CHAIRS.
Lounges, Bed-Lounges, Ottomans, Mattresses Upholstered in Wool and Excelsior,

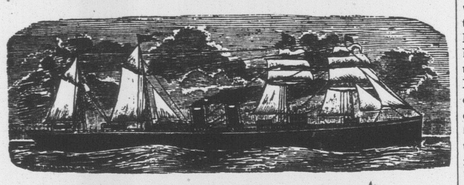
REST FOR THE WEARY—Our COMBINATION SPRING MATTRESS, the most comfortable and healthful bed made, can be ordered from our factory to fit any bed. Call and examine.

Repairing.

Old Furniture re-upholstered and polished made to look like new; done neatly and promptly, at shortest notice and reasonable prices.

PURDIE & CURRIE.
Chatham, 6th May, 1885.

North Atlantic Steamship Company
(LIMITED.)



BETWEEN
MIRAMICHI, CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND and GREAT BRITAIN.

The Pioneer Steamer of this line the

1. * S. S. "CLIFTON,"
2665 tons, CAPTAIN McFEE,

It is intended to make regular trips between Miramichi, Charlottetown and London or Liverpool and any other port in the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe as may be found to suit the trade. This route offers special facilities for the shipment of

FISH, CATTLE and all other products from the North shores of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and also P. E. Island

Good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to

R. A. & J. STEWART,
CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI.

PENTON T. NEWBERRY,
CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

STEWART BROS.,
3 FEN COURT, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E. C.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - - JULY 16, 1885

The Old Game Didn't Work.

The recent by-elections for the Local Legislature in Ontario constituencies, in one of which our old acquaintance, Mr. Jacob C. Gough, was a candidate, appear to have been fought out by the Conservatives with great determination to win, and the fact that the Liberals made a clean sweep of all must be very disappointing to the Dominion Ministers who did all that was possible to secure the return of their favorites. Stump orators were sent from Ottawa to preach the correct political gospel in East Simcoe, Lennox and West Algoma. Hon. Mr. Pope, the great railway manipulator of the Ottawa Ministry, became suddenly anxious for the success of the Thunder Bay Colonization Railway scheme, which was counted on to do wonders in pulling the wool over the eyes of West Algoma voters. Mr. Dawson, M. P., was furnished with a letter from Mr. Pope, which was as follows,—

OTTAWA, June 15, 1885.

MY DEAR DAWSON,—You letter of this day's date is at hand respecting the Thunder Bay Colonization Railway. I am in sympathy with you as to the importance of this road, and shall be glad to do what I can. I will lay the matter before my colleagues at the earliest opportunity. It would have been done before but for the pressure of other business. Yours truly,
J. H. POPE.

S. J. DAWSON, Esq., M. P.

The Port Arthur *Sentinel*, which is the organ of the Dominion Government in this constituency, which Mr. Gough was to capture, endeavored, in true Tory style, to turn the above letter to account in the interest of Sir John's favorite. In its comments thereon it made an appeal to the workingmen, whose credulity, in the estimation of a certain class of political managers is always equal to any strain they may put upon it. The *Sentinel* said,—

With this fresh proof of Conservative liberality towards the Algoma District, the people would be wanting in the commonest degree of gratitude were they to reject the Conservative candidate. Workingmen should recollect that it is the Conservative Government that have spent the money in and around Port Arthur and Fort William, and the Conservatives are prepared to spend more among us. Even now they have ordered a survey of the proposed Thunder Bay Colonization Railway, and if the report of the Engineer is favorable, we are promised a grant. No workingman with a spark of gratitude, or a shrewd appreciation of his own interests, will fail to extend a warm support to the Conservative candidate in this election.

The "straight buy" of the voters was calculated upon as a sure thing, and if Mr. Gough and his leading friends were to be believed his election would mean the opening of the Dominion Treasury to the good Tories of the district. Sir John was pressed into the service and wrote as follows,—

"ERNSCLIFFE," OTTAWA, May 15, 1885.

MY DEAR GOUGH,—I am very glad indeed to see that you have such an enthusiastic nomination for Algoma. I need not say that I wish you every success. It seems to me that if the people of Algoma West only understand the eminent service you can render them as their representative they will elect you with a handsome majority.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN A. MACDONALD.

J. C. Gough, Esq.

Then, good-natured John Costigan wrote his old friend to the following effect,—

OTTAWA, May 16, 1885.

MY DEAR GOUGH,—I am rejoiced to see your nomination by acclamation as the standard bearer of the Conservative party of Algoma West. I know of no man who will make a truer or more faithful and successful representative than yourself, and I trust you may meet with every success. I am yours truly,
JOHN COSTIGAN.

J. C. GOUGH, Esq.

Mr. Gough missed no opportunity for parading these letters. They were published and distributed and the irrepressible candidate read them with great unction at all his meetings. Still, the hard-headed "workingmen" and other voters preferred having their own way in the choice of their assembly member and voted as if they had confidence in neither Sir John, Mr. Costigan, Mr. Pope, the Colonization Railway nor Mr. Gough.

West Algoma is not the only place where such games as these have been put in operation, and the wonder is that they did not secure Mr. Gough's success. The fact is Conservative misrule has become so apparent to the people that none of the usual election tricks of the party can make them forget to whom the present debt-burdened condition of the country is due. If old Liberals like Mr. Gough will abandon the principles they once avowed and become mere machines of a party whose purchase of power is at the fast-ruining expense of the country, they deserve the defeat that gentleman met with and the Conservatives the disappointment they are experiencing in the more recent elections.

Sir John's Blunder.

The public will begin to think that Sir John Macdonald is becomming much less astute than they have credited him with being when they hear of the attack he made the other day on Mr. Blake. It seems that a man named Brown, who had been employed in connection with the mounted police in the Northwest, addressed a letter from Toronto to Mr. Blake volunteering to proceed to Ottawa and give him some information concerning the Northwest troubles if Mr. Blake would send him a railway pass for the purpose. Mr. Blake did not know the man, but addressed the following reply to him;—

OTTAWA, May 7, 1885.

SIR,—I have your letter of the sixth and should be very glad indeed to learn from you any facts connected with the management of affairs in the North West territories. I would willingly comply with your request for a pass to Ottawa if it were in my power, but I have no means of procuring railway passes. It is possible, though by no means certain, that I may be in Toronto for a few hours within a few days, and if so I would try to arrange an interview with you, or if I am unable to manage that, I can arrange an interview with a confidential friend of mine, who would note down for my ear only all that you should choose to communicate, it this would be agreeable to you,

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD BLAKE.

J. E. Brown, Esq.

Brown next wrote to Mr. Blake agreeing to meet a friend of Mr. Blake's and lay before him the facts in his possession. He also requested that his identity should not be known and solicited Mr. Blake's influence in obtaining a position in the public service. To this letter Mr. Blake replied as follows,

"OTTAWA, May 12, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—I have your letter and will ask a friend to make an appointment with you. I will take care, as you desire, that your name shall not be used in your prejudice. *I will not disclose it until you have had ample opportunity of securing an appointment for the surveys this year, if you are fortunate enough to do so,* but I fancy there will not be a great deal of surveying done. I should gladly assist you in procuring employment if it were in my power; but I have no means of forwarding your interests in this respect.

With thanks for your good wishes,
I am yours, faithfully,
EDWARD BLAKE.

J. E. Brown, Esq."

There was nothing in this correspondence that was at all discreditable to Mr. Blake. The man Brown wrote to him respecting matters of public concern and Mr. Blake's replies dealt with those matters only. As a public man it was his duty to obtain all possible information on the subject of the Northwest troubles and he would have neglected that duty had he not replied as he did to Brown's offer. But Sir John, who appears to have given Brown the employment he desired Mr. Blake to assist him in obtaining, and in whose interest, it is hinted, the fellow wrote to Mr. Blake with a view of entrapping him, read the two letters of Mr. Blake in Parliament and made them the groundwork of a charge of improper conduct against that gentleman. The organs of the Government have also taken the matter up and made outrageous attacks on Mr. Blake. The Montreal *Herald*, Mr. Mitchell's paper, which usually supports Sir John and the Government, says,—

There is a very unpleasant story current in Ottawa. It will be remembered that in the debate on the North-West Territories motion of censure, Sir John Macdonald produced two letters written by Mr. Blake to an ex-mounted policeman who desired to come to Ottawa to give certain information in his possession. Mr. Blake's letters were courteous, but in a measure guarded. He could not ask for railway passes, as his correspondent wished, nor could he assist him in obtaining a Government survey contract. As for his information, he would be glad to receive it and if not in Toronto shortly, would ask a friend, in whose discretion he could trust, to meet his correspondent. Of course as the latter desired it his name should not be disclosed or used to his disadvantage. It was of course not only Mr. Blake's right but his duty to obtain all the information possible about this half-breed rebellion, and on receipt of the letters from Toronto he took the course any gentleman in his position should take. It is now asked:—how came Sir John to be in possession of these letters? and on further enquiry one hears that Brown [Blake's correspondent] received some Government employment. If this is so no amount of assevertion on Sir John's part will discredit the story that this was a disgraceful trap, which failed for the simple reason that the man whom it was sought to entrap so shapes his public conduct that he may have nothing to be ashamed of. No one will believe, without very convincing evidence, that Sir John Macdonald would stoop to instigate any such disreputable dodge, but that some "cogging, cozening slave to get an office has devised this slander" is firmly maintained.

We think that every right-minded person will endorse what the *Herald* says and regret that the Premier of Canada is capable of stooping so low for the purpose of striking 'under the belt' at an opponent so honorable as as Mr. Blake is and always has been.

A Clever Stroke of Policy.

The Carleton Branch Railway, which is some three miles long and extends from deep water in Carleton, opposite St. John, to Fairville near the new cantilever railway bridge over the St. John Falls, is to be purchased by the Dominion Government, a grant for the purpose having been voted in supplementary estimates. It is probable that the object of this purchase is to restore to Sir Leonard Tilley many of the political supporters he had lost in Carleton, whose people are largely stockholders in the Branch and have long been looking for some lucky turn in fortune's wheel by which they might realise on what has always been a poor investment. To strengthen the effect of the purchase on Sir Leonard's political fortunes the impression will, no doubt, be created in St. John, generally, that the Branch is to be transferred or re-sold to the Canadian Pacific with a view of making St. John an important ocean terminus of that great railway. The fact that Mr. Stephen, President of the Canadian Pacific, is largely interested in the connecting road to the United States will aid in creating the impression this purchase is intended to make on the St. John mind. If, as is now rumored, Judge Wetmore is to be made our next Governor and Sir Leonard is to continue in active politics, the object of this $85,000 purchase is not far to seek.

The Lumber Trade.

In their wood circular of 1st inst. Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine of Liverpool say,—

"The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 20 vessels, 16,383 tons, against 44 vessels, 39,870 tons, during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places in the years 1883, 1884, and 1885, as shewn by the table below, has been 107,247, 130,170 and 99,495 tons respectively.

"Considering the small import, the deliveries during the past month have been satisfactory, and stocks in the aggregate are less than they were at the like period in the last two years; prices, however, of all the chief articles of consumption are very low, and at present shew no signs of improvement.

"The import of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals has been more moderate than for several years past, and the deliveries also are considerably less than last year. There has been no improvement in prices, and a continuance of moderate supplies is necessary to keep our market steady. Lower Port pine deals have been more enquired for, but there is no change in value. Birch has arrived too freely and prices are easier; the deliveries have been satisfactory, still the stock is becoming excessive.

"There is no improvement in the demand for Canadian woods, although there is an occasional enquiry for 1st class; the stock is too heavy in the face of the new import. Several large parcels of St. John pine have recently been sold at very low rates. Red pine is difficult to move even at very low prices. In oak only 1st class wood is enquired for and the deliveries have been small, buyers preferring to wait for the new import. Railway wagon scantling is more difficult of sale even at reduced prices. There have been few sales of elm and ash and the stock is sufficient. Pine deals have arrived freely but the demand has continued good, and the stock is moderate; there is no change in values. Staves are dull of sale."

Messrs. Allison, Cousland and Hamilton of Glasgow, in their circular of 2nd inst. say,—

The aspect of political affairs for the six months now elapsed has not tended to increase the volume of business; at one time nothing appeared more certain than a great war: a day changed the whole aspect of affairs into peace, and recently the nation was startled with the news that the Ministry was defeated on a crucial point, which led to a new Government taking the management of the business of the country. Perhaps they will inspire some confidence, so that capitalists will no longer shrink from employing their means in new undertakings as they have done in the past. The present dulness of trade is put down, in some quarters, to the high tariffs of other nations, which are all against the admission of the manufactures of this country; if this is the correct reason, then for the present it is beyond remedy.

The imports to date in every item, except Deals and North of Europe Goods, are moderate, the latter are in excess of former years, on account of the war scare which occurred in March, inducing many dealers to order double supplies. Notwithstanding dull trade there has been, during the past quarter, about an average consumption in the chief descriptions of timber. It is gratifying to notice the decrease in the stocks of nearly every item, as compared with the goods held a year ago, and if this feature develops as the year goes on, it will have a beneficial influence on the demand and prices.

It is gratifying to report that a Glasgow shipbuilder is about to lay down the keels of four steamers in all, of 17,750 tons register; these orders have come at an opportune time.

A Great Sensation.

The sensation of the day in England is the exposure by the *Pall Mall Gazette* of alleged immoralities in the part of a large number of wealthy and titled people. On the 6th. inst. the *Gazette* devoted five pages of its space to showing that the trade in young girls has increased alarmingly of late years. It claims that the growth in this traffic is due to the utter worthlessness of the law in relation of the matter. The names of several wealthy men holding prominent positions in society are mentioned in connection with the business. The *Gazette* stated that it still has the details of a large number of other cases which were omitted owing to a lack of space, but that they would be given to the public in the course of a few days.

Public opinion is divided between condemnation and praise of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* enterprise in printing its revelations of immorality. The verdict depends upon whether it was done as a commercial speculation to increase the sale of the paper or was actuated by a *bona fide* love of morality.

A despatch of 8th says,—

The excitement over the exposures of London's secret vice made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* continues unabated. Large crowds surround the publishing office. The Crown lawyers are considering the advisability of prosecuting the publishers of the *Gazette* and their decision is awaited with anxiety. Mr. Bentinck, M. P., formerly judge-advocate-general, publishes a letter in the St. James *Gazette* denouncing the conduct of the editors of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Bentinck alleged that Mr. Stead, chief editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, on the 4th of June requested an interview with him on the subject of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. "I received him," continues Mr. Bentinck, "at my house, and answered all his enquiries on condition that the information should be considered absolutely confidential. Mr. Stead accepted the condition without reserve, but last night violated the promise by publishing a private letter which I lent him."

In defence of its course the *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a number of letters written in commendation by peers, bishops and members of the House of Commons, omitting names, however. In addition to these the *Gazette* publishes approving letters from the Rev. Dr. Lawrence, a professor in Cambridge University, and some other distinguished clergymen of all denominations, and several ladies. It also reproduces articles favorable to its course from the *Christian*, *Western Mercury* and Belfast *News*, with letters of protest from Mr. John Brinton, M. P., Kidderminster, and other persons of prominence.

This evening it publishes an editorial thanking the city authorities for attempting to suppress the sales of the paper, "thereby breaking the conspiracy of silence maintained by the press concerning the *Gazette's* revelations." "Police seizures of newspapers are common in Vienna," continues the *Gazette*, "but such high-handed outrages on the freedom of the press should be impossible in London. Instead of waging war against street boys let the authorities take action against responsible parties in this business. If we have published anything obscene, let them prosecute us. We deny that anything has been published by us deserving that censure, and we declare the authorities cowards, or worse, if they fail to proceed against us, after having charged in open court that the *Gazette* was an obscene publication. We reluctantly adopt this mode of publicity in order to arouse men to a just sense of the horrors existing around them. Now, the more publicity the better. We are prepared to prove our statements; we can summon witnesses from the Dean of Canterbury and the Prince of Wales down to Mrs. Jeffries. We will put our chief informant and his assistants in the witness box; let those who do not wish to shake the very foundation of social order think twice before compelling us to confront in court brothel keepers with princes of the blood and prominent public men with the victims of their lawless vice."

5 p. m.—Northumberland street this afternoon has been packed from end to end with a mass of excited people; as many as 30,000 news-vendors were in the crowd struggling for opportunities to purchase copies of the *Gazette*. At one time the pressure of the crowd was so great that all the lower windows of the *Gazette* building were crushed in. When the doors of the publication office were opened for the sale of the first edition a tremendous rush for papers ensued, during which women and boys were knocked down, trodden upon, and in many cases badly injured. Despite extraordinary preparation to meet the public demand sales this afternoon soon exhausted the edition, and the supply of paper giving out the presses were stopped several hours before additional supplies could be procured. The paper makes no new revelations to-day, but confines itself to a defence of its course, and bids the authorities defiance. It promises the final instalment of revelations to-morrow.

The chief director of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Secretary of the Enquiry Commission through which the revelations were obtained, writes concerning the whole matter as follows:—"The investigation began May 24th and the work was unremitting to date. The Commission had valuable assistance from the Salvation Army, from the London Committee for the Suppression of the Traffic in English Girls, and from the vast experience of Mrs. Josephine Butler. The Commission is composed of members of the *Gazette's* staff and acted independently of the police. The Home Office deprecated, on official grounds, allowing journalists to interview the police. The Commission applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London and Cardinal Manning for advice, and these great authorities on morals, while deprecating the risk involved in the Commission's task, all warmly supported its object. Ready help was accorded the Commission from Catholic and Congregational clergymen; also from the Joint Protection Committee, the Ribbon Army, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the London City Mission Reformatory Refuge, the Union Rescue Society, Pimlico Ladies' Association and Reform Union. The Commission visited all the hospitals, homes and refuges where harbor is given. The unfortunate inmates readily gave all the information in their possession. Most of the revelations, however, were obtained through interviews. Everybody, high and low, likely to have information desired by the Commission, from Lord Dalhousie to Mrs. Jeffries, was subjected to interview by some member of the Commission. Mrs. Jeffries shed a flood of light upon the whole subject under investigation * * The entire cost of the investigation amounted to £1,500.

The thirteen newspaper vendors, arrested for selling copies of the *Gazette*, were arraigned before the Lord Mayor to-day. The City Solicitor, in presenting the cases against the prisoners, charged them with publicly selling obscene literature and said he marked for the court's perusal a passage in the *Gazette* articles, upon which the charge was based. He must, he said, decline to read the passage in open court, and said he thought a repetition of these objectionable statements with little alteration daily indicated no good object. The solicitor stated that he would require further time to consider what charges to formulate against the prisoners. The Lord Mayor said he thought it would be best to await the decision of the Government, which had before it the consideration of the same case.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Albert Grey, (Liberal) gave notice of his intention to ask the Home Secretary to-morrow whether orders had been given by the Home Department to the Police to make every effort possible under the law to suppress the revelations of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and whether he intended to introduce into Parliament bills for such amendments to the existing criminal laws as would secure the punishment of the perpetrators of the crimes revealed.

The Canadian Fisheries.

OTTAWA, July 9.—The correspondence on the Fishery Treaty question brought down to-night shows that the Canadian Government came out of the negotiations very badly; in fact the Dominion Ministers entirely overlooked one of the most important results of the expiration of the Washington Treaty. The 30th section of the Treaty relating to the navigation of the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals, seems to have been entirely forgotten. This is the Article by which it was arranged that British subjects might carry merchandise from one place in the United States upon the St. Lawrence, great lakes, and rivers connecting the same to any other part of the United States through Canadian territory, by land carriage and in bond. By this article it was also provided that American citizens might carry in United States vessels, without payment of duty, goods from one part of Canadian territory to another provided a portion of such transportation is made through U. S. territory. No export duties were to be imposed on "goods passing through either country. It was also provided that the U. S. Government might suspend the right of carrying granted in favour of British subjects in case the Dominion Government should at any time deprive American citizens of the free use of Canadian canals on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion. The Dominion Government under their temporary arrangement have done nothing to secure a continuance of these provisions respecting navigation and carrying in bond, and it is possible that the United States authorities consider the recent or virtual abolition of canal tolls by the Canadian Government so far as Canadian vessels are concerned as a discrimination against American vessels and American citizens, and so have put an end to the bonding arrangements. There is very little correspondence respecting the fishery treaty beyond what has been already published. The Dominion Government neglected to take any action until it was too late and then they were at the mercy of the Americans and had to accept whatever Americans offered.

Riel's Trial.

The Dominion Government, it is said, have refused to guarantee the expenses of Riel's witnesses and his counsel will have to depend upon subscriptions to carry on the defence. They will consequently endeavor to raise funds in the United States, and no doubt there will be lawless people found there to contribute to the fund.

The following is the indictment against Riel:

6th day of July in the year of our Lord, 1885, Town of Regina in the North West Territories before Hugh Richardson, Esq., one of the Stipendiary Magistrates of the North West Territories, exercising criminal jurisdiction under the provisions of North West Territories Act, 1880.

Louis Riel—you stand charged on oath before me as follows: The information and complaint of Alexander Stewart, of the City of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, Chief of Police, taken the sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1885, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Stipendiary Magistrates in and for the said North West Territories of Canada, who saith: First,—that you, Louis Riel, being a subject of our Lady the Queen not regarding the duty of your allegiance nor having the fear of God in your heart, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil as a false traitor against our said Lady the Queen, and wholly withdrawing the allegiance, fidelity and obedience which every true and faithful subject of our said Lady the Queen should and of right ought to bear towards our said Lady the Queen on the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year aforesaid, together with divers other false traitors, to the said Stewart unknown, armed and arrayed in warlike manner, that is to say, with guns, rifles, pistols, bayonets and other weapons, being then unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously assembled and gathered together against our said Lady the Queen, most wickedly, maliciously, traitorously, did levy and make war against our said lady the Queen at a locality known at Duck Lake, in the said Northwest territories of Canada, within this realm, and did then maliciously and traitorously attempt and endeavor by force and arms to subvert and destroy the constitution and government of this realm as by law established and depose our said lady the Queen from the style, honor and kingly name of the imperial crown of this realm, in contempt of our said lady the Queen and her laws, to the evil example to all others in like case offending, contrary of the duty of the allegiance of him, the said Louis Riel, against the form of statute in such case made and provided and against the peace of the said Lady Queen Victoria, her crown and dignity. Clause two: And the said Alex. David Stewart further saith that the said Louis Riel being a subject of our Lady the Queen, etc. [This clause is word for word like clause one, excepting that for Duck Lake substitute Fish Creek and for the 26th day of March substitute the 24th day of April. Clause three is the same as clause two, excepting that for April 24th substitute ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth days of May, and instead of Fish Creek substitute "the locality known as Batoche," clause four is the same as clause one, date and place the same also; clause 5 is ths same as clause 2, both as regards date and place; clause 6 is the same as clause 3, with the date and place the same.] Sworn before me the day and year first above mentioned at the town of Regina in the North West Territories of Canada.

(Signed) A. D. STEWART,
HUGH RICHARDSON.

A *Globe* despatch oi 12th inst., from Ottawa says,—

Major Chapleau, Sheriff of the Northwest Territories, who was summoned to Ottawa immediately after Riel's capture, has again left for the Northwest to be present at the trial in his official capacity. The sheriff, whose duty it will be to hang Riel if the latter is sentenced to death, believes that he will escape the gallows. Many others join him in this opinion—not only that he will escape the hangman, but that he will slip through the hands of his guardians and make good his escape from the country before many weeks have passed over. He is an elephant on the hands of the government, who on the one side are confronted by the Orange element clamoring for his head, while on the other side French Canadians threaten trouble if he is not leniently dealt with. The only way Sir John Macdonald can get out of the dilemma is to allow his prisoner to escape and throw the responsibility on the shoulders of the officer in whose care he is placed for safe-keeping. There is but one impression here regarding the disposition of Riel and that is that sooner or later he will be spirited away across the border to the United States, and this belief has been strengthened rather that weakened by certain disclosures which have come to light within the past few days.

Tough Railroading.

A clerk formerly in the I. C. Railway office, Moncton, but now foreman of a machine shop in Yale, B. C., writing to a friend under date of June 21st, describes an accident to one of the locomotives, which, he says, "struck a rock slide, then turning half around headed for the Fraser and jumped, falling 60 feet before she struck, then sliding over 200 feet down the bank to the river where she came to anchor with her front end against a large boulder. The engineer jumped and was badly hurt; the fireman stayed at his post and escaped unhurt, although thrown twice on top of the boiler head." The writer thus describes the means employed getting the locomotive on the rails: "We built a side track to pull her up 212 feet grade; got her half up when the slings broke, and the engine went back and turned over. Another attempt was made; two more engines were brought out to assist. Unfortunately a heavy steel cable between the engines parted, owing to the strain, and both locomotives—the one assisting and the one being raised—went down together and rolled over three times. The next trial was successful." Speaking of a steam shovel he had seen working he says: "A few weeks ago one of the ballast trains plowed off 22 cars in just 55 seconds from the time the engine was coupled to the cable until the cars were empty."

Pure Air's Influence on Appetite.

Some curious experiments have been recently made in England in the matter of ventilation and its influence upon appetite. In a weaving mill near Manchester (according to an English exchange), where the ventilation was bad, the proprietor caused a fan to be mounted. The consequence soon became apparent in a curious manner. The operatives, little remarkable for olfactory refinement, instead of thanking their employer for his attention to their comfort and health, made a formal complaint that the ventilator had increased their appetites, and therefore entitled them to a corresponding increase of wages. By stopping the fan a part of the day, the ventilation and voracity of the establishment were brought to a medium standard, and the complaints ceased. The operatives' wages would but just support them; any additional demand by their stomachs could only be answered by draughts upon their backs, which were by no means in a condition to answer them. The same paper says that in Edinburgh a club was provided with a dinner in a well ventilated apartment, the air being perfumed as it entered, imitating in succession the fragrance of the lavender and the orange flower. During the dinner the members enjoyed themselves as usual, but were not a little surprised at the announcement of the provider that they had drunk three times as much wine as he had usually provided. Elderly gentlemen of sober, quiet habits, who usually confined themselves to a couple of glasses, were not satisfied with less than half a bottle; others who took half a bottle now extended their potations to a bottle and a half. In fact, the hotel keeper's supply was drunk dry. That gentlemen who indulged in this manner were not aware of it at the time is not wonderful; but that they felt no unpleasant sensations the following morning—which they did not—is certainly curious.

An Avalanche of Logs.

Efforts to break an immense jam of logs on the Kenebec have afforded excitement for a few days to people along the river above Fairfield. A great drive came out of the east branch of the Kenebec, and two miles below Indian Pond dam the logs began to form a jam on a bend of the river where the banks are nearly 100 feet high It was not long before 10,000,000 logs were hung up in a great blockade, The drivers in charge hoisted the gates at Indian Pond dam, and with a head of eighty feet of water tried to force the jam through. The sudden rush of water broke the boom just above the jam and let down 2,000,000 more logs upon the pile, but without forcing the blockade. The gates at the dam were then closed to raise another head of water. Other logs accumulated until an immense pile, half a mile long and tossed high in the air, completely hid the river from sight. Lumbermen climbed out to the head of the jam and deposited a large quantity of dynamite, which was connected by wire with a battery on shore.

When a sufficient quantity of water had accumulated, the gates at the dam were opened down through the valley. The great pile of logs creaked and twisted, but did not start until an electric button on shore was touched. There was a tremendous explosion. Logs flew high in the air, and a sudden shower of splinters flew for acres around. The jam started en masse down the valley. There was a strange crashing and rumbling that grew into a roar as the immense body gathered speed. The current runs at sixteen miles an hour for a long distance below where the blockade occurred, and the logs, moving as a solid body, gained nearly that speed. It was a strange sight. No water was to be seen, and the great black avalanche, rushing through the valley with an unearthly roar, presented a spectacle which those who witnessed will long remember. Lumbermen say there were fully 14,000,000 logs in the drive as it finally swept down stream.

After the mass got in motion it stretched out so that its height above the water was about twenty feet, many of the logs riding down in an upright position. Many logs caught upon rocks and projections, and were broken or ground to pieces.

A Hebrew Peer.

LONDON, July 9, 1885.—This afternoon there was an occurrence in the House of Lords possessing great interist to Hebrews throughout the world and destined to become historic. Lord Rothschild took the peerage oaths, escorted by the Earl of Rosebery, husband of Hanah Rothschild, daughter of the late Baron Mayer, and by Lord Carrington, son of that lord Carrington who, during ten years of contention, from 1848 to 1858, voted against the bill admitting Lord Rothschild's father, Baron Lionel, to the House of Commons. Several peers who fought in the latter period against tory bigotry were present to see the revenge that the whirligig of time had brought.

THE CEREMONY.

In the gallery were the proud and happy faces of Lady Rosebery, Lady Rothschild, Lady Anthony de Rothschild, Miss Alice de Rothschild, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild and Mr. Alfred de Rothschild who watched the proceedings. The oath was taken with great solemnity on a Hebrew copy of the Pentateuch, held by Deputy Clerk Ralph Disraeli brother of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, while Lord Rothschild stood with his head covered. Then, as the first Hebrew Peer took his seat on the front opposition bench below the gangway all his colleagues cheered. Doubtless, many recalled how, in the year 1290, from London all Jews were driven into foreign exile, pursued by the execrations of the rabble and leaving in the hands of the Crown all their property.

Pensions for Canadian Troops.

OTTAWA, July 10.—The order in council passed Wednesday fixing the rates of pension to those wounded in the Northwest, provides for officers losing a limb, an eye, or the use of a limb as follows:—

Lieut. Colonel (per annum)	$1,200
Major	800
Captain	400
Lieutenant	280

Sergts disabled from 30 cents to $1.10 per day proportionate to injuries sustained, and corporals 23 to 90 cents per day; privates 15 to 60 cents.

Widows are to receive three-eights of their husband's pay, and children one-thirteenth of their father's pay. Pensions to children to lapse when boys reach the age of 18 and girls 21. Pensions to widows lapse on second marriage, but revive should they again become widows. All applications for pensions to be made within five years from date.

Mr. Blake's Rebellion Speech.

The parliamentary correspondent of the Montreal *Star* says:—"Mr. Blake's, on the contrary, was a decidedly non-committal speech. He scrupulously refrained from making any wild assertions, and his speech was the very reverse of what would have been spoken by a demagogue, desirous merely of embarrassing the Government. He contented himself with adducing the evidence supporting his charge that the Government had been guilty of apathy and neglect. His whole six hours' speech was a mere presentation of a continued chain of evidence drawn from petitions, resolutions, utterances by prominent Half-breeds, collected from all sources and arranged and grouped in the masterly manner of a great lawyer.

Don't Agree.

The Toronto *Mail* and the person who drew up the indictment of Louis Riel do not agree upon the cause of that misguided man's action. The *Mail* declares in a column editorial yesterday, that Louis Riel was goaded into rebellion by "the callous and cruel neglect," the "injustice" and "delay" of the Interior Department in dealing with the Half-breed grievances. Chief of Police Stewart, who lodged the information against Louis Riel, is equally positive that the Half-breed leader was "moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil" to be a false traitor. We always entertained doubts about the *sanctity of the Dominion Premier*, but now our doubts are emphasized.—*Ottawa Free Press.*

THE NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE at St. John was formally opened on Friday. The party crossing the bridge consisted of Hon. Thos. R. Jones, President; J.