POOR COPY

GENERAL BUSINESS

MIDSUMMER IMPORTATION.

AUGUST 1ST., 1880.

Received per R. M. Steamers, via Halifax, the following goods, viz.:

"HORROCKSES" 32 and 36 INCH

WHITE COTTONS.

36 Inch DOUBLE WARP

SHIRTING COTTONS.

(Thoroughly shrunk for night shirts.)

150 PIECES LIGHT AND DARK

ENGLISH PRINTS,

"Pompadour" Prints,
Cardinal Cambric,
Regatta Shirtings,
Scotch Cheviot Tweeds, (new styles,)
8-4 Brown Damask Table Linen,
Honey-comb and Huck Towels,
Patent and French Canvas.

24 and 26 Inch Black (Furniture) Hair Cloth.

Dress Materials,

Gent's and Ladies' Alpacca Umbrellas,
Black and colored Silicias,
Worsted Braids, Buttons,
Black Trimming Satins,
New Neck Frilling (in Lisse & Tarlatan,)
Black Silk and Chenille Fringe,
White Tarlatans,
Black Book Muslin,

WHITE PICQUES, QUILTINGS and BRILLIANT.

Gent's Linen Collars and Cuffs,

Gent's India Rubber Braces.

Specially ordered:

LADIES' COTTON UNDERCLOTHING,

—IN—

Night Dresses, Chimese and Drawers,

PLAIN AND TRIMMED.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

WATER STREET, CHATHAM.

NEW GOODS,

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

The Subscriber has just opened the largest and best stock of

WATCHES,

Clocks, Jewellry,

—AND—

FANCY GOODS,

ever shown by him, consisting of

WALTHAM,
ELGIN, and
SWISS WATCHES

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

GOLD, SILVER, PLATED AND JET

JEWELLRY OF ALL KINDS.

FINE

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

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

Tortise Shell and Silver Plated

CARD CASES.

PAPER WEIGHTS,

China and Glassware,

In Vases, Flower Stands,
Flower Pots, Ornaments,
Toilet Sets, Glass Boxes.
Rubber Dolls and Toys, Toy Watches,
Dominos, Playing Cards, &c., &c.

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

I have also on hand a large stock of

Cigars & Tobacco,

TEA,
SOAP,
RASINS.

Wilson's Paper Bags,

WRAPPING PAPER, &c.

For Sale low to the trade.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Water Street Chatham, N. B.

To Let.

The dwelling house situate on the corner of Henderson and Duke Street in Chatham.

Possession given on the 6 of May next. For further particulars apply to

JOHN HAVILAND, or A. H. JOHNSON.

Chatham, 9, of March, '80

PRINTING

Invitation Cards,
Raffle Tickets.
Bill Heads.
Business Cards.
Handbills.
Pamphlets.
Reports.
Books, etc., etc.

PRINTED AT THE

"Miramichi Advance" Office,

CHATHAM N B

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - SEPTEMBER 9, 1880.

Miramichi Lumber Shipments.

Last week we published the returns of Chatham trade for the month of August, showing a decided increase of business. Although the navigation season was so backward in opening, the lumber trade has shown an activity in keeping with the revival of business in Great Britain and on the Continent. The statistics of the season, so far, and also the statement of shipments up to and including Tuesday, 7th inst. were as follows:—

Shippers.	Vessels.	Tons.	Sup. ft. Deals, etc.	Pcs. Palings.	Timber (tons) Pine	Timber (tons) Birch.
J. B. Snowball	50	26,341	22,520,315	690,296	356	210
Guy, Bevan & Co.	38	18,745	15,898,490	980,038	.....	131
R. A. & J. Stewart	29	14,462	13,013,446	269,000	.....	141
D. & J. Ritchie & Co.	24	10,801	10,132,489	25,000	93	.....
W. Mairhead	21	10,320	9,330,906	57,900	.....	.....
A. Morrison	19	8,346	7,402,000	.....	372	401
Geo. McLeod	14	6,462	5,981,894	.....	.....	.....
R. Hutchison	9	6,160	5,426,000	2,000	.....	.....
Geo. Burchill	11	5,994	5,435,000	3,000	.....	.....
C. F. Todd	1	617	525,000	.....	.....	.....
Totals	216	108,748	95,646,540	2,036,234	821	883

The distribution of the above was as follows:—

Destination.	Vessels.	Tons.	Sup. ft. Deals, etc.	Pcs. Palings.
Continent	39	18,560	16,745,426	
Bristol Channel	33	16,099	14,600,178	33,100
Liverpool	33	17,207	14,270,656	687,076
Belfast	17	10,996	9,926,985	22,096
Clyde	21	8,266	7,704,194	
Barrow	11	6,822	6,128,897	3,000
London	10	5,527	4,941,383	38,560
Grimsby	7	3,973	3,438,821	4,960
Hull	8	3,791	3,325,338	4,824
Dublin	5	3,352	2,918,915	6,000
Fleetwood	7	2,986	2,792,339	
Australia	2	2,146	1,629,485	10,000
Africa	3	1,666	1,432,772	
Glasson Dock	2	1,172	1,059,582	
Garston Dock	3	1,067	44,481	1,202,078
Maryport	3	952	937,549	
Londonderry	2	759	744,000	
Newry	2	688	625,370	
Sharpness	1	518	436,508	1,480
Larne	1	446	413,738	
Whitehaven	1	349	310,209	
Silloth Dock	1	347	317,046	
Menai Bridge	1	333	239,349	1,000
Conway	1	332	321,228	
Aberystwith	1	207	146,000	
Ramsey	1	197	198,000	

The timber was distributed as follows:—

	Pine.	Birch.	Tons.
Liverpool	478	251	
Clyde	150	150	"
Hull		134	"
Menai Bridge		121	"
Glasson Dock	93	20	"
Aberystwith	100		"
Dublin		95	"
Belfast		63	"
London		13	"
Continent		36	"

The following figures represent the quantities of deals, etc., in superficial feet, shipped from the commencement of the navigation season to and including *Sept. 2nd*, for the last three years:—

	1878	1879	1880
Deals	71,745,094	63,269,803	78,290,415
Scantling	2,842,841	2,268,889	3,539,470
Ends	3,068,545	2,712,463	3,786,845
Boards	665,410	635 764	3,608,129
	78,321,390	69,586,919	89,274,859

The Canada Temperance Act.

As many of our readers know, the Canada Temperance Act was submitted to the electors of Northumberland County at the polls on Thursday last and adopted. The particulars of the voting show that the majority in favor of the law was 202 out of the 1548 votes polled, but that not quite one half of the electors of the County voted. It may, therefore, be inferred that the people of the County did not attach very great importance to the question. Had it been otherwise a larger vote would have been polled. It is probable that but for the course taken by the leading liquor dealers, the vote against the law would have been much larger. These gentlemen were induced by outside political influences to organise quite openly in campaign fashion and the prohibitionists were thus put more actively on the alert. The liquor interest was also damaged very materially by the posting of badly composed printed placards and handbills in some of the largest districts during Wednesday night. Apart from the fact that these productions were posted secretly—showing that their originators were ashamed to acknowledge responsibility for them—they contained very extravagant statements so ungramatically put that they were looked upon in some quarters as having emanated from those who were in favor of the law, with the design of playing a damaging joke at the expense of those opposed. It is admitted that they did much towards helping to carry the Law and if they were not a burlesque by the prohibitionists upon the weakest arguments against the measure, they must have originated with the class who have made the liquor trade objectionable.

There was no excitement at any time during the polling and it is seldom that a day passes with as little stir, in either Chatham or Newcastle, as did Thursday, until the time of closing the polls. There was a little more interest manifested, then, but it was not sufficient to appear unusual.

Among the districts most strongly opposed to the liquor traffic, as shown by the voting are Black Brook, in Chatham Parish, the Parish of Ludlow and Newcastle, No. 1, the latter embracing the greater part of the Shire Town. Alnwick gave a sweeping majority against the Act, and Blackville was strongly opposed to it. Hardwick, Upper Glenelg and the Parish of Nelson also gave majorities against it. The Parishes of Chatham and Newcastle — Chatham particularly—were understood, by both prohibitionists and those opposed to the Act, to be more with the latter party than the country parishes, but the voting developed the contrary. The five Chatham Districts went uniformly in favor of the law and so did the three Districts covering the parish of Newcastle. Chatham gave an aggregate majority of 167, and Newcastle, 88, on the side of prohibition. The result in these two important parishes shows how liable even those most closely identified with the work of canvassing sometimes are to err respecting the real bent of public sentiment.

It is worthy of remark that a good many votes were lost—chiefly on the side of the Act—by the ballots being improperly marked. Directions showing the proper way to mark ballots were printed and displayed in every polling place, and yet some electors even wrote their names on the ballots, rendering their rejection necessary when the votes came to be summed up. As the mode of marking ballots in this election was the same as in Dominion elections it is important that voters should learn just what the mode is. It is simply to mark a cross distinctly with a pencil on the part of the ballot expressing the side, or name of candidate for which the elector desires to vote. Any other mark, or the writing of any word renders the ballot worthless.

The returns made to the High Sheriff who was returning officer, were as follows:

Parish.	Districts.	For.	Against.	Majority for.	Majority against.
Newcastle	Town	84	27	57	
"	Douglastown	50	31	19	
"	Lower	36	30	6	
Chatham	Blk. Brook	61	6	55	
"	Hill	73	43	30	
"	Middle	74	23	51	
"	Templeton's	45	20	25	
"	Morrison's	26	10	16	
Ludlow	Parish	43	5	38	
Blissfield	"	46	27	19	
Blackville	Upper	8	22		14
"	Lower	25	38		13
Derby	Parish	34	29	5	
Northesk	"	42	36	6	
Southesk	"	54	19	35	
Nelson	Upper	22	26		4
"	Lower	27	48		21
Glenelg	Upper	32	45		13
"	Lower	33	12	21	
Hardwick	Parish	17	28		11
Alnwick	Upper	4	25		21
"	Burnt Church	12	55		43
"	Lower	27	68		41
Totals		875	673	383	181

Majority for the Act 202

The Act being accepted by the people of Northumberland it will come into operation in due course, unless the judicial committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain should decide that it is *ultra vires* of the British North America Act. Our readers may remember that the Supreme Court of New Brunswick decided against the validity of the Act and that the question was carried to the Supreme Court of the Dominion, where the judgment of the New Brunswick Court was reversed. Appeal was carried to England, but no decision has yet been made public. When judgment is given there it will be final. If it should be the same as that of the New Brunswick Court the effect will be to restore the liquor trade to the position it occupied before the voting of Thursday last. Mr. Benjamin, a very eminent lawyer of England, who is acting for those opposed to the Act, has expressed his opinion that the decision in England will be on the side of his clients.

Should nothing transpire, however, to reverse the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, the law will come into full operation in July of next year (1881) or in January 1882.—The Act provides that when it is thought desirable to submit the Law to the electors, the vote must be taken at least one hundred and fifty days before the expiration of the annual licenses, at which time, if adopted, it will come into operation. As the Annual Licenses in Northumberland expire in January, and the vote has not been taken within one hundred and fifty days of that time, it is a question whether the Council may not decide to give the liquor dealers all the privileges an admittedly stringent law seems to have contemplated for them. The liquor dealers' hands will be strengthened in making such a claim, inasmuch as the majority in favor of the Act was smaller in this County than in any other where it has yet been submitted, while the proportion of electors voting was larger. In any case, it is probable that licenses will be granted for 12 months at the January session, unless the Councillors to be elected in October are pledged to withold them. Whether the Temperance people will push their victory to this extreme remains to be seen.

The effect of the Act, when in operation, as set forth in the synopsis published in the ADVANCE for several weeks past, will be as follows:

RETAIL.

When the Act has been adopted and in force, it closes at once and thoroughly all shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors, except for three purposes. 1st. sacramental; 2nd, medicinal; 3rd, mechanical or chemical.

The sale for these three purposes is in the hands of persons,—druggists and other vendors—licensed by the Lieutenant Governor. The number of these is limited, there being not more than one for each parish in a county, not more than two in each town, and in cities, not more than one for every 4,000 inhabitants.

Such druggist or vendor can sell, for sacramental purposes, only to those who bring the proper certificate from a clergyman; for medicinal purposes, only to those who bring the certificate from a regular physician, stating that the liquor has been prescribed for them, and even then it must be clear that the physician giving the certificate has no direct or indirect interest in the sales; for mechanical or chemical purposes only to those who bring the certificate of two Justices of the Peace of the good faith of the application, accompanied by the affirmation of the applicant that the liquor is to be used for the particular purposes, set forth in the affirmation. The druggist or vendor is to file all certificates register all sales and make a return of the same at the end of each year to the collector of Inland Revenue.

WHOLESALE

No person can sell by wholesale, except he have a license therefor from the local licensing authority, and be a person exclusively engaged in some wholesale trade, No retail trader, in part or whole, can hold a wholesale liquor license. Such wholesale trader can sell only in quantities not less than ten gallons at any one time.

He can sell only to the licensed druggists or vendors mentioned before, and to those who he has good reason to believe will, forthwith carry the liquors beyond the limits of the County or City, and of any adjoining County or City in which the act is in force. No drinking of liquors is allowed in any wholesale establishment.

Any licensed Distiller or Brewer, or any company for the manufacture of native wines made from grapes grown by themselves in Canada, may sell the produce of his distillery, brewery or manufactory, at the place where manufactured, but only in quantities not less than ten gallons, or in case of Ale or Beer, eight gallons at any one time, only to druggists or vendors, licensed as aforesaid, or to such persons as he has good reason to believe will remove it forthwith beyond the limits of the County or City, or of any adjoining County in which the Act is in force.

The defendant in any prosecution is to furnish satisfactory evidence that he had good reasons for believeing that such liquors would forthwith be removed beyond the limits of the County or City, or any adjoining County or City in which the Act is in force.

PENALTIES AND PROSECUTIONS.

Any person who sells in violation of the above provisions is liable to a penalty on conviction of not less than $50 for the first offence, not less than $100 for the second offence, and for each subsequent one imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months. The employee is held equally guilty with the principal.

It is the duty of the collector of Inland Revenue to bring the prosecution; it is the privilege of any person.

The prosecution may be brought before any Police, Stipendiary, or Sitting Magistrate, the Commissioner of the Parish Court, or before any two Justices of the peace.

Every offence against the Act may be prosecuted as directed by the "Act respecting the duties of Justices of Peace out of Sessions in relation to summary convictions and orders." No conviction, judgment or order, in any such court shall be removed by certiorari or otherwise, into any of her Majesty's Superior Courts of Record; no appeal is allowed from conviction before any court, other than from that of the two Justices of Peace.

Regrets are expressed by both parties to the contest of Thursday last that the vote was not larger, each appealing to believe that it would have improved the showing for their respective sides. All things considered, however, it does not appear probable that the result would have been greatly different had every elector voted. People had learned to lay the evils of intemperance at the door of the licensing system, instead of charging them against the abuses of the system, for the neglect of correcting which many of the most enthusiastic prohibitionists were as much responsible as any other members of our communities. Sins of neglect on the part of parents, churches and temperance societies, by which the more odious examples of intemperance were produced, with the assistance, chiefly of the unlicensed vendors, were all charged against "the traffic." And when "the traffic" was denounced those engaged in the licensed trade were understood to be meant. It is for the so-called temperance workers now to realise that the Act adopted on Thursday applies only to the more respectable persons engaged in the liquor trade. If these prohibitionists continue as inefficient and inactive in preventing the illegal sale of intoxicants as they have heretofore done the result will not be in favor of the Act. If the licensed trade which they have successfully attacked, has been an evil, the unlicensed trade, which they have, heretofore, lacked the courage to attack, has been a greater evil. They may take it for granted that the fight is not over, and unless they are in earnest—unless they make war upon and give no quarter to those who have always violated the law under their very noses—their victory of the present will, in the end, prove their greatest defeat. The principle of prohibition has been granted a trial in Northumberland, not because those who voted for the Scott Act on Thursday believe it is the best measure possible for checking drunkenness, but because it seemed to present an opportunity to improve an admittedly bad state of things, so far as intemperance was concened. Those not in sympathy with persons who are constantly indulging in tirades against "the traffic" voted with them as an experiment, while having misgivings as to the result. They hope that the encouragement they have thus given to the Temperance organizations will infuse a spirit of practical earnestness into them, and that the Law now adopted will not be rendered a benefit to illegal traffic, on account of the apathy of its friends in seeing that it is rigidly enforced.

Our Salmon Fisheries—Information Wanted.

We publish another letter from Professor Hind who is writing on the subject of our Salmon Fisheries. He seeks information relating to the catch, habits, etc of Salmon, and addresses his enquiries to Overseer John Mowat of Restigouche, who will, doubtless be able to furnish some of the statistics required. There are, however, a good many old fishermen living on the North Shore, and along our rivers between Point Escuminac and Metapedia who are, probably, in a position to give the information sought for, also. If they will send us, for publication, any reliable data, we will be glad to receive it. Professor Hind is writing on the Fisheries with a view of having the subject better understood than it now is, not only by the people, but also by the Department at Ottawa, whose knowledge and modes are both susceptible of improvement. He seeks to know certain facts in the interest of science, and the greater the mass of evidence on any particular point the better-established will be his deductions therefrom. We, therefore, hope that some of our old fishermen will treat the questions addressed to Mr. Mowat, as if they were addressed to themselves, and send us such information as they may possess in relation thereto.

Sir Leonard Tilley's Effrontery.

Sir Leonard Tilley appears to have imagined he must make out that his deficit was a very small one, even if he were compelled, in doing so, to outrage truth and the ordinary rules which are respected by genuine statesmen. The facts that the Auditor-General of the Dominion would not so far dishonor his position as to sign the statement put forth in the *Royal Gazette* by Sir Leonard, and that the latter gentleman was obliged to father the cooked figures, himself, show the humiliating position into which the Finance Minister is forced. A fitting sense of self-respect would oblige Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper, on their return from England, to require Sir Leonard to resign, but it is believed they are not equal to so honest a course, because Sir Leonard, like some other gentlemen who have been members of the Dominion Cabinet, possesses secrets which must be kept in the interest of the party to which his political apostacy has compelled him to attach himself, and his being forced from office by his colleagues might open upon the latter "the flood-gates of his memory."

The following from the Toronto *Globe* gives a fair idea of the childish manner in which Sir Leonard has attempted to cover up the deficit brought about by his blundering:—

It is said that Sir Leonard Tilley's reason for signing the official statement for June last, was the unwillingness of the Auditor-General to put his name to a return that was obviously incorrect on the face of it. Whether this is the true reason for the unusual occurrence or not, it is obvious to every one who looks at the statement, that no Auditor-General could possibly sign it unless he entertained peculiar ideas either of bookkeeping or his oath of office. As it appeared in the *Gazette* the statement is headed:—

ACCOUNTS OF 1879-80.

Statement of the revenues and expenditures on account of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion of Canada for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

Under the sub-head of "Services," in the tabular statement, there is found this item:—

Customs and excise received during fiscal year 1878-79 on goods consumed during fiscal year 1879-80, and entered in anticipation of the change in the tariff.....$1,300,000

By signing this "S. L. Tilley, Minister, of Finance," declares that this $1-300,000, which was not only collected but expended in 1878-79, properly belongs to the "statement of the revenues" of 1879-80. No wonder the Auditor-General and Deputy Finance Minister threw on the great financier himself the onus of signing a statement which has outraged the common sense of the whole country, and which is on the face of it a palpable falsehood. It has been said that Sir Leonard Tilley, in issuing such an official report, was only following the example of Sir Richard Cartwright. The assertion is most untrue. Sir Richard never departed from the ordinary practice of making the statement of receipts and expenditures cover only the transactions of the year, and he never issued a statement so untrue that he had to sign it himself because he could not get it done by the Auditor-General, who ought properly to do so.—

If Sir Leonard were book-keeper in any large commercial concern, and was shown to be guilty of making up a financial statement so misleading, the natural inference would be that either he or his employers required watching by their creditors. If balances already credited, appropriated and expended in one year were again placed in the accounts for the purpose of making them do service once more, the transaction would be a deliberate fraud. Sir Leonard, however, does not appear to care about ordinary business ethics. He knows that a party which condemned the Pacific Railway rascalities of 1873 is now in power, and when it is again forced out of office he will not be unrewarded. In the United States several prominent officers of Insurance Companies have been sent to State prisons for falsifying their financial statements and thereby showing balances to the credit of the companies, which really had no existence. In Great Britain the Directors of the Glasgow Bank were sentenced to terms of imprisonment for making false and misleading statements in reference to the Bank's position. Sir Leonard Tilley ought also to be punished for his deliberate attempt to deceive the public whose financial affairs are in his hands, for it is not in their interest that the cooking of the public accounts should be possible without bringing with it even greater punishment than is visited upon those who violate private trust and confidence.

The Yankee Fisherman.

A good many newspapers, even on the Government side, are realising how inefficiently the Fisheries service is looked after in the Maritime Provinces. The Moncton *Times*, which, to say the least, is not famed for finding fault with the Government says:—

Representations from Prince Edward Island are to the effect that the Americans are in the habit of seining mackerel, even on the shore, contrary to the fishing laws; and it is also complained that whatever violations of the law take place, there is no available way of punishing the offenders. It is only too much like the American fisherman to violate the laws in Canadian waters, but that is no reason why they should not be punished occasionally, especially as the Dominion pays a pretty round sum for the advancement of its fishery interests in one way and another. The Government of the Dominion, we think, own several steamers, which are supposed to be looking after its interests on the coast lines. These steamers are rarely heard of, except in the public accounts. It may be that they are coasting around in Dominion waters where a fish couldn't be hired to stay; at all events they are not of much service where most needed. The Maritime fisheries are among the most valuable in the world, and are vastly more important than any others in Canada; and it must be apparent that they do not receive a fair share of the expenditure under any head. Thousands of dollars are annually expended in a vain attempt to make fish multiply in Ontario waters, while hundreds of thousands are lost to the people of the Maritime Provinces, through the neglect of their fisheries The Marine and Fisheries Department is pre-eminently a Maritime Department, and we hope soon to see a new departure in its management, with regard to fisheries. The evil is not one of to-day, or of this year, but has existed for years. Government papers in the Maritime Provinces will probably be pretty unanimous in asking that more attention be devoted to Maritime fisheries hereafter.

It was understood that steps were being taken in 1878 by the late Government to place a cruiser in Northumberland Straits and the Bay Chaleur for the purpose of preventing the destructive and illegal practices of American fishermen. It appears, however, that instead of the matter having been followed up, the attention of the Department has been given to restricting the rights and privileges of our own fishermen, while the Americans are permitted to do as they please around our shores. The fall mackerel season is now on, and our fishermen who are prevented from pursuing their calling may, in their enforced idleness, have the monotony of their daily experiences relieved by opportunities for watching the Yankee fisherman working his purse seine, free from Departmental interference, and depositing dead fish and fish offal in our harbors in defiance of Dominion law. It is little wonder that so many of our people express the wish that they were "only Yankees."

Lumber "Inventions."

The following is among Northern notes in the Moncton *Times*:—

"For weeks past there has been talk of another mill being built here, but we could never get the facts from a true source. We are now confident, as well as pleased, in stating that there is every hope of an additional mill being erected shortly. One of the finest in the Province, owned by Mr. Stewart, of Guy, Bevan & Stewart, is now being taken down at Tracadie, and the machinery, etc., will at once be removed here."

There appears to be a lot of people writing for newspapers of a certain class, who care very little for the accuracy of what they state. We have one paper proclaiming that mills on the Miramichi are shut down, when they are still running; then, from the same source the public learn that new mills are to be built at this or that point, when such undertakings are not even contemplated. The above item from the *Times* belongs to this class of lumber news. The place referred to is Dalhousie. The people of that place are doubtless aware of the fact that there is no such person as Mr. Stewart, of the firm of Guy, Bevan & Stewart; no such firm, at all, as Guy, Bevan & Stewart; that there is no mill at Tracadie owned by any person of the name of Stewart, or Guy, or Bevan; that the mill at that place is not being taken down or the machinery moved. Newspapers should not encourage writers who send such mistatements to them as are contained in the *Times'* paragraph.

While on this subject it may be well to remark that certain papers occasionally publish statements respecting the lumber and other interests which, being only partial or largely inaccurate have a disturbing influence on the trade, by creating erroneous impressions in interested quarters abroad. Too much care cannot be observed by editors in such matters, as it is much better to state nothing at all than to publish what is false or misleading.

AFGHANISTAN:—General Roberts has driven Ayoob Kahn from the field, captured his guns and assured the safety of British forces and interests in Afghanistan.

THE N. P.:—The fact that trade in Canada, following—a long way behind—the United States, is reviving, has been repeatedly put forward by government organs as an evidence of the benefits of the National Policy. The increase of trade this year in the United States when compared with that of 1879 is enormous. In Chicago, for instance, the returns for the clearing house for August were $137,000,000 against $96,000,000 for the corresponding month last year, an increase of 42 per cent. The clearings for the first eight months of the year were $1,053,000,000 against $738,000,000 in the same period in 1879,—an increase of 43 per cent.

The Canada Pacific

In a despatch from London to the Ottawa *Citizen* we have a view of the Pacific Railway project:—

"Another meeting of capitalists has taken place, a lengthy discussion of the proposed Pacific Railway enterprise ensuing. Two syndicates are offering for the entire road—the Government to complete that now under contract; the new company to construct about 2,000 miles, including 645 miles from Lake Nipissing to Thunder Bay; the company to work and maintain the entire road upon completion. It is stated that one offer is for $10,000 bonus per mile and 50,000,000 acres of land. Competition arising has been the cause of delay. It is more than probable Minsters may succeed in securing certain provisos, as to the upset price of land to settlers during a certain term of years, whilst such lands are under the control of a company. It is also understood that several Canadian and American capitalists have signified a desire to become members of the syndicate. Their agents are now here.

Perhaps this programme may be changed, but it may be well to see how it adds up just as it is. The following are low estimates of the cost of the work already undertaken by the Government:—

Thunder Bay to Selkirk	$12,000,000
Pembina to Selkirk	1,000,000
Selkirk, 200 miles west	2,400,000
Yale to Kamloops	9,000,000
Surveys	3,000,000
Value of works to be transferred to the Company	$27,400,000
Add to the above a subsidy of $10,000 per mile on 2,000 miles	20,000,000
Fifty millions of acres, worth on the average $2 per acre, according to the price set by the last land regulations	100,000,000
Gross receipts of the Company	$147,400,000

Against this we have to set the cost of the road, estimated in 1872 by Sir Hugh Allan at $80,000,000, and by Sir Charles Tupper last session at $85,000,000, which leaves the Company a margin on the last calculation of SIXTY-TWO MILLION FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and a road costing $85,000,000.—*Toronto Globe.*

Shocking Murder.

A MAN KILLS A WOMAN, AND ATTEMPTS TO BURN THE BODY.

About eight o'clock on Wednesday night, Sept. 1st, two men, named Munro, living on the Liverpool road, about twenty miles from Annapolis, reported to the sheriff their suspicion that a murder had been committed on the "barrens" not far from where they lived. Their story was that, about seven o'clock in the morning, they were going on the barren and saw a horse and wagon standing on the road; that a little further on they met a man coming from the barren; that some distance farther, they saw a fire, and were attracted by a smell as of meat roasting. Fearing that the fire might spread, they went to put it out and saw protruding from beneath a pile of burning brush on which stones had been thrown, the arm and leg of a human being. They at once hurried out to give the alarm. Dr. Marshall, of Moose River, who happened to be on the Liverpool road, went back with a party of men to recover the remains, while the Munros hastened to Annapolis to notify the authorities.

Another report by a party of teamsters was that about six a. m., while on their way to town, a man drove past them having a woman in the wagon with him. In a short time they stopped to rest their oxen and got breakfast. In about an hour and a half from the time that they met the team, the same man drove past where they were, but without the woman. As the Munros' house is the only one within several miles, they supposed he had left his companion there. The description they gave of the man, horse and wagon corresponded with that given by the Munroes. On Thursday morning a man drove up from Bear River, and on hearing the story, reported that about eleven the previous morning he met a man on the Bear River Hill, answering to the description of the man seen on the Liverpool road. He was driving fast, and had his hat pulled down over his face.

THE MURDERED WOMAN.

The impression prevailed at first that the murdered woman was the daughter of Chas Bunkey of South Range, Digby county, near St. Mary's Bay. The body was placed in the office of Mr. Gavaza, at Annapolis, and was visited by large crowds.

PURSUIT OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.

A decision was soon reached as to the steps which should be taken to promote the discovery of the guilty party or parties. From such reports as had come to hand as to the appearance of the man who was seen near the scene of the murder, a description of him was drawn up and telegraphed to the Justices of the Peace and constables in different parts of the country, who were requested to be on the look-out for the murderer. The

DESCRIPTION OF THE SUSPECTED MAN

was as follows:—

Dark complexion—without beard; thick set, not tall; rather stooping; pants—dark homespun; dark colored vest; hat dark felt, fastened up on the rim each side: age, upwards of 40 years.

Sherriff Bonnell, of Annapolis, despatched a number of constables in search of the murderer in the direction of Digby and Bear River. The advices received from the Munroes, caused suspicion to rest on a Frenchman whose name is given as Thebeau, or Thiebault, though whether that be his correct name or not is not known. The information received by the coroner, Dr. Bingay, pointed entirely in that direction, and action was accordingly taken based upon such information.

APPEARANCE OF THE BODY.

From the position of the left arm of the body when discovered, it would appear that blows did not produce death. The fingers of the victim were tightly clenched and the muscles contracted, and the wild ghastly expression of the face would excite the belief that the fire had been kindled before life was extinct. The right foot and ankle were but slightly burned. It had been encased in a woollen stocking and a coarse, laced shoe, and, from other appearances, it seems that the unfortunate young woman had been in poor circumstances. A brother of the young woman named Bunkey, before mentioned, viewed the remains, and said it was not her. That criminal relations existed between Thibeau and the unfortunate young woman has been proved beyond doubt at the coroner's inquest.

The remains of the murdered woman were brought to Annapolis on Thursday night for identification.

The body was badly burned and presented a ghastly appearance as it was viewed by a number of persons. From the shoulders up it was perfect, with the exception of a slight scar upon one of the temples and being blackened by smoke. Both feet were burned off, but the boots were untouched, having been preserved by the stones piled upon them. From appearance the unfortunate victim was quite young and of French descent.

FALSE ARREST.

On Thursday a man named John Hill of Avonport was arrested at Lawrencetown on suspicion, but being taken to Annapolis was acquitted.

THE CORONER'S ENQUIRY.

Previous to the removal of the body, the Coroner proceeded to the spot and learned that a man answering the description as given above, had been seen driving past the Milford Hotel, on Tuesday forenoon, with a young woman. They were travelling south, and were seated in an express wagon. Next day, Wednesday, the man was seen by the same parties returning, from whence he came without the woman. The woman appeared to be rather small-sized, with dark hair hanging loosely down her back, and looked to be very poorly clad. The depositions of Isaiah Munroe, his brother John, and another man named Albert Thomas, were taken by the coroner, and this strengthened the feeling that Thiebault was the guilty party. Very conflicting statements were going the rounds regarding the murder and how it was committed, the name of the victim and the discovery of the deed, and each person seemed to have a somewhat different version of his own.

A REPORTER'S ENQUIRY.

A *Telegraph* reporter visited Annapolis on Friday and, after a good deal of enquiry, learned the following facts, brought out mainly at the inquest: Thiebault lives on a farm about 28 miles from Annapolis, at a place known as the Wagner Settlement, and he, as before stated, was seen by the Munroes driving along the Liverpool Road, which is traversed mainly by the stage-coach. At the time they first saw the man and woman, they were passing the Lake View House in a southerly direction. After passing the Lake View House, the occupants of the wagon drove along the Liverpool road about four miles. After this distance had been passed the horse was stopped as if the driver feared that he would meet some one on the Meadow road and would be unable to pass them if such was the case; he apparently decided to leave the horse on the roadside and walk the remainder of the journey. As there was a basket seen in the front of the express wagon, it is believed that the man decoyed the woman from the main road under some pretence, such as gathering cranberries, and after succeeding in doing so, seeing no person for a long distance around him, dealt the unfortunate woman the fatal blow. From the appearances reported, the murderer seems to have stripped off the clothes of the victim and then set fire to them. After doing so, he took hold of his victim and dragged her a short distance further and placed the body beneath a large shelving rock. This accomplished, he probably thought that by setting fire to the remains no evidence could be brought against him, and the mystery would never be brought to light. Having provided as much brushwood as seemed to him necessary for the purpose, he set about the work of cremation, but did not accomplish it. The theory is, that while so engaged, he heard the sound of ox bells on the road and thinking some persons might be coming along, he fled, leaving the smouldering remains of his murdered victim. He could hardly have supposed that the fire he had been kindling was to lead to the discovery of the body.

The Meadow road is at right angles to the Liverpool road, and is met on the left after the Lake View House has been left behind a considerable distance. Going up the meadow and turning again to the left a short distance, and the traveller approaches the scene of the tragedy. The woman's clothes were burnt not far from the road, and at a little greater distance, in the same direct line, is the spot where the body was found.

The verdict returned by the jury was "That the unknown was wilfully murdered, and that the man met by the brothers Munro was the murderer, who striving to screen the crime, set fire to the body, almost preventing identification."

ARREST OF THIEBAULT.

On Thursday morning, George E. Corbett, Thos. Devers, John Gavaza, and several others, went out in search of Thiebault.

At 9 o'clock that night, Mr. Corbett and his assistants arrived at Thiebault's house, which they entered, arresting him. He was reclining on the sofa, not having on his shoes, coat or hat. After a short interview, during which satisfactory explanations were not offered to the officers, they proceeded to make the arrest, the prisoner showing much emotion. In order to secure him, they went on to hand-cuff him. The first pair of hand-cuffs they tried proved too small for his wrists. They had a second pair, which also were too small; they were, however, used. Thiebault's wife had been absent at the time the constables first entered, but she came in soon after. The house was searched and all his wearing apparel was taken by the officers. During the inspection of the premises, the inmates seemed to be aware of the object of the arrest, as they were much excited and endeavored to conceal the clothing.

Thiebault was taken to Digby jail at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, and at 6 o'clock the officers, also their prisoner, started for Annapolis. Intelligence of the capture was sent to Mr. A. W. Corbett and information that they expected to be in Annapolis at 11 o'clock. The news spread like wild fire and crowds collected around the jail long before the time of the arrival of the party. The moment the coach was seen turning the end of the road, some 400 yards distant, a number of excited persons ran down to meet the party, but ran back as they could gain but a faint glimpse of the prisoner. The excitement grew intense and threats of violence to Thiebault among small groups were freely made. A number of ladies, who gained admittance to the jail balcony, were greatly alarmed as the crowds began to surround the carriage. Two constables were on guard at the jail door, with large poles to prevent any attack on the prisoner. After the constables alighted from the carriage, it seemed as though the contemplated attempt would be made to lynch the prisoner, whose face was greatly flushed