POOR COPY

General Business.

NEW GOODS,

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

The Subscriber has just opened the largest and best stock of

WATCHES,

Clocks, Jewellry,

AND

FANCY GOODS,

ever shown by him, consisting of

WALTHAM,
ELGIN, and
SWISS WATCHES

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

GOLD, SILVER, PLATED AND JET

JEWELLRY OF ALL KINDS.

FINE

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

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

Tortise Shell and Silver Plated

CARD CASES.

PAPER WEIGHTS,

China and Glassware,

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

All the above goods were personally selected in the best European and American markets, and will be sold low.
I have also on hand a large stock of

Cigars & Tobacco,

TEA,
SOAP,
RASINS.

Wilson's Paper Bags,

WRAPPING PAPER, &c.

For Sale low to the trade.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Water Street Chatham, N. B.

1880. 1880

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

AND

International Steam Ship Company.

JOINT THROUGH TARIFF,

FROM

Intercolonial Railway Points.

TO

Portland, Boston and New York.

VIA ST. JOHN, N. B.

TAKING EFFECT 1ST JUNE 1880.

FROM Intercolonial R. R. Points as under.	TO	Dry Fish in bundles or drums per 100 lbs.	Canned Fish & Meats in boxes, per 100 lbs.	Fresh Meats, Poultry & Game, per 100 lbs.	Fall Lobsters covered Fresh Salmon per bbl.	Fresh Salmon, Trout and Small.
Campbellton to New Mills, inclusive	PORTLAND, MAINE.	32	38	60	75	56
Jacket River to Bathurst inclusive		30	36	58	71	54
Newcastle, Chatham Jun., Chatham		27	33	55	65	50
Barnaby River to Weldford, inclusive		25	31	54	61	47
Point du Chene, Shediac		24	30	49	56	45
Campbellton to New Mills inclusive	BOSTON, MASS.	35	40	60	75	58
Jacket River to Bathurst, inclusive		33	38	58	71	56
Newcastle, Chatham Jun., Chatham		30	35	55	65	52
Barnaby River to Weldford, inclusive		28	33	54	61	49
Point du Chene Shediac		27	32	49	59	47
Campbellton to New Mills, inclusive	NEW YORK, N. Y.	48	53	73	95	83
Jacquet River to Bathurst, inclusive		46	51	71	91	81
Newcastle, Chatham Jun., Chatham		43	48	68	85	77
Barnaby River to Weldford, inclusive		41	46	67	81	74
Point du Chene, Shediac		40	45	62	79	72 *

* If Barrels of Lobsters are headed up the rate will be 10 cents less than above figures.

Consignees to assume all risks of damages that may be caused by the weather to Fresh Fish and perishable goods.

Boxes of Fresh Fish must be marked on the ends, showing Consignee's name and place of residence.

Agents will make separate through way-bills for all perishable freight, and state distinctly on face of way-bill "to go via I. S. S. Company's steamer."

The Intercolonial Railway will deliver to connections in St. John.

Steamers leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8, a. m.

T. C. HERSEY, President I.S.S. Co. D. POTTINGER, Chief Sup't I. C. R.
GEO. TAYLOR, Gen. Freight Agent, I. C. R.

1880.

International Steam Ship Company.

Summer Arrangement.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

ON and after MONDAY, June 14th, and until October 4th, the splendid Sea Going Steamer "New York," E. B. Winchester, Master and "City of Portland," S. H. Pike, Master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Morning,

at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Returning will leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, and Portland at 6 p. m., after arrival of the noon train from Boston.

Connecting both ways at Eastport with Steamer "Charles Houghton" for St. Andrews, St. Stephen, and Calais, and at Portland and Boston with Steamers and Rail to all parts of the United States.

Through tickets can be procured at this office and H. Chubb & Co.'s to all points of Canada and the United States.

No claims for allowance after goods leave the Warehouse.

☞ Freight received Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, only up to 6 o'clock, p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.

ICE CREAMS, ICE CREAMS,

AT

T. H. FOUNTAIN'S.

Ice Cream of a superior quality made by a Triple Motion Freezer of the latest style can be had every day, God willing, Sundays excepted.

☞ Next to Ullocks Livery Stable. ☜

T. H. FOUNTAIN,

Chatham June 1st.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM. - - - - - AUGUST 12, 1880.

Richibucto Trade Returns.

The following are the trade returns of the Port of Richibucto for the last fiscal year :—

IMPORTS.

Value of goods imported	$44,277.00
" " " entered for home consumption	47,250.00
Duty	8,451.24
Duties Collected.	
Import Duties	$8,451.24
Other Revenues	1,016.48
Total Duties	$9,467.72

EXPORTS.

Produce of the Forest	$147,205
" " Fisheries	28,607
Agricultural products	500
Total	$176,312

The above figures do not represent the actual exports which should be credited to the port as upwards of 16,000 cases of canned fish were shipped via Halifax and St. John to ports in Europe and the United States, respectively. In addition thereto, upwards of 4,000,000 superficial feet of deals were taken in barges to Miramichi, whence they were exported to Europe.

TONNAGE RETURNS.

Inwards from Sea.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men
With cargo—Canadian	5	2,785	54
In ballast—British	6	2,282	60
Canadian	17	6,239	153
Foreign	19	6,448	183
Total, ..	47	17,754	450
Outwards for Sea.			
With cargoes—British	4	1,353	37
Canadian	22	8,097	187
Foreign	26	9,192	249
Total, ..	52	18,642	473
Total to and from Sea,	99	36,396	923

Coastwise—

Arrived,	238 vessels,	10,993 tons,	805 men
Departed	209 "	8,367 "	672 "
Total,	447	19,360	1,477

SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.

Bal. due depositors 1st July, 1879,	$42,450.32	
Deposits from 1st July '79 to 30th June '80,	17,390.00	
Interest on closed accts. during the year,	60.73	
Interest added to open accts. on 30th June '80,	1,700.25	
		$61,601.30
Withdr'ls during year	15,035.12	
Interest paid do.	60.73	
		15,095.85
Bal. due depositors 1st July '80,		46,505.45

Escuminac Breakwater.

The fishermen of the coasts of Northumberland, Gloucester and Kent will be glad to learn that by a letter from the Public Works Department of 4th inst. Mr. Snowball, M. P., is informed that in accordance with his request "instructions have been issued to the Engineer of the Department to have the necessary survey and examination made during the present fiscal year, in connection with the proposed Breakwater at Escuminac." We are quite sure that when the Government is made fully acquainted with the great benefit the proposed Breakwater would be to the fishermen, generally, there will be no material delay in ordering its construction. The structure will make a snug harbor, available for hundreds of fishermen, in minor craft, who are now hindered in pursuing their calling because, on the slightest indication of foul weather, they are obliged to run long distances in various directions for shelter. The breakwater would, if built, be located near very large fishing grounds from which it could—unlike the distant harbors—be reached with almost any wind. It will not be a very expensive work. The survey should, however, be commenced as soon as possible, as the season most suitable for making it is already well advanced. It cannot be done in winter, owing to the fact that ice forms in very thick masses at Escuminac and is late getting out in the spring, so that the Engineer would not have a good chance to do the work in the latter half of the fiscal year. Now that the present Government has proposed to move in the matter, it is to be hoped they will show they are really alive to the importance of the Breakwater.

A Seasonable Letter.

Professor Hind has written a letter to the *Telegraph* respecting our salmon fisheries, which we republish. His array of figures representing the Salmon catch of the Maritime Provinces for the nine years immediately following 1870, strengthened as his argument is by the short catch of this year, bears out our remarks of 29th July. The figures show that there is a great decline in the fishery. The Professor calls upon the Inspector for New Brunswick for his opinion respecting the condition into which the fishery has come. No man ought to know better how to answer. His answer however, would implicate himself. For years he permitted the most reckless destruction of parent salmon in our fluvial waters. He did his best for a long time to cover up and maintain the hatching house frauds which the editor of this paper exposed to the Department in 1876, leading to his being relieved of any charge of them. He still neglects the proper protection of our natural salmon nurseries, permitting netters and spearers to carry on their destructive work. In short, his policy has been to create all possible disturbance and trouble among salmon fishermen in our open bays and the tidal portions of the rivers, while the up-river fishermen and poachers have done as they pleased. The Inspector has been very loud in his written complaints against the outcome of his own neglect and inefficiency and very sweeping in his prophecies, because he could not help knowing exactly what would be the results of his management. The fishermen are reaping the reward of their own errors and the Department's inefficient control.

The Salmon Question.

BY PROFESSOR HIND.

I append for the consideration of your readers, who are interested in a very important branch of New Brunswick industry, some statistical details respecting the production of Salmon in the Atlantic provinces of the Dominion. A careful examination of the figures submitted may throw light upon a difficult question and elicit information of value to the country.

The following table, taken from the fishery reports, shows the annual production of salmon in the Atlantic provinces of Canada for the last ten years. All denominations are reduced to pounds :—

Annual yield of salmon in lbs.	
1870	4,029,592
1871	3,658,975
1872	3,745,302
1873	5,541,638
1874	6,055,072
1875	3,424,500
1876	2,676,856
1877	3,248,244
1878	3,725,189
1879	3,169,443

From this table it appears that, notwithstanding all the efforts of a very zealous and very industrious corps of fish culturists, sustained by the Government, and for some years employed in distributing salmon ova, the decline in the yield of the salmon fisheries of the Atlantic Provinces of the Dominion is most marked.

The yield in pounds weight during 1879 was with one exception, less than any year since 1869, and only slightly exceeded the half of the year 1874, and was not very much above the half of 1873.

With the exception of 1873 and 1874, the annual yield of salmon during the past decade has been tolerably uniform, but with a gradual decline. Taking the first five years of the series, however, and comparing the results with the last five years, the decline manifests itself largely. The numbers in round millions are as follows :—

	Lbs.
1870 to 1874	23,000,000
1875 to 1879	16,200,000

The following table shows the total *values* of the salmon catch in the Atlantic Provinces of the Dominion for the past ten years : —

1870	$463,487	1875	$478,665
1871	408,077	1876	312,002
1872	416,645	1877	389,931
1873	802,657	1878	435,182
1874	966,077	1879	376,283

This table also shows that in value, the decrease is as marked as in weight of fish caught. It also shows that in 1879 the value of the salmon catch was less, with one exception, than during any preceding year of the series.

It shows that during the fiscal half of the past decade the value of the salmon industry in the Atlantic Provinces of the Dominion was enormously in excess of the value of the last half of the decade. Thus :—

1870 to 1874, value of salmon catch	$3,056,943
1875 to 1879, value of salmon catch	1,992,063
Difference	$1,064,880

According to these figures, which I have endeavored to take correctly from the Fshery Reports, the value of our salmon fishery in the Atlantic Provinces of the Dominion has diminished by more than one million dollars in the last five years.

Now, how does it stand with regard to New Brunswick which is, *par excellence*, the salmon producing province of the Atlantic Dominion.

The value of the New Brunswick salmon catch during the last ten years has been as follows according to the Fishery Reports :—

1870	$176,945	1875	$284,235
1871	201,062	1876	140,482
1872	207,767	1877	233,654
1873	527,312	1878	262,885
1874	605,997	1879	254,224

During the first half of the past decade the value of New Brunswick catch of salmon amounted to $1,719,083; during the second half to $1,175,480, showing a difference of decrease of $543,603 in the value of the provincial salmon catch during the last five years of the present decade as compared with the first five years.

Upwards of half a million dollars decline, in an average of five years, is a very serious matter in a fishery which has been so munificently protected, petted, fostered and artificially nourished as the salmon fisheries of New Brunswick. According to the figures presented the influence of the hatcheries on the Restigouche and on the Miramichi have not been felt in the direction expected. The outlay has been great, but the return to all appearances a negative quantity. This matter, in the way I have put it, presents a very serious aspect to New Brunswick, as well as to the Dominion, in relation to the salmon fisheries. I should like somebody to go over my figures and compare them with the fishery reports in order to see if I have not made some mistake, for it is clear that if there be no mistake in the figures presented, there is a problem for some one to solve which is of great moment to the fishing enterprise of New Brunswick.

Your able and conscientious fishery officer Mr. Venning has year after year given warnings which could not be misunderstood, respecting the inevitable decline of the salmon, the bass, the shad, the alewife and the smelt fisheries if recklessly pursued without regard to the future. If not inconsistent with Mr. Venning's official position, he might be induced, perhaps, in the interests of this Province, briefly to offer his opinion respecting the decline of the salmon fisheries, and in so doing to state any objection he may see to the figures I have adduced. I shall then, with your permission, advert again to this interesting subject and supply you with facts which may throw some light upon the whole question.

P. S.—I have just received the *Telegraph* of the sixth inst. and noticed its editorial remarks on Mr. Mowat's letter. When I receive a copy of that communication to the Miramichi *Advance*, I shall be better able to understand the points of Mr. Mowat's remarks. His long experience and his great zeal in the work he has superintended for many years, will give weight to any view he may entertain on the subject. —*Tel.*

A New American Canal.

A water-way of great importance to the Western States is proposed, by which a through inland communication will be obtained between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Gulf of Mexico. By this route Lake Michigan will be connected with the Mississippi by a canal deep enough to accommodate vessels of 2500 or 2800 tons burden, and Chicago will be placed in a position to ship produce to New Orleans and South America. The first instalment of this great scheme consists in the enlargement of the present canal that exists already between Chicago and Joliet, a distance of 33 miles. At this latter place it meets the navigation of the Desplaines and Illinois rivers which will be adapted to the new requirements by a system of locks and dams. The third section is also to a great extent provided for, and will only require attention and improvement in the Illinois river between La Salle and Grafton, a distance of 227 miles. On the whole canal there will be 17 locks, each 350 feet long by 75 feet wide, and about 20 dams, and the cost of the whole is estimated at $18,196,918. Not only will entirely new outlets be given to a vast field of produce, but the reduction of freight on bulky goods will, it is said, soon recoup this expenditure.

The Suppressed Returns.

The Finance Minister witholds the statement of Dominion revenue and expenditure for the month of June, while he publishes that for July in the last Canada *Gazette*. If the June statement were published, it would complete the Financial and Trade Returns of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June; that it is witheld from the public is proof of there being something very wrong somewhere. It is said that the accounts show a greater deficit than any under the late Government. This, in the face of the enormously increased Customs and Inland Revenue duties proves what Sir Leonard had been assured of, viz., that the limit had been reached in Customs taxation, beyond which it was not safe to go lest the country might not be benefitted. It will be a great blow to Sir Leonard Tilley if it shall turn out that there is a deficit of a million or more notwithstanding his usual "prophecies." People who do not sympathise with humbug are enquiring how it is that the Revenue Returns for July can be officially published, while those for the previous month are suppressed. Neither Sir Leonard nor his apologists have ventured an explanation.

The Church and Temperance

At the recent meeting of the Synod of the Church of England in the diocese of Fredericton, the Temperance question was discussed to some extent, and His Grace, the Metropolitan, expressed his opinions on the subject very pointedly, and in such a manner as to lead to a decision on the part of the Synod rejecting the proposal to recognize a Diocesan Temperance Society. It is to be regretted that so many earnest workers against the use of intoxicating liquors should, themselves, be addicted to intemperate language, and so often found committing excesses in dealing with those who are temperate in their views of what temperance is, as well as in the use of what the Creator intended as a blessing when not used to excess. It seems a pity that the ordinary temperance advocate fails to appreciate the position of those who assert their self-respect by being temperate in the use of stimulants and yet are not total abstainers. It is the tendency of many prominent temperance advocates to indulge in railing rather than argument that alienates a large and influential class of temperate men from their cause. The uses, also that many so-called temperance men make of what they term "the cause" in promoting personal and political ends, is so foreign to the genius of moral reform, that high-minded men who fully realise the evils of intemperance, are rather repelled from than attracted towards the movement, while the general insincerity of many who nominally engage in the work — those who join temperance organizations simply on account of the social intercourse, association and entertainment the meetings afford, —is calculated to cause sober-minded men and women to rely simply upon individual effort and example for the accomplishment of their share in the work of reforming others. It is probable that the good Bishop of Fredericton, who is very intolerant of humbug, had become aware of many abuses and even breaches of public propriety committed in the name of temperance by injudicious or designing persons. He, therefore, deemed it best to hesitate before seeming to encourage what the public had been taught to recognise as the temperance society of the day. His motives being misunderstood and his words made use of by the enemies of true temperance to shield them from the reprobation they so well merit, the *Church Guardian* deals with the subject as follows :—

We very much regret some of the remarks made at the debate on this Society in the Fredericton Synod. The question came up when most of the country Delegates had gone home. These delegates are the strength of our movement, and had they been there, the vote, we believe, would have been reversed. The Bishop's remarks, we do not hesitate to say, have done us a harm, which probably he never intended. We can readily understand the feeling of his Lordship in reference to some extreme speakers, and certain doings under the guise of temperance. But it is as unfair to condemn a movement such as ours, professedly a religious one, endorsed by the Archbishops and Bishops of England, and which has, as uncompromising advocates, such men as Bishops Lightfoot and Ellicott, the Archbishops of York and Canterbury and hosts of others, Bishops and Clergy, because some of its friends are unwise, as it would be to condemn Christianity for the excesses of some of its professors. The Divine Society is marred by failure, foolishness and excess. We certainly cannot expect a human society to be free from these. All that the promoters of the Society asked was the moral endorsement of the Synod, and their sympathy and assistance in the organization and union of Societies. The Diocese of Fredericton stands alone in its refusal. No Diocese where the matter has been brought up has ever refused, sooner or later, to sanction such a movement. We regret exceedingly that the Bishop's remarks have been quoted in defence by the liquor-dealers, and, at this important period in our struggle with intemperance, they have been spread far and wide through the secular and religious press of the Maritime Provinces and elsewhere, as giving aid and comfort to those whom His Lordship never intended to encourage. We intend to publish an able and brilliant article by Canon Farrar, which will answer some points on which His Lordship laid stress.

As to the other speakers, we hope, when the debate comes on again, they will be able to present something new. In fact, if they would only get such a paper as the *Church Temperance Chronicle*, and see what the most able and earnest men in the English Church are doing to stem the evil, and read their powerful articles, they would never come to the Synod with such worn-out arguments. Bishop after Bishop, and some of the ablest minds among the clergy, have answered, over and over again, these stale assertions about the Baptismal vow being all that was necessary, that the Church is the only Temperance Society, &c. One gentleman, who is also opposed, we believe, to Sunday Schools, characterized such a Society as "barbarous." We should like to place him in one of those great temperance gatherings in England, where assemble some of the most cultured, refined and intellectual men of the day—men whose reputation is world-wide, and whose Churchmanship is unquestioned, and ask him to make such a statement as that, and the other which he made, which we would not dare to utter ourselves. The word "barbarous" *might be applied*, but it would not be to a Society countenanced and endorsed by learning, culture and refinement.

We ask our opponents to study some of the forms of this evil, to go to the homes ruined by drink, to get the statistics and see how it is the direct progenitor of nine-tenths of the crime that we have, to see how it is a stumbling-block in the way of men and women in our land. Then St. Paul's advice comes into force, that if this does cause these people to stumble, for example's sake, and for the good of others, we ought to abstain. If they are not prepared to do this, the least they can do is not to refuse help to those who are earnestly trying, by mutual co-operation, to rescue the servants of intemperance by a Society which is distinctively religious, and endorsed by the Mother Church. The Baptismal vow has not enabled these people to resist their besetting sin. It is the national sin of the English speaking race, and requires special efforts against it. How can men, with a solemn sense of that truth, say that "the drunkard shall not enter the Kingdom of Heaven," refuse to give their support to any measure, even though they may not approve of all the details, which has for its object, the rescue of souls perishing in this way!

Scientific Notes.

Professor Marks recently made some calculations as to the maximum speed at which locomotive engines could be driven before the centrifugal force acting on the tires of the wheels would become so great as to cause them to burst. These calculations gave a limit of speed in the neighborhood of 150 miles an hour.

It is the general practice to judge of the wholesomeness of water by the quantity of organic matter which chemical analysis shows it to contain. Hence the opinion expressed by Prof. Huxley is somewhat startling. He says that "a water may be as pure as can be as regards chemical analysis, and yet, as regards the human body, be as deadly as prussic acid; and on the other hand may be chemically gross and yet do no harm to any one." That is, much organic matter is harmless, while the particular germs which produce disease may exist either in very foul water or in that in which the chemist can detect no impurities.

The Caspian sea is gradually becoming lower. A portion of the eastern shore is now transformed into a series of lagoons separated by muddy spaces, and measurements have shown that in 1837 the level was nearly four feet higher than in 1861. A general diminution of water seems to be in progress in all Asiatic lakes.

In San Salvador more than 600 shocks of earthquake were felt during the last ten days of 1879. They were the severest December 23rd, in the vicinity of Lake Ilopange, where one shock broke the telegraph wire, made the ground a network of cracks, opened new springs, increased the rivulets to ten times their usual volume, muddied the water of the lake, and rolled hundreds of thousands of tons of rocks down the steep hills. As a sequel to these disturbances, a volcano arose in the middle of the lake on the night of January 21st and 22nd, and now remains as a volcanic island of five acres in extent.

It has just been shown that the sounds the woodpecker produces by striking its bill against trees, constitute a performance taking the place of song in other birds, and have no connection with its quest for food. It carefully selects the spots on partially decayed trunks from which the most sonorous sounds may be produced, and frequents the same places day after day. This is probably the only case among the feathered tribes in which vocal is replaced by instrumental music.

English skaters are now trying a new skating surface, called "crystal ice." It is solid at all atmospheric temperatures. It consists chiefly of a mixture of carbonate and sulphate of soda, which forms a crystalline mass over which skates glide with as little friction as upon ordinary ice. When the surface becomes worn and rough, it is readily smoothed by a special steaming apparatus. A floor of this material will last many years at slight expense.

Prof. Palmieri considers it proven that great earthquakes are always preceded by preliminary tremblings; and he believes that, by means of telegraphically connected stations for observing and reporting these tremblings, it would be possible to foretell earthquakes just as storms are now predicted, and to issue warnings to threatened districts probably as much as three days in advance.

On the slopes of the volcano of San Salvador, in Central America, exists a curious intermittent spring. It is known to the natives of the country as the Rio Huido, or fugitive river. During seven consecutive years sufficient water flows from it to form a veritable river, when, at a fixed time, the water disappears, and the river-bed becomes dry and dusty. At the end of another period of seven years the flow again commences. A period of flow extended from 1866 to 1873, and was succeeded by a period of dryness from 1873 to 1880. In January of this year the water reappeared. Science is not unacquainted with such phenomena, but the length and regularity of the period of intermittence in this case are remarkable.

During a recent ascent from Rouen, a balloonist tried the experiment of photographing the land over which he was passing, and succeeded in securing a dozen or more finely executed views.

M. Montigny finds that a very vivid scintillation of the stars indicates agitation or a fall of temperature in the upper regions of the air, and consequently the approach of bad weather.

Among the late arrivals at the London Zoological Gardens is a mouse-eating spider. This gigantic insect is found in South American forests. It is covered with hair, and has a body three inches long, with legs in proportion. Its natural food consists of mice and small birds.

Under the direction of a chemist, the fatty matters contained in the suds from Paris laundries are collected and utilized in the manufacture of toilet soaps.

SERIOUS LOSS:—The Roman Catholics of Bathurst have suffered a serious loss in the burning of their church. It is satisfactory to learn that there was partial insurance.

THE TEMPERANCE ACT :—The official synopsis of the Canada Temperance Act appears on our first page, published by authority of the late convention of the temperance organizations of Northumberland.

DEALS ETC. :—The British *Timber Trades Journal* of 24th July referring to the Liverpool Wood Market says stocks are held more firmly than for the previous week and prices all round seemed to promise improvement. Of spruce deals it said :—

"Spruce deals are firmer in tone, and, although no advance can be made over recent prices, shippers are showing their confidence in the future by storing cargoes, rather than accept present prices."

"There have not been any auction sales during the past week."

PAPER :—There is at the Sydney Australia, Exhibition a house built of paper. The entire furniture, including chandeliers and a stove, is of paper. So, too, are the carpets and curtains; and there is a bedroom in which there is not only a large paper bed, but also paper blankets, sheets, quilts, and female underclothing, dresses and bonnets in the latest styles. It is proposed to give a series of banquets in this building, at which the plates, dishes, knives, forks and drinking utensils shall be made of paper—everything in fine, except the eatables.

GOOD WORK BY THE POLICE :—The recent change of the Chatham Police force appears to have been a good one, as the more unruly characters, who were accustomed to do pretty much as they pleased for some time, are being taught by policemen Wilcox and Buckley that they are not to indulge in their accustomed rowdyism with impunity. If the policemen would also make a few examples of the sidewalk obstructing classes they would do the town good service. A general warning, followed by a few arrests and fines would work a still greater change for the better in good order and the reform of street abuses.

The Pacific Railway.

The Toronto *Globe* says:—

A day or two ago we received intelligence that well informed persons in Montreal were in receipt of tidings from England to the effect that the mission of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper had utterly failed, and that the Ministers had been unable to make any arrangements with British capitalists for the construction of the Pacific road in return for a land grant. We withheld the information from our readers in expectation that confirmation or contradiction of it would soon be forthcoming. We were not wrong in our supposition. Yesterday the chief organ which had previously been extremely confident of the mission, abruptly changed its tone, and began to hedge as if in anticipation of a failure which we suppose it is aware has already come to pass. The organ now thinks that the work need not be abandoned altogether, in case the Ministers do not succeed in forming a company. A feeling of relief will come over every one who wishes to see Canada a great nation when he hears that the conspiracy to make a gigantic land grab in the Northwest has been defeated. The country triumphs in the failure of the Government. Canadians will be better off for generations to come, because the attempt to sell our possesions in order to save a tottering cabinet has come to nothing.

The Sturgeon Fishery.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa, yesterday, thanked the *Globe* for its information in regard to the Sturgeon fishery on the St. John river, and informs us that the matter is now under investigation. That is satisfactory. Let it once be understood that Americans or foreigners of any kind can come into Canada and carry on their fisheries on the rivers, and there is not doubt what the result will be. There will soon be a large infusion of capital into the fishing business. But we believe in a fair field. We think it a monstrous injustice that our own people are not allowed to catch fish by drifting nets in open bays like the Chaleur and Bay of Fundy, except under restrictions that are mortifying, and under rules that are next to penal. The fishermen of Carleton had to go down on their knees almost to the Minister of Finance to get permission to drift in the harbor; but the Americans can come in and with impunity sweep the St. John river along all its reaches. We are told that these parties now on the St. John river—or some similar parties—have cleared every river between here and Florida of Sturgeon. We offer no objection to good men with money capital, or with their capital in their brains and in their industry, coming here, whether they are American, German or Chinese. But we do not believe it is right or just to give such people advantage over our own people. We do not think there should be an indiscriminate slaughter of any fish, without regulation or restriction. We do not believe in giving special privileges or chances to men who come here for a few months, and leave as soon as they have swept the rivers bare.—St. John *Globe*.

Telegraphic Notes and News.

HALIFAX, Aug. 6.—Annie Parker, of McCarthy murder fame, was fined at the Police Court this morning $8 or fifty days for being drunk and disorderly and profane; $10 or fifty days for assaulting the police, and $40 or 90 days for keeping a disorderly house. She has gone to Rockhead for the hundred and ninety days.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—In Webster Co., Pa., the wife of W. L. Gunnells, gave her nine children morphia and took a dose herself. Gunnells on Wednesday with one son visited a sick neighbor, and on returning home he found his wife and 9 children apparently dead. Physicians were summoned, but Mrs. Gunnells and three children died; the other six were saved She left a note saying she did the deed, but gave no reason.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Gladstone is convalescing.

The Indian troop ship "Euphrates" sails to-morrow with reinforcements.

The *Times* says the troops going to Ireland, 1,000 strong are composed of three companies from Chatham, three from Portsmouth and three from Plymouth.

The *Times* says that from England and India reinforcements are being energetically despatched and six battalions of infantry and three batteries of artillery will soon be passing through the Suez Canal. Without counting the recent addition, the total number of troops occupied by the Afghan war is 60,000, of whom 40,000 are within the frontier of Afghanistan.

The majority of the officers of the 66th Regiment were killed while defending the colors which were lost.

SIBI, Aug. 6.—Troops are suffering greatly from heat in Afghanistan.

CABUL, Aug. 6.—Stores for 30 days have been provided for General Roberts's expedition to Candahar. All of the troops are concentrated in Cabul. The Candahar force will be ready to march on Sunday. The rest of the British force in Cabul will march for India in a week.

OTTAWA, Aug. 6. — The nomination takes place in North Ontario and West Toronto on August 21st., and polling on the 28th. Selkirk nomination is fixed for September 3rd.

The Hon. D. A. Smith, went to Winnipeg last night, and it is quite possible he will reconsider his refusal to run in Selkirk as the Liberal candidate. The Conservative who will run is not yet known. The name of D. B. Woodworth is mentioned.

Ald. Ryan, is now spoken of as likely to be the Liberal candidate in West Toronto. He is an Irish Catholic, and very popular in the constituency.

It is expected that Sir S. L. Tilley will shortly take a trip West; he will probably do some electioneering in connection with Selkirk.

OTTAWA, Aug. 7. The *Free Press* to-day says that notwithstanding the severe embargo placed upon correspondence by Sir C. Tupper, in consequence of the incautious insertion in the paper some weeks ago of the remarks of an employe, letters are pouring in from the Pacific Railway staff, detailing the dangers and difficulties of the railway work. Progress is slowly made. The laying out of two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet of work per day may be considered above the average. Men are all slung by ropes over the seething abysses of the canyons, and the poor employes are in constant terror of death either by drowning or from falling rocks. Dissatisfaction is rife, in one or two instances having almost developed into actual mutiny. H. J. Combie has been taken severely to task by Chief Engineer Trutch. Combie, it is said, has already been reported by one of his subordinates. The incapacity, negligence or gross criminality of those who prepared the plans is now being manifested with a vengeance, as some portions of the line drawn so boldly on paper are now found to be as much as half a dozen feet beyond the precipitous banks of the river, owing to the defective way in which the curves were laid out, so that to lay out the curve in those places ballasters on wings are indispensible.

The *Canada Gazette* to-day does not give the revenue returns for June, but gives them for July as follows :—

Customs	$1,249,878
Excise	355,544
Post Office	107,062
Public Works (including Railways)	225,696
Bill Stamps	16,106
Miscellaneous	35,442
Total	$1,989,730
Expenditure	$1,794,227

Major-General Richard George Amherst Luard, having arrived in Canada on the 1st inst., has assumed the command of the militia of the Dominion.

Lieut. Walter Henry Holbech, 60th Rifles, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Luard.

PORTSMOUTH, E., Aug. 7.—The troopship Tamar sailed to-day for Bombay with 1,000 men, who are destined to reinforce the army in Afghanistan.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 9.—Richard Nagle defeated Elijah Ross in a single scull race of three miles, at a picnic on the St. John River to-day, The first prize was $50, and second $20.

Richard Nagle has issued a challenge to row McKay, or any Nova Scotian, except Warren Smith, for $250 a side, either on the Kennebeccasis or Bedford Basin.

OTTAWA, Aug. 9.—Mr. D. G. Burton was arrested in Cumberland and fined $10, for using cancelled postage stamps on letters.

The *Free Press* publishes letters from settlers in Manitoba which say the land policy has rendered the Government so unpopular that it will be hard work to carry elections in their favor.

The Liberals of South Wentworth have decided to hold a demonstration and picnic near Ancaster village on Friday the 27th August. Messrs. Blake, Mackenzie, Charlton and Paterson, of the Commons, and Fraser, Pardee, Hardy, and other members of the Local Legislature are expected to be present.

The approaching prize meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association promises to be the most successful yet held. It is expected that there will be over four hundred competitors, and the attractions are greater than ever before. There will be twenty targets in all, instead of fourteen as last year, and the Bounel target will again be used. Colonels Gzowski and Kirkpatrick will be present, and in all probability the Governor General will fire the first shot.

TORONTO, Aug. 9.—The *Mail* this morning contains the following special cablegram:—London, Aug. 8.—The negotiations between the Canadian Ministers and the English capitalists, for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway are progressing very satisfactorily. The announcement, in certain Canadian journals, that the mission had failed is entirely without foundation. To the contrary, Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues are meeting with a larger measure of success than they anticipated, and they are confident that an agreement satisfactory to the Canadian people, and to the gentlemen with whom they are in treaty, will be arrived at before long. The London papers, with one or two exceptions, have treated the subject fairly. An enormous amount of capital is now seeking investment here, and the prospects of a favorable bargain for Canada are excellent. Many leading public men on both sides of politics are helping the Canadians, and the Imperial Government is taking a lively and active, if indirect, part in the negotiations."

Railway Sleepers.

A correspondent of the *Telegraph*, who styles himself "Economy," calls upon Mr. Anglin to state what he knows about the claim made by Mr. F. Turgeon on the late Government, and now, it is said, renewed. It is not necessary that Mr. Anglin should make a newspaper statement in this case, as the facts are well known. Mr. F. Turgeon, who had a subcontract from M. Girouard, M. P., then acting, as was supposed, for M. Renaud, M. P., alleged that of the sleepers got out by him, and placed on or near the railway track, several thousand were rejected by the inspectors; that M. Girouard refused to take those rejected sleepers off his hands, or to pay him for them; that they lay where he had placed them and remained his property; that they were subsequently taken by parties working on the railroad and laid on the road. If this statement, which M. Girouard at first contradicted directly and positively, and afterwards sustained by an affidavit, were true, M. Turgeon would, undoubtedly, be entitled to the fair value of those sleepers—he claimed, we believe, about $1,200; but Mr. Brydges, on making enquiry, reported that no sleepers belonging to M. Turgeon, no sleepers that had not been bought and paid for, were used on the road. Repeated applications and enquiries always led to the same result, and Mr. Stephenson, the Intercolonial Railway paymaster, when he was questioned on the subject, stated that all the sleepers at first rejected on that section—including those "culls" for which M. Turgeon claimed, were subsequently taken and paid for at a lower price. He stated, moreover, that M. F. Turgeon spoke to him more than once about those culls, and never pretended that they had not been paid for, but complained that the price M. Girouard allowed him for those culls was too small. If the statement of M. Turgeon is true, he should be paid. If the report of Mr. Brydges, based on the evidence of the officers of the railroad, is well founded; if Mr. Stephenson has not misrepresented the facts of the case most grossly, any payment now made on account of those sleepers would be most improperly paid Perhaps M. Simard, who, it is said, has been sent to inquire into this and other matters, may discover something that neither Mr. Brydges nor any of the officers of the railroad, nor Mr. Stephenson, knew. There are several other claims made by persons in Bathurst parish and Petit Rocher for injury done to their lands and houses, for cattle killed on the railroad, etc., which certainly are not without merit.—*Freeman.*

The Tanner Fast.

Dr. Tanner completed his fast of forty days at New York on Saturday last at noon. A press despatch says:—

Dr. Tanner's weight at the end of the fast was 121½ pounds; showing a loss of 36 pounds in 40 days. As soon as the time was