GENERAL BUSINESS.

GRAND DISPLAY.

NEW GOODS JUST OPENED.

NEW COLORED DRESS GOODS,
NEW BLACK DRESS GOODS,
NEW PRINTED COTTONS,
NEW BLACK GRENADINES,
NEW WHITE PEQUES,
NEW DRESS LINENS,
NEW CORSETS,
NEW FRILLINGS,
NEW SUN UMBRELLAS,

HATS! MILLINERY! HATS!

LADIES' CHIP, STRAW AND TAPE HATS.

Flowers, Feathers and Trimming Silks, &c., &c., Gloves, Handkerchiefs & Hosiery.

GENTS' DEPARTMENT—New Clothing, New Hats, New Shirts. A choice Stock Cloth. Our Stock is now very complete and will be sold at the same low prices as usual.

CHATHAM, June 16, '79. A. J. LOGGIE, & CO

Notice to Debtors.

The debts due Ruby F. Waddleton of Chatham, Miramichi, have been placed in the hands of George A. Blair, Esq., for immediate collection, and unless paid to him at once, will be sued.

Dated 21st June, 1879.

A. A. DAVIDSON, Att'y for Assignee

3y17

Salmon Nets Found.

The Subscriber has possession of

THREE SALMON NETS,

which he

PICKED UP ADRIFT

on Thursday 19th inst., off Escuminac. The owner may have them on proving property, and paying expenses.

ALLAN McEACHEREN, Pilot.

Farm for Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, 21st, day of June, instant, at noon, at the Subscriber's Auction Room.

The Farm known as the Shaw Property containing about

160 Acres,

fronting on the Miramichi River, about three miles above Chatham. There are a dwelling house and barn on the place and a large part of the land has been cleared, and is at present under pasture.

Also, all that piece of Marsh land known as lot No. 1, on Canadian Marsh, near the above farm.

Terms.—One third down, one third in one year, and the balance in two years from sale.

A good deed will be given on payment of the purchase money.

A. D. SHIRREFF, Auctioneer.

Chatham, N. B. 10 June, 1879.

VICTOR HUGO.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will travel for the season, the above entire horse throughout the various settlements.

All further information and places of stoppage made known by the Groom, to whom all fees must be paid by the end of the travelling season.

Services for the season, $4.00.

D. T. JOHNSTONE, Sec.

WM. SEARLE, Groom.

Chatham, 24th., April, 1879. 3y2

NOTICE!

TENDERS will be received at the Office of Public Works, until THURSDAY, the 26th day of JUNE, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the services of a sailing vessel, about 50 tons register, to ply for the balance of the season between Bathurst and Miscou Harbour, taking freight and passengers once a week, each way, and calling at all intermediate Ports when required, weather permitting

Tariff for freight and Passengers subject to approval of Board of Works.

For further particulars apply to Hon. Robert Young, Carraquet, or to the undersigned.

P. A. LANDRY,
Chief Commissioner Board of Works

Fredericton, 12th June, 1879

HAYING TOOLS, &C.

SEASON 1879.

We have received before the advance in the Tariff the following assortment of

HAYING TOOLS,

and are able to sell at old prices to our customers.

600 doz. Hay Rakes,
325 " Man Scythes,
220 Boxes Scythe stones,
120 Bdls. Scythe Sneaths,
62 Doz. Hay Forks,
31 Doz. Sickles,
27 Doz. Reaping Hooks,
45 Doz. Fork Handles,

☞ "Send for circular of Haying Tools." ☜

IN STOCK:—

10 Tons Grindstones, assorted sizes,
Potato Diggers,
Manure Forks,
Hoes, Shovels,
Iron Rakes,
Spades etc.

ALSO.

White Lead, Oils, Rosin, Pitch, Tar, Ochres, Whiting, Putty, etc., etc.

Hardware of all kinds.

CLARK, KERR & THORNE.

Prince William, Street, St. John, N. B.

N. B. Next below building, corner of King and Prince William's Streets. 5414

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

I HAVE just received a large Stock of

W. C. McDONALD'S

TOBACCO,

which I will sell in Bond or Duty paid,

CHEAPER THAN CAN BE IMPORTED.

Call and see Samples and prices.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Water St., Chatham.

Tenders for Steel Rails.

TENDERS addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Canals will be received at the Canadian Emigration Office, 31 Queen Victoria street, E. C., London, England, until JULY 15th, next, for Steel Rails and Fastenings, to be delivered at MONTREAL, as follows:

5,000 tons by October 1st, 1879.
5,000 tons by June 1st, 1880.
5,000 tons by October 1st, 1880.

Specifications, Conditions, Forms of Tender, and all other information will be furnished on application at this office, or at the Canadian Emigration Office, 31 Queen Victoria street, E. C., London, England.

By order,

F. BRAUN. Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 13th June, 1879. 3y3

ALBERT LIME.

THE A. B. LIME AND CEMENT CO'Y.

Are now prepared to furnish their

Best Quality Selected Lime

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

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

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

All orders should be addressed

THOMAS McHENRY,
Manager A. B. Lime & Cement Company,
Hillsboro, Albert County.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of St. John's Church purpose holding a Bazaar about the middle of July. Contributions will be gratefully received by the following Committee, or any of the Ladies of the Congregation.

CHATHAM:—Mrs. McBain, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Firth, Miss Bowser, Mrs. W. McLean, Mrs. J. Shirreff, Miss Chalmers, Mrs. John Lobban.

BLACK BROOK:—Mrs. Amos Perley, Mrs. Jas. Walls, Mrs. Francis Russel.

NAPAN:—Mrs. Wm. Kerr, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. J. Johnston, Mrs. Jas. Gillis, Miss Maggie Gillis, Mrs. Adam McLean.

DOUGLASTOWN:—Mrs. Jas. McLean, Mrs Dawson.

LOWER DOUGLASTOWN:—Mrs. David Mc. Hardy, Mrs. Robert Brown, Mrs. Jas. Russel.

NOTICE.

MEETING OF COUNTY COUNCIL.

THE County Council will meet on Wednesday the 2nd day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon. All parties concerned are requested to take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Dated the 16th day of June, 1879.

SAM'L THOMSON,
2p7 Sec'y-Treasurer. Co. North'ld.

BACK AGAIN.

T. R. COLPITTS,

Photograph Artist.

HAVING concluded to permanently locate myself in Chatham, I have purchased the business previously owned and conducted by Mr. W. A. Campbell,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MASONIC HALL, CHATHAM, N. B.

I have commenced business, and after the arrival of some new instruments, backgrounds, &c., &c., I will endeavor to give the people of Miramichi as GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS, and every style of Pictures that are made at the present day, as can be produced in any part of the world.

In my travels the last five years, and especially during my stay in Philadelphia, that city which is looked to for instruction by the millions, particularly those of the New England States and Canada, both in fine arts and in scientific experiments—I have taken care to note all modern improvements in the art of Photography, and have obtained receipts and instructions, some of which have been very expensive. Now, all I ask is the patronage and confidence of the people, and I will give them the benefit of the knowledge I have attained, by producing for them, superior work and at prices to suit the times.

It will be needless to mention the numerous and different styles of pictures here. Any style, from the smallest Tin-type to the largest Portrait, finished in oil, India Ink or Water Colors. All orders I receive for pictures to be enlarged and to be finished in ink, painted in oil or water colors, will be done by one of the very BEST ARTISTS OF PHILADELPHIA, whom I have made arrangements with for that purpose.

MY FRAMING DEPARTMENT being altogether separated from the Photographic Rooms, yet quite convenient and handy, with a very large and commodious Show Room, will be unequalled. I have ordered a large lot of Mouldings so as to be able to suit the wants and different tastes of my customers, so every attention will be paid to the Picture Framing Department and after a few more changes in my Studio, I shall be fully prepared to give those wishing real nicely finished Photographs, a far better picture than the samples at my door, they being old and having been taken before the great fire in St. John, by me, at the corner of King and Germain streets. When you look at those pictures do not make up your mind that you cannot have as good taken, but come right upstairs and if I fail to give you better than those, I will make you a present of a dozen.

T. R. COLPITTS,
Proprietor.

MAIL CONTRACT

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 25TH JULY, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, three times per week each way, between Lyttleton P. O., and Newcastle P. O., from the 1st of October next.

Conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle drawn by one or more horses, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

The mails to leave Newcastle and proceed *via* Post Offices at North Esk Boom, Whitney and Redbank, to Lyttleton and back again by the same route.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at Lyttleton and Newcastle.

JOHN M'MILLAN, P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, St. John, 20th May, 1879.

CLEARING OUT SALE.

BARGAINS

may be expected on account of the great depression in trade

I WILL SELL AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

all my Stock, consisting of:

DRY GOODS,
Men's Ready-Made Clothing,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
Groceries, Provisions & Crockery;

Also a large lot of

CHOICE LIQUORS.

R. FLANAGAN.

May 29, '79.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day entered into a Co-Partnership, under the name and style of Parker & Andrew, for the purpose of carrying on the General Store Business

RICHARD PARKER,
THOS. ANDREW.

Campbellton, N. B., May 1, '79. 548

CARD.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the Stock in Trade of Robt. Parker, consisting of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, &c.

As they intend carrying on the business at the old stand, they would be glad to see their old friends, and the general public, believing that they can do as well for them as any in the trade.

PARKER & ANDREW,
Campbellton, May 1, '79. 548

—AT—

H. WYSE'S,

NEWCASTLE.

Receiving this day, at H. Wyse's:

MAPLE SUGAR, PRUNES,
TAMIRANDS, ORANGES, LEMONS,
GREEN & DRIED APPLES,
RAISINS, CURRANTS,
CITRON PEEL, SUGAR,
BUTTER, PEAS, RICE,
BARLEY, SPLIT BEAS,
HOPS, PRESERVED, GINGER,
PICKLED LAMB'S TONGUES,
MARMALADE, PICKLES,
ALL KINDS SPICES,
FANCY BISCUIT & CAKE.
BREAD OF ALL KINNS.

Expected daily, Hams & Bacon,
Newcastle, May 27 '79.

DWELLING TO RENT.

THE dwelling house now being completed, on Henderson Street, Chatham, is offered to a suitable tenant. Possession given on 1st, June.

For further particulars apply at this office.

Miramichi Advance

CHATHAM, - - - - - - JULY 3, 1879.

Chatham Exports.

The following are the statistics of the exports from Chatham to points outside of the Dominion, for the month of June, 1879, compared with the corresponding month last year:

LUMBER.

		Vessels.	Tons.	Deals, etc.
To Ports in England,	1879,	20	10,954	9,257,000
"	1878,	26	14,013	12,131,000
Ireland,	1879,	13	6,283	5,788,000
"	1878,	10	4,192	3,837,000
Scotland,	1879,	6	2,360	2,114,000
"	1878,	4	1,957	1,831,000
Wales,	1879,	4	877	859,000
"	1878,	5	2,173	1,961,000
France,	1879,	15	7,054	6,481,000
"	1878,	8	3,588	3,358,000
Spain	1879,	1	313	292,000
Totals,	1879,	60	27,523	24,821,000
"	1878,	53	25,923	23,117,000

Palings, 1879, 1,111,000 to U. K.
" 1878, 574,000 " "

FISH.

The fish shipments in June, 1879, were as follows:

To United States, 84,022 lbs., F'sh Salmon
" England, 9,368 " Can'd. Lobster

The most noticable feature in the above is the increase of lumber shipments to France.

Precept and Practice.

There is an ancient adage somewhere, about "not kicking over the ladder you have mounted by, until you are sure you won't require it again," which seems to have been quite forgotten, if indeed it ever was known to our Tory friends. This is shown in the eagerness they have displayed since September last, in throwing over all their former professions. It will be remembered that they were strong in their cry for economy, and the careful conduct of the public spendings and the public service. They indulged in loud denunciations of their opponents for disregard of these virtues, and were equally loud in their assertions of their determination to pursue them earnestly. Their specious professions were material aids in gaining the ear of the people and enabling them to attain the position they hold today. But what are the results, so far? As has been shown, over and over again, there is hardly a Department of the public service in which the expenditure has not considerably increased under the present Government; the expenditure for the year, is larger than it ever was before, and we need not be at all surprised if it is found, at the end of the present year, that with expenditures that have been incurred without the sanction of Parliament, and a decreased revenue under the influence of the excessive duties of the "N. P.," we will have to face a deficit which never should have had an existence.

As for any practical economy or direct oversight over their various Departments, the present Ministers appear to have in a most comfortably convenient manner, for themselves, forgotten all about their promises on these points. When the late Government came into power the then Opposition raised a cry because the number of Ministers was increased to thirteen. It was shown, however, by the closeness with which the Ministers of that day applied themselves to their work and the oversight of their Departments, and the increased efficiency of the public service, thereby, that there were none too many. In face of their declarations when in opposition, however, it might have been supposed that the Tories, when they had the opportunity, would act up to their assumed convictions and reduce the number of Cabinet offices. But, not they. Such a thing would have been altogether too great a stretch of self-denial to expect from such a quarter, and, so, the number, which, when in opposition, was declared too large by them, they, in power, find to be quite an orthodox one.

The most extraordinary part of their conduct, however, is to be found in the news which has been given to the country within the last few days, viz, that our three Knights are going to England, to be absent for an indefinite period. The Minister of Justice has also left the capital so that at the present moment there is but a corporal's guard representing the members of the Cabinet at the Seat of Government. It may be a convenient thing for a "promising" Minister to place an ocean between a troublesome following and himself and it may be chivalrous to leave deputies and other subordinates to the merciless abuse of "friendly" newspapers, as Mr. Schrieber is at the present time, but it will be found, in the end, that such tactics will not work well for the party, "although they cannot but assist in opening the eyes of too-confiding adherents.

Our Tory friends, by their proceedings, plainly declare, one of two things—either that they were right when in Opposition in claiming that the number of Cabinet positions was too large, but that the berths were too fat and pleasant and so rather than abolish any, they pocket their former assertions—and the big salaries—or, else, that the number at present in existence is necessary for the proper conduct of public business, but that, at least, four of the incumbents are quite unmindful of the requirements of business, when pleasant trips are to be had at the expense of the country. We leave them to choose whichever horn of the dilema they think may hurt least.

What would the Tory Press have said had there been four "Grit" Ministers in England at once? Their vocabulary could not have supplied words strong enough to express their indignation and horror at such conduct, but, now, it must be all right, because—Sir John and his friends do it.

These proceedings are commended to the careful consideration of the electors. We have the members of a Government whose greatest boast it was that they would inaugurate an era of economy, recklessly squandering thousands of dollars of the people's money for their own personal gratification, for we have too much respect for the soundness of public judgment to believe that the people will be, for a moment, misled by the clap-trap of the Government press, that it is public business which is taking those gentlemen to the old country. The public affairs of this country must suddenly have assumed a very startling magnitude and importance in Great Britain if it requires four Cabinet Ministers—to say nothing of an eminent Montreal lawyer—to effectually guard them. It seems pretty certain that had we been nearer the end of the term of this Parliament than we are to the beginning, our affairs would have been found quite able to take care of themselves in Great Britain and would not have required so much Ministerial supervision in person.

The "Andover."

Some correspondents and others in the local press appear to misjudge the motive of our reference of last week to the *Andover* and intimate that our design is to injure the owners' interests. The main difficulty in the question is that it is one of mixed interests. The owners have their interests, as well as their rights, with neither of which we would presume to interfere any further than it is our duty to do in seeking to protect those of the public. The *Andover* receives a large subsidy, which is paid out of the public treasury. The amount asked as subsidy by the petitioners who desired to have a suitable boat placed on the route below Newcastle, was $1,500. Of the $2.000 which the *Andover* receives, then, the proportion to be credited to the down-river service would be this $1,500, and the question which it was our duty to consider as a public journal, was—"are the public receiving value for the money?" The facts warranted the assumption that they were not, and we did not suppress either the facts or our conclusions. If the owners feel aggrieved because we did not, it is their misfortune and we are sorry, to a considerable extent, but not sufficiently so to warrant the belief on our part that an unpleasant duty was overdone. As to our being prompted by any personal feeling against Messrs. Call & Miller, it will be sufficient for us to disclaim it. Mr. Miller is, we think, a gentleman who deserves the good opinion of everybody. We would much rather assist to promote than injure his interests, provided we could do so consistently with our duty to the general public. We believe Mr. Call is not disposed to be friendly with us, but his reasons are, we presume, political. That, however, is his affair. In his capacity as a steamboat owner he is, like Mr. Miller, enterprising and accommodating and we wish him every success, for his own and the public's sake. In this case, however, he is unfortunate enough to be interested in a boat that is unfit for a part of our river service, which service he and his partner have undertaken to perform. The public who know the facts will, we think, not believe we have set down aught in malice by our statement of them, even though they are against the *Andover* and, of course, unavoidably against her owners. We, therefore, leave our remarks on the subject for public judgment as against the unworthy accusations of the writers referred to.

STILL ANOTHER:—Mr. Prefontaine, the Liberal candidate was elected in Chambly, Quebec, on Thursday last. This is another victory for Mr. Joly—and Lieut. Governor Letellier.

YOUNG SALMON:—We understand that the Salmon fry hatched at the Miramichi establishment this season have all been placed in our streams. We have no direct information as to the number so placed, but as there were nearly 1,000,000 healthy ova in the trays just as the fry commenced to emerge from the shell, each river has, doubtless, received a satisfactory proportion of the whole.

Earthly Angels.

The Editor of the Fredericton *Star* has been travelling with two members of the local Government and has had opportunities to study their characters. Of one of them he writes:—

Mr. Wedderburn is one of those gentlemen with as many social phases in his character, as the humming bird has lines on his plumage. Put him with the philosopher and begin with Descartes at *cogito ergo sum*, and he will follow you down and leave the last page of Hamilton with a familiar chat on the diagnosis of that philosopher's "mental disease." Then if you wish to stroll with him into the flowery land of poetry, he can pluck honeysuckles and oxlips from the fairy gardens of the mild (?) summer nights' dream," or stand rapt with Tennyson viewing the "meanest plant that grows upon its mountain." And if more majestic idea be in consonance with the circumstances, he will stand with yourself and Byron upon the shores of old oceans and review all the empires and ships and armaments that its waters have "wasted." Supposing you want to talk about the Kings that ruled Britain long ago, before the now heroes of the world had doffed their untanned skins, you need but remark on the beauty of some island, looming up from the mirrored river, its dew bespangled green shining in the glory of the morning like a rich casket of gems. Then he will tell you this is such an island as King Arthur of the Round Table feasted his hundred knights upon—or a grove in the background, or a grotto in the bank will call to his mind "just such another scene" as that where Sir Gallahad the Holy Grail borne through by knights whose armor were as the driven snow, and whose arms shown resplendent with etherael sheen. And then change the scene if you will to this cold age of ours when the magic wand has become an embalmed myth, and the age of chivalry and romance is entombed as a high curiosity to make our enlightened savans stare first, and then laugh at the simplicity of their fathers, enter with him the arena of modern politics, and then you have the author of those answers which last winter nonplussed and paralyzed the vaulting ambition of the opposition leader; the author of these sarcastic convictions which made the small fry of the house to wriggle as tortured eels. The Secretary is conversible in the widest sense, and is one of those gentlemen that to fall in with is to admire, that to know is to recognize as an "able man."

After thus learning what manner of man the Provincial Secretary is from one who has been his travelling companion and appears to have "played upon him as a pipe" (and perhaps "fretted" him also) the public will feel that the finances, at least, are safe. But for a real, practical man our journalistic friend appears to select his other travelling companion as one who comes up to his ideal of perfection.

Mr. Adams is what Dickens would call an original character. There is no grasping after effect, no endeavor to appear to advantage, he is just as nature shaped him,—one of nature's noblemen. When you see a man holding a high office on being released from the harness of duty throwing off restraint and pursuing a butterfly as eagerly as a courtier of Louis XIV would the tusked boar; and when you see that same man, when duty calls, staid, practical, intelligent, decided, you may be sure you have Mr. Adams. It was the pecularity of a certain monarch of England to adapt himself to circumstances. Once when visiting a country lady he poured his tea out in a saucer just because she did it. This was true nobility And we are all familiar with that other prince in Shakesphere, of whom the poet wrote:—

"Off goes his bonnet to an oyster wench,
A brace of draymen bid him good speed

Mr. Adams seems to us to be like this essentially. And because so, we do not wish to have it inferred that he lacks either culture or taste. With the Secretary and the writer of this article he would burst into a rhapsody as the turn of a bend in the river revealed beyond some glorious panorama of green field, and shaded dell, crowned with a range of fancy hills. And when he would perpetrate poetry, it would be the quintessence of the same, with not a trochee or an iamb too much, And in watching him read "The Aliens," a book which he evidently purloined from his boarding house, in Fredericton, a glance at the emotional part of his nature is had. Almost every worthy passage in the book had its effect, and more than once did the cold, gray, careless eye of the Surveyor General sweat compassion on reading them. Interview him on the momentous questions of the day and note his familiarity with the course of the tide of events, and his original views upon them. But venture to cross his policy, or pooh, pooh some pet scheme of his, and behold the tornado of overwhelming logic you call down upon your head. Mr. Adams is not alone of a thoroughly practical and metheodical turn of mind, but the highest point of his ambition seems to be to lay up a large fund of information respecting the duties of his office. A Surveyor General with some actual knowledge of farming lands, road, and bridge building, has been always wished for and very rightly too; but without at all trying to find fault with Mr. Stevenson or those before him, our opinion is, the Surveyor General has never, since Responsible Government, been filled by a better man than the present. Now note where his characteristics assist him. With the lowliest settler he is at home,—no forest is too dark or close for him to penetrate. He has travelled over ways and roads that the inhabitants themselves felt diffident about travelling. He is then for his dashing way, and approachability a favorite, and a credit to his office—for his intelligence and tact he must be acceptable to the country. And now, perhaps, I have said enough for the present on the merits of my "honorable" friends. Let my apology be that:

"Men's evil manners live on brass
Their virtues we write in water."

The above is a fine specimen of "flapdoodle." The assertion that "the cold gray, careless eye of the Surveyor General sweat compassion" when reading poetry from a book "purloined from his boarding house" reminds us of the fellow who stole bibles from a bookstore and endeavored to excuse himself to the police magistrate with the assertion that he desired to go and preach ignorance to the heathen.

We have a suspicion that our friend of the *Star* has not depended entirely upon his own observations, for his knowledge of the Surveyor General's practical acquaintance with the various matters requiring his official attention, but has been impressed with the following by our "Goose Creek" correspondent which appeared in the ADVANCE of 12th ult:—

"The hon. gentlemen gave the settlers advice about building their houses, telling them that they were in the habit of laying the courses of shingles too far apart on the joists of the gable ends, while they entirely ignored Blackstone's authority in the matter of attachments. He explained that wooden wainscoting fitted snugly in the corners of the ridge-pole and held in place by a screw augur mortgage was the correct thing for the prevention of drafts and beneficial to the health of the dear children, whom he always loved to kiss. He also suggested that turnips and potatoes would keep much better during the winter if the rafters of the cellar floor were covered with paper duly sworn to and executed as required by law in such case made and provided. The poor people were really astonished at his exhaustive knowledge of building. He shook hands again all round—and especially with the Scotchman. After another long journey he inspected a bridge which he pronounced the best in the world—of its kind. He said it was, undoubtedly, the best on the Southwest River and, certainly, very far ahead of anything on the Northwest—especially the Northwest bridge that everyone interested in was landing to the skies. He assured Mr. Turncoat that whatever he might say in Newcastle he had his own opinion of the Northwest Bridge and of its positive inferiority when compared with this magnificent structure over the Southwest."

We are quite willing to allow the *Star* credit for all its own ideas in the region of poetry and romance when dealing with our Surveyor General, but it ought to yield proper credit to the ADVANCE when it requires anything practical.

An Evil Genius in Politics.

The St. John *Sun* is a journal of the worst type in the matter of political virulence and the fact of its existence proves that it represents an element of some consequence in the local political world. Its highest models are men like Mr. James Domville, member for Kings County, who, when the protectionists came into power, claimed the sacrifice of Mr. Brydges as the price of his continued adhesion to his misguided party, while it does not scruple to become the champion of and apologist for the very smallest and meanest sacrifices on the altar of party spite and vindictiveness. The following paragraphs which composed one article in the *Sun* a few days ago illustrate the spirit with which that paper is possessed and reveal a state of political morality which we hope is not of the highest type attained by the party it represents:—

"Mr. Thomas Watson, son of Mr. Samuel Watson—who has been spending the last three months in abuse of the Government—was taken into the Government employment at the Car Shed on Tuesday."

The person referred to was, we learn, discharged at the instigation of some of the Domvillian members of the protectionist party in St John and his place restored to him when it was found that he had been a faithful servant of the Government rather than a political hack of any party. When he was discharged it is to be presumed that he defended himself; he showed that political harpies, hungry for his place, had misrepresented him and he may have characterised them as they deserved. This, the *Sun* denominates "abuse of the Government."

"Mr. Henry A. Whitney, Mechanical Superintendent, who was the supple tool of Burpee and Brydges, and who has made no answer whatever to the statements published in the Press in reference to the building of his residence with material purchased from the Railway Stores, has been confirmed in his position."

This specimen of envy and malice aimed at an intelligent officer, who attended to his duties, instead of wasting the time the Government was paying him for, in promoting the political interests of those who wished to use him for their purposes, simply disgraces the writer. The recklessness with which the *Sun* makes such charges as that referred to accounts, in a great measure, for the small influence it has as a political organ. When its "facts" are disproved it has recourse to violent language and personal abuse directed against those whom it is engaged to injure.

"Mr. Schrieber who, with Mr, Pottinger, appears to have full swing on the Intercolonial, has, during his recent official visit, made no effort to undo the wrong which he has wrought to the public and the Government by his recent Railway changes. Mr. Schrieber appears to be under the impression that the railway was made for him and not that he was selected as a public servant to manage the Railway—a most serious blunder for a man in his position to drift into. The people of the Maritime Provinces are stronger than Mr. Schrieber, as the latter gentleman will probably discover. The fate of an abler man, Mr. Brydges, ought to be a warning to Mr. Schrieber, as well as to those in the Railway service who are advising him."

It is believed that Mr. Schreiber is simply executing the orders and administering the policy of his principal, Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways. It is that gentleman, unquestionably, who is "advising him." Sir Charles has much to contend for and much more to contend against. He made certain charges of extravagance against Mr. Brydges' management of the Railway and he must contend for at least a show of economy by the gentlemen who are substituted for Mr. Brydges. Sir Charles claimed, when in opposition, that Nova Scotia, and especially Halifax, had been unfairly treated in the matter of Railway offices and works. Now, he must contend for rights which he thus set up and he must increase the volume of work in Halifax. To do this he must contend against his New Brunswick colleague in the Government, who, of course, desires to bestow all the patronage and favors possible upon his friends. He has also to contend against the hundreds of the Domville class both in Parliament and outside who, clamoring for patronage, are so fully represented by the *Sun*. The *Sun* ought not, therefore, to abuse Mr. Schreiber, but Sir Charles, but it, apparently, lacks the courage to do that. The Railway complaints of the *Sun* and other New Brunswick papers on the Government side, show how difficult it is to please that class of politicians whose friendship for a party is measured by the amount of patronage it is the means of bestowing upon them. It is unfortunate for the cause of good Government that our leading public men find it necessary to secure the assistance of such an element in reaching power, for the tenure by which its sympathies are held is an almost absolutely purchaseable one, and the price of it always involves the purity of public administration.

Burnt Church and Portage Island, etc.

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

During a recent trip to Burnt Church we learnt that the fishing season, so far, has been generally poor. The firms engaged in the business this season, commencing up shore, are those of Messrs. D. Morrison & Co., J. W. & J. Anderson, and A. & D. Loggie.

D. MORRISON & CO

employ 10 men and have a freezer capable of holding 4000 salmon, with the necessary outfit of sailing boat, canoes, nets, etc. This firm has fishing stands off the south side of Portage Island, as well as off Burnt Church. Next comes the establishment of

J. W. & J. ANDERSON,

which was formerly that of Messrs. Loggie & Anderson, but the premises were purchased from them by the present firm about a year ago. They fish from the Grand Downs, south side of Portage Island, and Neguac Beach, employing 14 men as collectors and fishermen, with two sail boats, which ply twice a day respectively, between Portage and Fox Islands and Burnt Church, these boats collecting not only from their own fishermen, but from others on the route. This spring the firm started a Lobster Establishment on Portage Island, of which we shall make mention further on. They have a freezer capable of holding from 8,000 to 10,000 salmon, and have a schooner, which in conjunction with that of Messrs. J. U. & W. S. Loggie, has afforded daily communication with Chatham, carrying salmon to connect with the cars at Chatham Junction, calling at Point Aux Car en route.

A. & D. LOGGIE.

A short distance down the shore is the store and tin shop of Messrs. A. & D. Loggie, who have fishing stations off Burnt Church, at the upper end and south side of Portage Island, on the Grand Downs, four miles above Burnt Church, and Neguac Beach. They have also a lobster establishment at Tracadie, where they have 750 traps, employing 10 men and four tinsmiths and from 30 to 60 girls, besides 5 other men about the store. This establishment was started by Messrs. Loggie & Anderson some eight years ago.

PORTAGE ISLAND.

During our stay we made trips to Portage Island, sailing round it. The island lies directly opposite Burnt Church, with Fox Island some miles to the west of it. The trip across the Bay is about 4 miles, and in anything like a breeze, the water gets tolerably rough, especially with a south west wind, while owing to the shelter of the Island, it will be comparatively calm outside. The island is low and sandy, covered with coarse beach grass, which is cut for fodder every summer.

MR. JOHN SEWEL.

At the easterly end, opposite Neguac Beach, is the lobster establishment of Mr. John Sewel, who put up the necessary buildings, consisting of tin shops and cook house, with another small building used as a store house, early this spring. Mr Sewel has 150 traps and employs 10 men. He has also Salmon nets off Burnt Church shore.

Some two and a half miles up the Island on the south shore, is the lobster establishment of Messrs. J. W. & J. Anderson, also established this spring. They have built a new tin shop and boiling house 22x16 ft., have about 100 traps and employ 5 men and 5 girls. The

PROCESS OF LOBSTER CANNING

is pretty well known, and it may be sufficient to say that the lobsters are first boiled on the beach for about 10 minutes, in order to loosen the fish from the shell; the breakers, generally girls, then break them and take the meat out on a table hard by. The meat is then taken to the tin shop, and the cans filled and weighed, and passed on to the wiper who wipes round the top of the can inside preparatory to the tops going on. The tops consist of concave discs of tin which fit down to grooves, and the soldering is done round the edge on the top. The cans are then placed in an open boiler and boiled for three hours, after which they are taken out, and placed on a bench, where a small hole is punched at the head of each can to let off the air and steam; the holes are then soldered up—this operation is called "broguing." The cans are then placed in the boiler again and boiled for three hours, and when cold are finished by painting and labeling. The lobster is a philosoper and passes from his native element into boiling water with the utmost stoicism, and as one of the men remarked, "he never says a word." The only trouble with him is that he is not so punctual in his attendance at the Lobster traps as could be wished, and this has been the case this season, to the great disappointment of those engaged in the business.

THE NETS.

The storm which commenced on the 17th and lasted some three days, caused considerable loss on the Island, as the salmon nets on the south shore were all considerably "wrecked" that is, disturbed and torn, the large killock stones by which the nets are moored being driven from their places, in consequence of which the nets had to be brought ashore. On the south side of the Island, there are at a rough calculation, 23 sets of nets, employing 15 men. Round the head of the Island there are 15 nets in the vicinity of the lighthouse, which is kept by Mr. H. Murray. These are both string and swing nets. Inside of the Island, from Gammon's Point, there are three nets employing a like number of men. The nets on the south side had all to be brought ashore because of the "wrecking" although on Saturday 21st this had not been done with the whole of them. The lobster traps had also to be brought ashore, although they escaped with comparatively little injury.

THE ISLAND.

as we have said, is of sand, covered with coarse grass, but the half to the Westward is considerably wooded with Princess pine. The sand on the Island, in some places on the Southerly side, has been raised into low natural dykes, apparently by the action of water, and we were informed that some eighteen or twenty years ago the Island was over flowed by a very high tide. The only game are the rabbits.

A VEXED QUESTION.

The great question between the up-river people, and the fishermen at the mouth of the river, is that of the nets on Portage Island, the up-river people affirming that the nets off the west end of the island intercept the salmon and prevent them from going up river; the same charge is now made, we believe, in a lesser degree, against the nets at the lower end of Fox Island, and there was actually a petition got up on the subject by some of the up-river people. The fishermen at Burnt Church assert that they are only allowed 150 fathoms, even on the southerly side of the island, running out towards the sea, while the up-river fishermen are allowed over 200 fathoms, even in some comparatively narrow parts of the river. They further assert that the salmon only come in with an easterly wind, and keep a deep water course between the nets off Portage and Fox Islands, some two miles distant, in which they are only caught on their return down the river with a south westerly wind. We have already given a statement of the position and number of the nets and the men employed. We sailed round the western end of the Island and found most of the nets on the northerly side of the point, though there were some few, both string and swing nets out directly from the western end. But, even supposing there were dozens of nets directly out from the western end, it would seem difficult for an unprejudiced observer to understand how, with deep water two or three miles wide, the salmon were prevented from going up the river, and could only be believed on the supposition that the nets off Portage Island had some peculiar attraction for salmon, which the present season's fishing certainly fails to bear out, although the fishing up river is said to have been very good. As a sample we may state that Messrs. J. W. & J. Anderson up to Monday 23rd, had only received 2,700 salmon against 4,200 up to the same date last year, leaving a deficiency of 1500. A set of salmon nets of 150 fathoms cost over $200 and last about three years, receiving injury more from storms than ordinary wear and tear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burnt Church is a very pretty place and presents considerable variety, both on the water and ashore, especially in fine weather. There are the long outlines of Portage and Fox Islands, the entrance from the sea between them, vessels outward or inward bound at anchor, and the black smoke of the Steam Dredge curling lazily against the bright sky, with passing schooners, sailing boats and canoes working up or down the bay. Further in shore are schooners at anchor unloading cargo or taking in fish by means of the ubiquitous wooden canoe or "perog," which is met on all sorts of errands in all parts of the bay. Passing one of these craft rising and falling with the swell, with two or three stalwart fishermen overhauling their nets, reminds one of some of the paintings by the old masters, with very brawny apostles in absurdly small boats, but perhaps they had canoes something like those at Burnt Church. Close in shore, perhaps, a collector's sailing boat has arrived, her flag showing she has got more than a hundred salmon, which are emptied into a canoe forthwith, and if the tide is low, a team meets them some distance from shore. The fish on landing are either stowed away in the freezer, or packed in boxes of inch boards, 4 ft. by 24 in., and each holding 14 salmon with shavings and ice in the bottom, and more broken ice on the top, for immediate shipment. Then there is our "brother" hanging round "and his sisters and his cousins and his aunts" always on some errand, generally supposed to be more profitable to themselves than to other people, but ashore or afloat, always thriftless but picturesque, though as regards the contents of salmon nets *he* is something of a communist. The farm lands slope gently up from the shore, with their pleasant homesteads standing out against a background of green woods which crown the ridge. Until lately the crops were rather backward, but a few warm days with the thermometer at 80° or 85°, brought things forward considerably. On some farms considerable quantities of oates have been sown, among others, that of J. U. & W. S. Loggie, 250 bushels.

A new School house was erected last summer 27ft x 14ft. The teacher is Miss M. E. Jack, daughter of the Rev. L. Jack, Springfield, Kings Co., and the number of pupils is 14.

The Dutcher meetings of late have only been able to muster once a fortnight, which is no doubt owing to the busy season.

The weather this spring has been pretty rough, as whichever way the wind blew it generally indulged in a gale to the great distraction of the industries of the place. The salmon fisheries have however, improved of late, and on Tuesday—as stated in the last ADVANCE—Messrs. J. W. & J. Anderson's Schr. *Saturn*, brought up 51 boxes, the largest cargo of the season.

[From "Grip."]

A Catechism on "Politics."

BY ZEDEKIAH TIMBERTOP, P. B.

Ques.—What do you understand by the term "Politics?"

Ans.—The accepted meaning of the term "Politics" is the science of governing a country—(espec