## Deekly

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUG. 11, 1886.

## THE NEW STEAM CRUISER.

We believe the purchase of the Yosemite steam yacht by the Canadian government has now been completed, and that the new cruiser will be placed on duty for the protection of the fisheries in a short time. The Yosemite is a 450 ton boat, capable of steaming twenty knots an hour and will be efficiently armed and manned. Her commander had not at last accounts been selected. The price paid for the Yosemite is said to be in the vicinity of \$40,000, though she originally cost a much larger sum.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries would no doubt have preferred to purchase a ship in Canada, had there been a suitable steamer which could have been obtained. On previous occasions when government steamers were required, the contracts for construction were given to Canadian ship. builders, though the usual amount of abuse was received in consequence. The schooners required for marine police were easily obtained in the maritime provinces. But the steamer needed was not procurable.

The schooners are very good for some places, but in others they were not effective. It has been complained that no poachers have been seized within the three mile limit. This is not surprising since the cruiser can usually be seen by the poacher while she is much farther off than the three mile line is. Taeconsequence is that the fisherman escapes. Tais is almost certain to be the case among the islands in the neighborhood of the Maine coast, where the limit is anywhere between a few yards and three miles from our coast. and where a sailing vessel is liable to be becalmed during a great part of the time. It is true that although no seizures have been made the service has been efficient. The poachers have been kept away from waters frequented by cruisers. What is wanted is that inducements should be held out to prevent United States fishermen coming inside the limits at any time. With a steam yacht capable of making twenty knots anywhere about a bay not many Gloucester fishermen would venture inside in the hope of being able to get away before the cruiser would get there.

## RETALIATION BY BAILWAY.

The New York Herald proposes a new grain. scheme of retaliation against Canada in view of the fact that additions are to be made to the marine police fleet :-

"By the comity of neighbors Canadian cars are allowed to enter and traverse the United States, carrying freight for hundreds of miles. Cars of the Grand Trunk and other Canadian for instance, are run down from Montreal to New York, there unly ad and take in freight which they carry seven hundred miles through Canada, then re-enter the United States and run hundreds of miles through this country to St. Louis and other points, where they unload and take in return cargoes, which are again run through Canada into New York.

Now, no foreign vessel is allowed to transport a cargo from one port of the United States to another; and it is suggested that congress shall authorize the President to enforce the same rule upon railroad cars. In that case every Canadian car having cargo of freight, for instance, from St. Louis or Cincinnati for New York, will have to unload at the great bridge

Two or three sound lawyers here who have this country, to take part in our internal transcontrary to the policy which excludes foreign vessels from our coasting trade and tolerates in favor of Canadian railroad ewners a systematic evasion of duties and taxes which our own car builders and owners must

The Canadian government, which is harrying our fishermen, is itself the owner to the extent of about two hundred million dollars in the Canadian railroads, and is therefore daily and largely profiting by their share in our internal commerce, while it is denying to our fishermen the commonest hospitalities. If our fishermen must not be allowed to buy coal, ice or bait, or even to go within three miles of Canadian shores, why should Canadian companies be allowed to take a large share of our interstate commerce?"

If our neighbors think they can make gain If our neighbors think they can make gain by this boycotting expedient they are at was first settled in 1788. It dates its prosliberty to try the experiment. It has generally been supposed that countries through erally been supposed that countries through which railway traffic passes, and from whose ports goods are shipped, derive much benefit from the trade. The probability is that Portland, Maine, would not be any more anxious for the Grand Trunk to send its traffic to Europe by the I. C. R. or the St. Lawrence than Eastport is for the enforcement of the tariff on fish. There is a feeling down this way that it would not be a bad thing if the Canadian freight which now goes to Europe by way of the States should go by way of the maritime provinces. If Messrs, Frye and Boutelle will kindly shut Maine out of the competition we could stand it very well. But is it not time for the demagogues of the republic to carry out some of their schemes of retaliation? They have now a large number on hand. The first was that of the armed Gloucester fishing schooner who proposed to blow the Canadian fleet out of Maine out of the competition we could stand the water. The last is railway non-intercourse, And yet all the time it is stated that United States fishermen do not want anything of Canada and are perfectly satisfied with their treaty rights.

Now Canadians have calmly, if reluctantly, adapted themselves to the changed relations which followed the abrogation of the Washington treaty. We did not ask for a change, but accepted it and made the most of it. Our fishermen have managed to get along, if not prosperously at least comfortably. As for the New England fishermen, their sorrows, sufferings, and complainings seem to have commenced at the time they allowed Frye and his like to place them in their present position. Our counsel to them now is to make the most of the situation, to bring bait and ice and coal from home, and by all means to remain out of Canadian waters. It is true they may catch no fish, but they can always have the satisfaction that Frye and Boutelle are their advocates, and the knowledge that if they had caught anything they could have sold it to better advantage than the Canadians,

C. AND I. EXHIBITION.

The Australian Colonies and What they

New South Wales-Her Exhibits and her [ General Trade—The Coal Depot of the Southern Hemisphere.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S FARM JAPPLIANCES. CARRIAGES, ETC. (No. 2.)

and wools made by South Australia at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, as described in the preceding paper, that colony has a large display of "alimentary products," a few agricultural implements, some carriages, harness and saddlery, leather, skins and furs. Wheat and fine flour are shown by twelve exhibitors, of olive oil there are four entries, several large exhibits of preserved meats, and lots of pickles, jams, jellies and sauces. It is in wines, spirits, beers and other beverages that this colony comes out strongest, some ten pages of the official catalogue being taken up with the list of exhibits under this head. The showing of native minerals, precious stones, etc., is likewise on a lavish scale. The agricultural implements comprise seed sowers, used on Australian farms; stump jumping apparatus, used in cultivating rocky and stumpy land; also a subsoil plough and scarifier. These implements, as their names imply are used on stumpy land, where there has been a growth of "mallee" scrub that has been cut or rolled down with a heavy roller. This is generally done before summer, so that the branches may have plenty of time to wither. After a lapse of about two months a "land" is cleared all round the "mallerized" ground (the term used for the above mode of dealing with scrub land) to prevent the spread of fire. Opportunity is then taken of a hot day to light the scrub, which has been thus rolled or cut down, and if it be a favorable day, a good clear burn is the result, leaving nothing but a mass of ashes on the ground, and the stumps which are level with the surface The next operation is the breaking up of the ground, which, if the earth is loose, is done with the stump-jumping scarifier, which i set to the exact depth required by an adjustable lever. The horses are then started, and as soon as one of the "shares" comes i contact with a stump, it gradually rises until the shank of the tire is a little further shead of the stump than the share, The share then passes over the stump and falls into the ground on the other side, and so on over every single stump that comes in its way. Thousands of acres of ground that would not pay to "grub" or root out the stumps, are treated in the above manner every year and produce excellent

There is also shown a model of a stripper used in South Australia to reap and thresh crops of wheat, barley, oats, etc., leaving the straw standing on the ground to be either burned or gathered at leisure.

CARRIAGES AND WHEELWRIGHTS' WORK, A feature among the small display of carriages made by South Australia, is a buggy exhibited by Clarke Bros., of Adelaide. It s made from woods indigenous to the colony and from leather and iron also manufactured there. Its special feature is a peculiar arrangement of the seat fixings, by which the vehicle can be quickly converted from a two to a four wh position a hitherto hidden which makes a comfortable seat for two persons in the back portion of the bug-

at Montreal, and with a westward cargo will have to unload on the border near Detroit.

gy. The exhibit is made entirely of native woods highly polished. The framing part is of stringybark, blackwood being Two or three sound lawyers here who have been looking at the suggestion are of the opinion that there is not even new legislation needed to authorize the proposed course. They assert that the secretary of the treasury has sufficient authority, and that the practice which has grown up of allowing Canadian cars and trains, which pay no duties and taxes in this country, to take part in our internal transand the Australian coat of arms is depicted on each of the lamps. CAMELS

are used in this colony and two specimens are exhibited, an old and a young one, from the herd of Sir Thomas Elder. Camels were originally imported from India in 1866 and since that time have been bred in large numbers. They are chiefly worked in the interior of the country, where severe droughts are frequent and are very useful in the carriage of goods of all kinds. The cost of feed and care is trifling. The old camel is exhibited saddled and harnessed.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

New South Wales, the "mother colony," sheep by Capt. Macarthur rapidly led to the settlement of the interior for pastoral and industrial pursuits. In 1851 the south western districts of New South Wales were formed into the Colony of Victoria, and in 1859 its northern districts into the colony of Queensland. Its total superficial area is estimated at 195,882,150 acres, its extreme breadth about 850 miles and mean breadth 600 miles. The greatest length is 900 miles. 600 miles. The greatest length is 900 miles. There is considerable diversity of physical aspect in this large extent of country. At a distance varying from 25 to 120 miles from the seaboard, a range of mountains, from 3000 to 7000 feet high, stretches from north to south, throwing out spurs in every direction. The coast line is indented with fine that the south of which part largest one of which part largest one Much of this portion rests on a vast basin of coal. Beyond the coal areas this country abounds in gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, etc. The extensive western slopes, and plains are adapted for pastoral and agricultural purposes. Millions of sheep, cattle and horses are fed upon the natural grasses of the country.

POPULATION.

The progress of the population of New South Wales and its number at the end of the last five decades may be seen from the following figures:

In 1841 there were 149,669. In 1851 there were 197,168, after giving up 68,335 to Victoria. In 1861 there were 358,278, after giving up 25,000 to Queensland. In 1871 there were 519.182.

In 1881 there were 781,265. At present the population is about 981,000. Last year the net gain was 53,305. Immigrants of all nationalities, save and except Chinese, are received on liberal terms. The sum of £51,461 was placed in the estimates of 1884 for immigration, and land of the best quality may be obtained at the rate of about twenty shillings an acre, which immigrants may pay for by instalments.

FINE SHEEP-THE WOOL CROP. The colony of New South Wales produces nearly half of the total quantity of wool raised in the Australian colonies together.
Its exports have been, however, till the present year, considerably less than those of Victoria, from the fact that nearly all of the wool grown in the Rivernia district found greater convenience of shipment by way of Melbourne. The change from that port to Sydney has been very marked for the present season (writes the United States cousul at Sydney) and instead of the latter port ranking second in the colonies as an expert-ing place for wool, it has assumed the first place, with the aggregate shipments for this season to February 28, of 306,590 bales, against 247,486 for 1885, an increase of In addition to the fine showing of woods nearly 24 per cent. This change has been brought about by the extension of lines of railway from the seaport to the interior country beyond the mountain range, and nto the sheep district of the colony.

The fine-woolled sheep of the colony came originally from the choicest flocks of France, Spain and Saxony. In the process of acclimatization there has been a very decided improvement in the softness, elasticity and ength of the wool, and lately, by careful calling, a considerable increase in the weight. The average clip is from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 lbs. of greasy wool and about 3 lbs. of washed wool. The average lambing is 80 per cent. The total increases in the number of sheep for the Australasian colonies for the twenty years from 1861 to 1881 inclusive are computed by the Chief Inspector of Stock to be as follows: New South Wales, 628 per cent.; Victoria, 40½ per cent.; South Australia, 117½ per cent.; Queensland, 70½ per cent.; Tasmania, 4½ per cent.; New Zsaland, 474
per cent. Those who have imported and
used Austrian and German rams find that the tendency of the country and climate is to gradually add to the length of the staple without much increasing the stoutness of the fibre; retaining at the same time its softness and color, and even improving in that lustre and fineness which makes a combing wool specially valuable. The coarsewoolled sheep are chiefly pastured on the coast district, where they thrive better than the meriros. Three-year-old wethers of this breed weigh when killed 160 lbs. to 200 lbs. each. The production of wool has been largely increased in New South Wales by encing and subdividing the runs, utilizing the outside country and providing a better water supply by means of dams and reservoirs. The value of the export of wool from New South Wales amounted to \$44 500,000 in 1884 for 173,986,303 lbs. In 1885 the value of pastoral exports, including wool, tallow, skins, salt and preserved meats, and live stock, amounted to about \$45,000,000. Out of the 29,000,000 increase in the number of live stock in the Australasian colonier during the last decade (1871-81) two-thirds or 19,750,000 were additions to the head of stock of New South Wales, and in the last bamed year, 1881, they reached 39,500,000 against a total of 88,750,000 for the whole

ITS COAL WEALTH. The colony of New South Wales possesse the richest, most accessible and extensive coal and cannel-coal seams in the southern hemisphere, which, say the residents, must ultimately make it the greatest and richest of all the Australian colonies. The approximate area of the carboniferous strata is estimated at 23,950 square miles. The mines first opened in 1802 are situated in the immediate vicinity of Newcastle, and it is from there that the colony obtains its largest supply, where the shipment of coal is carried o by hydraulic and steam cranes and shoots, capable of loading 16,200 tons per day. Vertical sections and diagrams of the coal

seams worked in the northern, southern and western districts are shown at the exhibition, in the New South Wales mineral sec tion, near which is also the first gold nugget, found at Ballarat in March 1851 (104,933 ounces of gold were received for coinage at the Sydney mint in 1884). The production of coal has increased very rapidly of late years. In 1833 only 328 tons were raised, whilst in 1884 the output reached 2,749,109 tons. The coal is of an excellent quality for steam, house, smelting and gas purposes, The largest exports are to Victoria, Hong Kong, San Francisco, South Australia, Manila, Japan, Valaparaiso, Honolulu, India, Tasmania, New Zealand and Queensland, more than 1000 vessels being annually engaged in this traffic.

A variety of cannel-coal, commonly called 'Kerosene shale," similar to the once famous Boghead mineral of Scotland, occurs in saucer-shaped deposits from a few inches to five feet thick. The richest quality yields upwards of 150 gallons of crude oil to the ton, or 18,000 cubic feet of gas, with an illuminating power of thirty-eight to forty-eight sperm candles; and on this account it found advantageous for mixing with ordinary coal in the manufacture of gas, for which purpose it is largely exported to the nelghboring colonles, foreign countries, Great Britain and even America. Two companies manufacture petroleum and other products therefrom. The quantity raised in 1884 was 31,618 tons.

AT THE EXHIBITION.

Like all the Australasian colonies New South Wales has spared no expense in the ornamentation of its court at the Colonial and Indian exhibition. The chief entrance to the court is through a large avary, wherein are shown all the birds of Australia, bright of plumage but void of song. A vast conservatory, which fishes one side of the excellent table has made him a universal visitors a rare opportunity to minutely in-spect the tropical luxuriance of her trees and plants and flowers. And then there is a plants and flowers. And then there is a magnificent collection of native shells, and Queens Co. Douglas Harbor and Scotchphotographs by the thousand, including town, and the shores of Lake Maguabit, photographs by the thousand, including anoramic views of Sydney city, harbor and suburbs, 20 feet in length; in a case of "relics" are shown Capt. Cook's dress sword, feather cloak, and an arrow made from the in the Dominion or in Eastern America. small bone of the great circumnavigator's leg. There is a bust of General Gordon, a made of sterling silver from the Silverton mine, and a beautiful photographic trophy of the New South Wales contingent to the of the New South Wales consingent to the Soudan. Gold of course, is shown in profusion, dust, nugget and quartz; also in the form of coins and medals struck at the Sydney mint, and even in the shape of "government railway season passes." A pretty ornament to the court is a cabinet made o every variety of Australian woods filled with a fine collection of minerals, and also with it a superb album of New Guinea views bound

THE MANUFACTURES include a billiard table and fittings of black-

wood, price \$3.750, made by Benjamin Hubbard. There are two fine displays of furniture— a dining room suit of Queen Anne style, made of cedar from the Richmond river; two bed room suites in native beech and rosewood; also a dining room suite of blackwood wood; also a dining room suite of blackwood (a variety of rosewood) and a bed room suite of rich woods—all of which will compare favorably with any exhibit of furniture in the building. Indeed, to English eyes the Australian furniture is more taking than that sent from Canada, in that it is an absolute any of English designs. lute copy of English designs and possesses no claim to originality. And the same criticism applies with equal truth to all the Australian manufactures; cloths, hats, caps, oots, shoes, etc. etc. They are, one and all, English throughout, the colonial mind apparently only striking out into new lines when it has no model to imitate,

A DAY AT CHIPMAN, Q. C.

the Central Railway.

Summer travel on the river, bays and akes is without question much larger this season than it has heretofore been for many years. And it is noticeable that tourists, instead of going to Fredericton or Salmon River or Cole's Island, one day and returning the next, as formerly, now make a sojourn of several days, and sometimes weeks. on these routes. That such is the case is due to a better appreciation of the scenery and the climate than formerly, and to the fact that until one has journeyed two or three times over the inland waters of this province he is unable to fully comprehend their striking beauty and the picturesqueness of their surroundings. Again, there are few farm houses along the shores of the river, lakes and bays where a small party seeking rest and recreation cannot be satis factorily accommodated at a moderate cost. A good many parties are tenting along the shores of Grand Lake, and in pleasant weather find this a most agreeable mode of

spending their holidays.
Yesterday, at Chipman, was one of the warmest days of the present season. Not a ripple on the river-not a quiver among the leaves, not a living thing astir. But the eyening was delightful, and the religious services which were held in the new hall by Rev. Mr. Johnson were well attended. Later a pleasant breeze sprung up, and a yachting party of eight or ten went sailing down the river. As they left the wharf they sang:— The eagle to his ceric and the wild doe to her lair; The children to their cosy nest a step behind the stair, The swallows to their dwellings 'neath the moley

eaves, And homeward wing the bluebirds from the field of The osier and the willow their slender branches live By shadowy cove and inlet in the softly murmuring

wave, And the stars look down with tender smile on forest, lake and stream,
Where the wild winds whisper gently and the lilies sleep and cream.

A home has the eagle, and a home the timid doe,
And like a peaceful river the lives of the children flow,
And the homes of the twittering swallows no
troublous dreams invade,
And for me, the bluejoy chuckers, the corn and wheat Ah! my heart grows weary thinking of the vanished days and dead,
Of lips that now are silent, of eyes whose light is fled;
Of eerie, lairland nest by storm and lightning riven,
And of weeks that toss on angry seas from home and

Some weeks ago it was announced in THE Sun that work had been commenced on

CENTRAL RAILWAY at Chipman. The section operated upon extends from a point about one-fourth of a mile from the residence of G. G. King, M.P., to Coal Creek—say five miles. The roadbed for the entire distance has been cleared of timber, and one mile is graded, ready for the tracklayers. It is expected that the road will be graded the entire section before written for. The celebrated boneless cod winter sets in. The people of this section of ade toward the construction of the Central. Practically cut off from a market six months duce this fine breakfast fish to the very conan opportunity to dispose of their productions which hitherto they have never every ed. On the proposed line of the road there are vast areas of excellent tillage land, great have never enjoyforests of hardwood and spruce and extensive deposits of coal, which have never been questions: (1) Are you satisfied with the availed of because of the absence of market facilities. The opening of the railway from Gibson to some favorable point on the I. C. R. will form an era in the history of Queen's county.

One of the longest spans of the bridge across Salmon River, at Chipman, collapsed likely to effect? Among the replies received two or three weeks since while some horned are the following from various well known cattle were being driven across it, but none of them received any serious injury. The stringers gave away nearly in the centre and the position which it now holds is in the form of a V. The impression prevails that the bridge will have to be reconstructed throughout. Teams are now taken across the river by means of a scow owned by the Messrs. King.

Bricks of a very superior quality are now manufactured at Chipman in quantities suf-ficient to meet the local demand, and from a deposit of clay recently opened at Newcastle bricks have been made with which to construct a coke kiln for Lawrence McMann of St. John.

The coke made from Grand Lake coal is regarded as of excellent quality, and its nanufacture is likely to be largely engaged The hay crop which is now being gathered, will hardly exceed three-fourths the usual yield; oats are light, but roots of every des-

ription promise an abundant harvest. On her last trip down the lake the May Queen had something more than one hundred passengers, many of whom were Americans who had been rusticating at Chipman, Douglas Harbor, Young's Cove and Robinson's Point. Mr. Geo. Brannan, the gentlemanly steward of the May Queen, is noted favorite. No better time can be chosen than the Range, Young's Cove, Waterborough and Robinson's Point, present to the eye a picture of quiet beauty rarely seen elsewho

The Business Results of the Exhibition. (Toronto Globe.)

LONDON, July 24.—The two months' experience which has been already gained is not sufficient to enable a final judgment to be pronounced upon the commercial results which may be expected to flow from Canada's participation in the Colonial Exhibition. Infermation, however, which we have been able to obtain in reply to numerous inquiries, will throw some light upon this point, and will scarcely fail to be of interest to our readers. Whilst here and there a complaint is heard that individual exhibitors have not benefited so materially or so speedily as they expected by means of their display at South Kensington, the general testimony is distinctly to the effect that a decided impetus has been given to many branches of Anglohas been given to many branches of Angio-Canadian trade through Canada's representa-tion, Many exhibitors, especially those whose interest have been adequately looked after by competent representatives on the spot, have opened up business relations with this country to an extent which they scarcely expected. The dimensions which the ly expected. The dimensions which the trade so developed may ultimately assume are, of course, still doubtful; but for our present purpose we may mention a few facts illustrating the experience gained up to the present time.

Yidual's business has suffered since the abroduction of the treaty. Mistake number three, and even if it had, that is the business of nobody else, as illustrating the experience gained up to the present time. It is somewhat difficult, if not absolutely should adopt a dog in the

figure in future more prominently than they have done hitherto in the English market. Summer Tourists on the River-Work or

A Broken Bridge-Brick Making-Points of Interest.

In addition to the very large and important contract entered into by Mesers. D. W. Karn, of which particulars have already been published in these columns, Mesers.

Mason & Risch, Mesers. Heintzman & Co., Messrs. W. Doherty & Co., and the Lans. downe Plano Company, all report sales of their instruments, and it seems probable that Messrs. Bell & Co., Guelph, will not permanently remain the sole representatives in this country of this description of Canadian manufactures. For some classes of agricultural implements the demand has also been apparent. Messrs. Harris & Son, Brantford, have disposed of several of their tedders; whilst the inquiries made at other stalls-notably that of the Massey Manufacturing Company—certainly point to the probable development of considerable business in this direction. For Canadian stoves there has likewise been much inquiry, as well as for the iron and wood-workthe machinery court. Among the other firms who have effected sales may be mentioned Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, who have re-ceived orders for their safes for India; the Haut Emery Wheel Company, with orders for Australia; Mesers, Schlicht & Field and Messrs. Tees & Co., office farniture; L. K. Leon, adjustable eye-glasses; Messrs. Booth & Son, copper and brass goods; Geo. Gale & Son, who have had one order for 3000 of their iron bedsteads; the Aylmer Canning Company, canned provisions; and Messrs. Macfarlane, McKinlay & Co., window blinds. the Canadian Commission at the Fisherles exhibition, has met with great success in not only disposing of exhibits sent from his province, but has good prospects of permanent trade in different channels for the many exthe great ship-owning province of the Dominion, it was natural that that industry should be largely represented in the exhibits

sent forward to the present exhibition. The many full-size boats of all descriptions have met with a ready sale, and duplicates have already been ordered in some instances.
Flahing dorles have been sold to the Marquis of Ailsa, Harry Wilson, Sir H.
Mather Jackson, Bart., Sir Richard Harrington, and fishing whalers to W. P.
Muller and Major Roe, while a duplicate whaler has been ordered by cable for Capt. G. S. Nicholson, Royal Fueillers, to be de livered in Glasgow. H. W. Embue of Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotla, whose handsome fishing boat, exhibited at the Fisheries, was presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. and who has an 'improved family row-boat now on exhibition, has also been asked for quotations for the building of yet another boat. Mr. Dimock believes, with proper management and direct communication with the builders, at the sacrifice perhaps of extortionate middlemen, a good trade may be worked up for the Nova Scotia boat builders. The exhibit of tinned lobsters from the same province has met with a ready written for. The celebrated boneless cod. exhibited by F. W. Hart of Halifax, was Queens are rejoiced to see a tangible move sold immediately on delivery; and strenuous efforts are being made to thoroughly introin the year, the farmers, lumbermen and coal miners will be afforded by the railway signments of economic and commercial fish ready and profitable sales.

To many exhibitors at present personally or officially represented at South Kensingbusiness results of your participation in the Colonial Exhibition? (2) Can you give any details as to business done by means of your exhibit? (3) Can you give any information as to the benefit to Canadian trade in this country which the exhibition is

The Ontario Pamp Company says: '(1) Yes, we have done much better than we expected, and the prospects are good. (2) All the business we do here must be credited to our having taken part in the exhibition, as we had never sold a dollar's worth before, being, indeed, quite unknown. We have had several good orders—one from Scotland, another from Essex, as well as a number not yet definitely closed. Prospects for orders from some of the other colonies are excellent, and we are glad we exhibited.
(3 We think it will be the means of introducing a great many lines of trade hitherto unrepresented here.

Mesers, Heintzman & Co. write : (1) We are so far very well satisfied-in fact, a great deal better than we anticipated. (2) have already sold two planes, and the future prospects are very good. (3) This exhibition has been the means of introducing our planes into the English market. This would have been very hard to do otherwise, on account of prejudice against Canadian goods. By putting our goods right into the field, we have now overcome that feeling, and expect to do a big business in England and the continent henceforward. Messrs. Tees & Co., Montreal, briefly

reply thus: (1) Yes. (2) Eighty-five deaks. (3) In some lines very beneficial.

Geo. Marshall writes as follows: (1) Having got on exhibition two classes of goods—Photographic Views and a Haveline Combination—I can say that the former was an utter failure and the latter is a decided success. (2) I have done considerale business, and prospects of further trade are expellent. (3) There is no doubt, that the Exhibition has opened the eyes of Englishmen, including their great business men. English buyers, however, are slow to change, and I trust that they will not only be aetonished, but give us a trial.

Fishery Matters Down the Bay.

To the Editor of The Sun :-SIR-The St. Croix Courier of this week

contains a letter headed "Sardines and duty. West Isles is perfectly satisfied with present arrangements," The aim and purpose of the letter seems to be threefold; first to prod a certain individual in the ribs, second to try and impress upon the minds of the authorities and the public at large, that the present fishery arrangement is quite satisfactory to the people of Charlotte county who may be engaged in the fishery business. (with the exception of one person), whom the Courier correspondent states is "mad clear through." Misstatement number one. I can assure you. He also states that said person is mad because he cannot buy herring at \$2 50 per hhd. Mistake (if you like to call it such) number two, because the going price at present is even less than that named. He also states that a certain indiimpossible, to classify the sales already if those in authority should adopt the sugeffected; but we may mention first that Cagestion of the Courier correspondent and

nadian musical instruments seem likely to visit the islands of Charlotte, they would quickly find the manger full of dogs of exactly the stripe of the party named. The correspondent speaks of the "three hundred and fifty or four hundred people of West Isles who depend on sardines for a living." What are their interests compared to the interests of the people of Grand Manan, Campobello, and other parts of Charlotte county, who are engaged in the business of curing fish, and who derive no benefit from the sardine business at all? He also says "that letters from here have been going to Ottawa all the season." We hope they may have effect. If he had said that letters had been going from here to Ottawa since post offices had been established in the two places he would still probably have been with.
in the bounds of truth. He also self-binders; Messrs. J. O. Wisner, Son & in the bounds of truth. He also Co. have done a fair business in their hay-Eastport the wier business would not have assumed its present proportions." Admitting this to be true, who would it have injured? He also says that "without the wiers on this side, the packing business on the other side would not amount to much. That is an absolute fact, worthy of noting. ing machinery, which is seen in motion in the also says: "This sardine business is of a purely local character and does not affect the general fishing interest of either country." That is entirely incorrect. The fact of the whole fishing fleet of New England getting their bait in the spring and fall, with what are called Eastport herring (obtained by Eastport sardine boats,) but which are in reality Canadian herring, is one effect which would be felt on that side, and the fact that at present the curers of fish on the American side are coming here and taking away our fish fresh from the water, for the W. D. Dimock, the commissioner from to do with them, without consulting any Nova Scotla, who is an old hand at example of the American market with alleged purpose of smoking or anything they choose to do with them, without consulting any supplying the American market with alleged American fish, from Canadian waters free of duty, while Canadians are handicapped by a duty of one half cent per pound, is another way it affects the people on this side. It does not require a person with a trade in different channels for the many exhibitors he represents here. Canada ranking fourth among the maritime nations of the land the province of Nova Scotla being Alluding to fishery protection, Mr. Editor, (if it is necessary and you see fit to grant space) I will refer to that when the proper time arrives. Yours respectfully, July 30th. AN ISLANDER.

## Grand Manan Notes.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,) GRAND MANAN, July 29 .- As the Flushing was leaving the wharf on Monday morning last a lad named Dakin fell between the boat and wharf, and but for the heroic and timely exertions of John S. Covert (one of the passen gere) would have been drowned. Schr. May Queen sailed for St. John yester-

day with a cargo of fish. day with a cargo of fish.

Recent heavy rains have started vegetation and everything looks fresh and lovely.

Thos. Redmond, inspector of building operations on Big Duck Island, Samuel Dinsmore, superintendent, and a party of ladies sailed for Big Duck Island today.

A number of commercial ambassadors from St. Standar and also where are conversion the

A number of commercial ambassadors from St. Stephen and elsewhere are canvassing the island. They report business rather dull, but with fair prospects for a good fall trade.

Among the large number of guests registered at the Marble Ridge are Prof. Wm. H. Carpenter and wife, New York; R. C. Moulton and wife, Boston; D. N. Conklin and wife, Chicago; Judge Stevens and wife, St. Stephen; Henry Tilley and wife, James H. Tilley and wife, Castle Hill, Maine; Mrs. W. J. Baird, Miss M. Florence Baird, New York City; H. G. Thomas, J. N. O'Narra, jr., Philadelphia; W. H. Todd, M. D. and wife, J. D. Chipman, wife and two children, St. Stephen, N. B.; and

wite and two children, St. Stephen, N. B.; and Miss Mary Toller, Ottawa, Ont.
The government s. s. Newfield is discharging supplies at the different lighthouse and fog alarm stations about Grand Manan and bay.

It is rumored that the fertilizer factory at Draka's Dock will be convented by another Drake's Dock will be operated by another Drake's Dock will be operated by another American firm the coming season.

There is an abundance of squid on the fishing ground. Fishermen are making very good catches of hake.

E Cameron, M. D., intends to spend the winter in Europe posting up in his profession. The doctor means to keep abreast of the times.

The doctor means to keep abreast of the times.

Among the guests at the Dominion house are Julia A. Merritt, T. Armstrong, Wm. and W. F. Lewis, St. John; Robt, Thomson, jr., Allan iCrookshank, James F. Robertson, W. Malcolm McKay, W. Watson Allan, crew of yacht Grayling of Rothessy, N. B.; W. O. Barnaby, G.A. Inoh, Fredericton, N.B.; Mary N. Todd, Milltown, N. B.; Prof. J. Walker Fewkes, F. E. Fewkes, Miriam S. Cutler, Cambridge, Mass.; Herbert F. Sylvester, Newtonville, Mass., and a number of others. N.B.

—These are just a few of the people registered at the hotels. There are a large number beat the hotels. There are a large number besides at private houses, etc., all over the island. Aug 2.- Sixteen Canadian fishing vessels iaid in Fiagg's Cove, and the government s.s. Newfield laid in Whale Cove, on Sunday.

His Crime Ever in Sight.

(Special Desratch to the Boston Herald.) NEW YORK, July 31 .- A man with a wild expression in his eyes presented himself at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, a free institution, and took his turn among a score of others awaiting examination. Speed characterizes the preliminary work of the physicians here, and questioning is usually preceded by mechanical tests of the vision. In this case they revealed no defects in the eyes, and the doctor asked the man what was the trouble. He calmly, but ecrnestly, said shat there was indelibly impresed on the retinas of his eyes the vision of a woman being killed by himself. He wished to have man being killed by himself. He wished to have the eight removed by an operation, no matter if the destruction of his eyes were involved, because he had borne the infliction 12 years, and felt that he could stand it no longer. "If you don't do this for me," he declared to Dr. Agnew, the consulting surgeon of the infirmmry, "I will punch out my own eyes." He narrated that, in 1874, he murdered his wife. His name was John Furlong, and the crime was committed in Montreal. He was fixed in the belief that the view of the woman, as she looked when he had prostrated her on the floor, and was striking her with an axe, was indelibly photographed in his eyes, and he had plenty of was striking her with an axe, was indelibly photographed in his eyes, and he had plenty of scientific theory, distorted yet ingenious, to explain the phenomenon. As he was evidently laboring under a monomania, he was sent to the Ward's Island asylum. It is learned that he did slay his wife, as described, and that, on his trial, he was acquitted on the ground of in-

Familar with the Subject.

Teacher-Now, Tommy, if a carpenter wants to lay a floor thirty-six feet long by twenty-twe broad with boards fifteen feet long by one broad, how many boards will he want? Tommy-Six.

Teacher-Nonsense. Teacher—Nonsense.
Temmy—Five hundred?
Teacher—Don't guess, Tommy. Johnny
White, you may tall. (Johnny told.)
Teacher—There. Tommy, do you see how
quickly Johnny told how many boards were
wanted?—and he isn't as old as you.
Tommy—I know he sin't have he see he Tommy—I know he ain't, but his father is a

Thomas Golden, a flagman in Galena, Ill., has a tame robin that he has taught to walk out of the flag house and wave a tiny flag whenever a train comes. Cleveland, Ohio, has raised \$125,000 for a Grant monument, while the great city of New York has collected but \$122,000 for the same

purpose.

A Lodi, Cal., firm are arranging to irrigate
10,000 acres of land in the San Joaquin valley. with a pump which will raise 9,000,000 gallons of water daily.

THE The recent the noblest po lands peculiar final triumph ones, several e to eminence u war deprived

number of I early devoted name is associ American ma tinued true to little home nes ancestral go struction of his labors for coming change. in this poem, ago, by a straig have seen it in

Sad mortal! co What truly i And the hon Thou wouldst to And laugh th As the habble o Ere the morn But I, earth's m In a kingdom I gaze on the glo

I tell thee his fa And the gleam Like the flush His smile is the Of the star-sh When the Summan In the lap of For I, earth's In a kingdom I gaze on the m In the unveil

In his eyes a he But they hold And his pity fo Half furrows Souls taken from He folds to hi And the tears o Ere they enter And still, earth In a kingdom
esze on a ligh
In the unveile Through the spl

In the glow of He is soaring wo With the son Lone ethers, une
At the passage
With the fragran
The flash of his And I, earth's r 'Mid a kingdo Have gazed on in the unveiled But beyond the I can follow h Till the pearl-w

In the calm of Far voices of for Thrill down fr As Death, with And from heav My angel of per

spirit of the inv advice given l cheerfulness," as follows:

Is happiness a Which, shrewd earth? Rather a heaven On some fair mo Fresh with the i

A 80 The hardy i tanned by the su has beheld the gr wilds, and who before the fury depreciate the

however, that the no lesser perils the less ocean. While inferior to the moseond to none in description, and moral; while it lo of the Canadian Twas one dark n When the crew

Got scare and For de wind she'r Bimeby she's When de skow b De captain she's

She's call de crew She call the co De cook he's nam Ha's come from Was chamberma De sou wind sh When Rosa say, Whatever shall

De captain she's t
But still dat ske
For de crew he ca
Because he lose De night was dar!

De waves run h When de captain And lash her to When de captain And he jump in And he say "Goo I go down for y

Mext morning, vo De captain, cook Lay corpses on

For de wind he's l Pretty soon she For dat skow bus One-half mile fa Now, all good woo

Take warning b And go and marry And live on one Den de wind she r And 'spose she's You shan't be dro So long you sto

> Over one hunds past century have ginning of the 1890, and there de