General Business.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868 for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place on each of the other ten months in the year, and are all drawn in public at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing
In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, August 7, 1888.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2 Twentieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	50,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 do	100 are	99,900
999 do	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes amounting to		$1,054,800

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

☞ FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C

Address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER also, That the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and The Tickets are Signed by the President of an institution whose chartered rights are recognized as the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

BLACK CLYDE STALLION.

SEASON 1888.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Imported by the Northumberland Agricultural Society, will make the Season of 1888 on the same terms, etc., as last year. His route will embrace Blackville, Indiantown, Derby, Newcastle, Nelson, Douglastown, Napan and Chatham. "Duke of Wellington" will stand in Chatham every second week after May 1st; other stopping places made known by the Groom after his first visit.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON is a Black Clyde Stallion, rising 8 years old, by Bismarck, a pure Clyde Horse which took four 1st prizes at Rothsay, Scotland, and other places. Bismarck was by old Marquis, and is now 12 years old, stands 17 hands high, with great power and superior action - was bred by R. G. Riddle, Esq., Felton Park, from his celebrated prize-taking Black Mare by Tweedside.

Old Marquis was bred by Alex Lang, Garnilland, Paisley, and took first prize at Barrhead, Paisley, and at Johnstone when one year old, these shows being open to all Scotland. When two years old took first prize at Rothsay. Marquis' dam was bred by Mr. James Simpson, Bute, and took seven 1st prizes at Rothsay, and all her produce took prizes. Marquis' Grandsire was Samson, bred by Mr. Logan, Crossfeat, Kilbarchan.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S Dam was by Wellington, Grand dam by old Blooming Heather. Wellington was bred by Mr. Robert Fox, of Swindon, Grange, near Weatherby, stands 17 hands high on short clean legs, with good action. Was got by Derbyshire champion out of a Mare got by True Briton, True Briton was got by old Oxford and Old Oxford by Bringham's Farmer's Glory. Old Blooming Heather was got by Heather Jock, and obtained in 1859 a medal at Edinburgh and 1st Prize at Carlisle and 1st at Langholm and when 5 years old obtained the £40 prize at the Mid-Calder in County Edinburgh. Blooming Heather was a good black and his dam was by Black Rattler, Grand Dam by Waggoner.

☞ Any further information can be given by the Groom.

"PREFERE."

The above imported and registered Percheron orre, will make the Season of 1888 in the following districts:

Chatham, Douglastown, Newcastle, Derby, Iniantown, Blackville.

will return by way of the South side of the Miramichi River to NELSON; will also travel

Napan, Black River, Bay du Vin & Black Brook

"PREFERE" is a dark iron grey, foaled in 1883, and bred by M Desfreches, Normandy. His Sire was Count Deschanes; Dam La Bru. PREFERE is 17 Hands high and when on the Government Scale one month ago weighed 1885 lbs, and now weighs 1940 lbs.

Further information as to route, terms of service, etc, will be made known on application to R. FLANAGAN, Chatham, or to the Groom,

Joseph Jardine

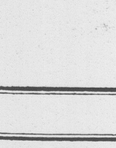
MACKIE'S
ISLAY BLEND
IS THE BEST.
USE NO OTHER BRAND
8-33*

TOWN
Building Lots!

For sale 8 BUILDING LOTS on Princess Street, between Wellington and Howard Streets. Plan can be seen at my office.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and Wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

ADIRONDACK.
Under auspices of Northumberland Agricultural Society.

OWNERS, JOHN FERGUSON, AND ST. CARRUTHERS

This young Stallion will make the Season of 1888 in the following places:—
NEWCASTLE, CHATHAM, NAPAN, NELSON, NORTH and SOUTHWEST: Also to NEGUAC.

This horse will be 4 years old on May 6th, 1888. He is dark brown, 15½ hands high and weighs 1100 lbs.

Adirondack is sired by the standard bred horse

ALLRIGHT.

the well known sire of Trotting Horses. Although the stock of Allright is young, yet he has sired very many very fast horses; such as Black Flint, record 2.33; George Lee, 2:23¾; George Allright, 2:41; Defiance, 2:29½ and many others. Allright was sired by Taggart's Abdallah, record. 2:26¼, he by Farmer's Beauty, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodburn, he by the original Justin Morgan.

ADIRONDACK'S

dam was sired by Randolph, he by Morgan Telegraph, he by Deerfield Morgan, dam by Saladin.

Terms for Season $10.00. If a mare does not prove in foal service will be given free the following season. For single service $5.00.

All fees to be settled during the Season, either by cash or note, with the groom.

ROBERT TOZER.

Newcastle, May 1, 1888.

MIRAMICHI
Steam Navigation Co'y.

The Steamers "NELSON" and "MIRAMICHI" will run daily on their respective routes, from this date as follows—

STR. "MIRAMICHI," Capt. DeGrace, will leave Chatham for Newcastle at 7.30 a.m., and Newcastle for Chatham and points down river at 8.15 a. m.

STR. "NELSON"
CAPT THOS. PETERSON,
—WILL LEAVE—

Chatham.	Nelson.	Newcastle.
for Douglas'wn, Kerr's Mill, Newcastle and Nelson.	for Newcastle, Kerr's Mill, Douglas'n & Chatham.	(Call's Wharf) for Kerr's Mill, Douglastown and Chatham.
SOLAR TIME.	SOLAR TIME.	SOLAR TIME.
9 a m	9 40 a m	10 00 a m
11 a m	11 40 a m	12 00 m
2 p m	2 40 p m	3 00 p m
4.30 p m	5 10 p m	5 30 p m
7 p m		8 00 p m

carrying freight and passengers between the points named.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Single fare between Chatham, Newcastle, or Nelson or vice versa, 20c. Return Tickets issued on board at 30c. Card Tickets, good for 20 or 25 Trips, issued at the rate of 12½ cents a trip.

STR. "MIRAMICHI"
CAPT DEGRACE—

will leave Chatham for points down river, viz, Black Brook, Lapham's, Oak Point, Burnt Church, Neguac and Point aux Car *daily* at 9 a m, calling at Escuminac on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and Bay du Vin on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, carrying Passengers and Freight as usual between all the points named, and the "MIRAMICHI'S" passengers for points up-river will be sent thereto by the "NELSON," free of charge.

EXCURSION DAYS.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays will be excursion days, when the "Miramichi" will land excursionists, in parties of ten or more at any available point on the down river route.

EXCURSION TICKETS FROM ALL POINTS. 50 CENTS

☞ Parties having freight to ship by down-river must have it on the wharf in the evening.

T DESBRISAY, Manager

NEW GOODS.
—0—
EXTENSIVE
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
Prices Lower than Ever.
—AT—
F W. RUSSEL'S,
Black Brook

FOR SALE.

The Lots of Land, situate at the Lower End of the Town of Chatham, owned by the Estate of the late John McLauchlan, deceased.

For Particulars apply to

G. B. FRASER,
Benson Block.

Chatham, June 12, '88. 7-12.

Notice.

Flett's Carding Mill is in full operation, and wool left with Mrs Smallwood, Newcastle, or John Brown, Esq., Chatham, will be carded and returned weekly.

THOMAS AMBROSE.

Nelson, June 1st, 1888.

HORSES WANTED

TWO VICTOR HUGO HORSES 6 years old and not less than 1300 lbs weight each—Mares preferred.

Chatham, 8th June, '88. J. B. SNOWBALL

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send there address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

Dental Notice.

TO PATRONS IN CHATHAM AND VICINITY:—

DR. CATES

will visit Chatham, professionally, and occupy his Dental Rooms on or about

—JUNE 23RD—

for a few weeks.

☞ Patients requiring his services will please make Early Appointments.

Head Quarters
—for—
Stoves Ranges Fancy Goods
Houe Keepers Hardware &c
Wholesale & Retail.
W. J WOODS

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - JULY 19, 1888

Kent County Trade.

The following are the figures representing the number of vessels which arrived at and departed from the Port of Richibucto, including the out-port of Buctouche for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1888:

Coastwise:			
Arrived—240 vessels	9357 tons	772 men	
Departed, 239 "	8662 "	779 "	
Total 479 "	18019 "	1551 "	
From sea:			
British—0 vessels	5531 tons	111 men	
Foreign, 19 "	6553 "	174 men	
Total 28 "	12084 "	285 "	
For sea:			
British, 14 vessels	7392 tons	146 men	
Foreign, 21 "	7035 "	185 "	
Total 35 "	14427 "	331 "	
Grand Total coastwise and from and to sea:—			
514 vessels	32446 tons	1882 men	

The Savings Bank returns for Richibucto are—

Balance due depositors July 1, 1887,		$95283 05
Deposited during year ended June 30, '88	10793 00	
Interest added,	4013 63	
		$110089 69
Withdrawals, Principal	$12085 27	
do. Interest paid,	79 78	
Interest deducted	358 32	
		12523 37
Balance due depositors July 1, 1888,		$97556 32

Unrestricted Reciprocity.

Among the speakers at the 4th July celebration in Woodstock, Connecticut, was Mr Goldwin Smith. His address was on the benefits of Unrestricted Reciprocity between the United States and Canada, and owing to the clear and logical manner in which he discussed the subject he appears to have made a most favourable impression upon a large number of his hearers. The following is one of the many important statements made during his address:

"The map settles the question. Look at it or call it up before your minds. Here is a continent stretching from regions almost tropical to regions almost Arctic, comprehending in itself almost every variety of production, traversed by great navigable rivers, and forming the fairest of all the material foundations laid by nature for civilization. By nature this continent is evidently destined to be economically one. One economically, the larger portion of its habitable and cultivable area is, to the immense benefit of all its inhabitants, whose unparallelled wealth is plainly the fruit of their internal free trade. But from the pale of this economical unity are excluded the northern sections of the continent, the maritime provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, Old Canada, French and British, the newly opened region of the North-West and British Columbia, which together make up the Canadian Dominion. These territories have but little natural trade with each other, though desperate efforts are made to force an inter-provincial trade by means of a highly protective tariff. Their isolation by the tariff wall precludes the development of their natural resources and condemns them to a sort of commercial atrophy, while it deprives the rest of the continent of the wealth which they contain. They are severally in the position in which a state of the union would be if it were cut off commercially from the other states; and you lose as you would lose by such a severance of four of your states from the rest. The northward march of your capital and enterprise is stopped, as Detroit will tell you, by the same artificial barrier. In not this sheer defiance of nature and wilful renunciation of the benefits which she offers to us all?"

THE BY-ROAD LIST for the County of Northumberland for the present year will be found on our fourth page.

A Startling Record.

The N. Y. *Herald* gives its tenth annual list of business defalcations in the United States, showing that the total number of defalcations during the ten years from January 1, 1878, to December 31. 1887, was 465 and the aggregate losses amounted to the enormous sum of $48,513,466.81. The embezzlements that have been discovered during the past six months of the present year will bring the total to nearly $51,000,000. This sum, thus misappropriated, is equal to one-half of the surplus now lying in the Treasury of the United States.

During this year there were 47 cases of embezzlement where more than $2,000 was taken. Among them there was one for $1,100,000 and another for $1,000,000, with a third for $600,000.

The Wood Trade.

Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine, in their Liverpool circular of 4th July, report:—

The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 30 vessels 28,173 tons, against 14 vessels 12,606 tons during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during the years 1886, 1887 and 1888 has been 94,582; 115,536, and 132,007 tons respectively.

The aggregate import during the past month has been considerably in excess of same period during the past few years. This is to a great extent owing to the large increase of steamer tonnage now engaged in the wood trade, and, as both timber in the log as well as sawn goods are now largely imported in this way, and thus brought more rapidly on the market, this fact must be taken into consideration when comparing the monthly statistics of the past few years.

There is little change in values to record, the demand generally has been fair, and stocks are moderate.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals have arrived more freely; the import being increased by several large steamer cargoes during the past few days, the deliveries have been satisfactory, and, as most of the recent arrivals are sold, and will go direct from the quays into consumption, the present stock in first hands is very moderate; notwithstanding this, and advancing freights, there is no improvement in value, and shippers must keep supplies moderate to maintain even present low prices. Pine deals: Several parcels have arrived from Miramichi and are in fair demand, but prices are low.

Birch, in the log, has been imported too freely, still the demand continues good, and prices are fairly maintained; the stock, though increasing, is still moderate. Birch planks are in better demand and prices improving.

Birch.—Two prime parcels have been sold as follows:—19 inches average at 2s per foot, and 26½ inches average at 21d per foot ex quay, and parcels of St. John, N. B., timber have arrived on contract; parcels of St. John birch planks have been sold at from 1s to 1s 1d per foot ex quay.

Spruce Deals.—St. John: Cargoes by private—at £6 to £6 2s 6d c. i. f.

GOOD FOR SACKVILLE.—Rev. Ralph Brecken, of Charlottetown, will give fifteen thousand dollars of the great fortune left him by his father, whose death was reported a fortnight ago, to the Sackville institutions, to be equally applied to enlarging the theological library, founding a chair and assisting impecunious students.

AN INSURRECTION.—A London despatch of 17th says a report has been received there that an insurrection has occurred at Port au Prince, W. I., and that the insurgents have burned 500 houses, including most of the public buildings.

DRY DOCK IN ST. JOHN.—The business men of St. John propose building a dry dock in that city. It is to be 600 feet long with a width at the bottom of 50 feet and is to be built by a company with the aid of Dominion, provincial and local subsidies.

The Northwest Miramichi.

CAMP ADAMS THE CENTRE OF FIFTY MILES OF SALMON-WATER.

SALMON GRILSE AND TROUT IN ABUNDANCE.

OVER PORTAGE BY BUCKBOARD, UP STREAM BY SKIFF, DOWN STREAM BY CANOE.

NOTES FROM TIDE WATER TO BALD MOUNTAIN.

WATERFALLS AND CHASMS, DAM AND NARROWS—INCIDENTS BY PORTAGE AND STREAM.

BY D. G. SMITH.

If one would realise the wealth of salmon-angling waters of the North Shore of New Brunswick, he must pass through such experiences as I enjoyed last week on the Northwest Miramichi river. Before I started on the trip I had a fair idea of the waters I was to visit, of the country traversed by them, and their attractions from the angler's point of view, but as I had never "been there" I had failed to form an adequate conception of just how near it all approached my ideal of a perfect fisherman's retreat.

A SIX DAYS' TRIP.

My trip occupied six days and extended as far up the Northwest River as men or fish generally go—further, I was told, than most of even the lumbermen or cruisers think it necessary to push their investigations—it gave me time to do some good fishing, see some of the grandest scenery of the country, enjoy the pleasant hospitalities and comforts of Camp Adams, to spend two nights under canvass beside the river, get soaking wet with rain, hail and spray as we ran the rapids; and, as I took some notes by the way, it will not be uninteresting to the many who are anxious to gain accurate information of this class, for me to write my experiences just as they were noted at the time.

THE SALMON-POOLS

of the Northwest Miramichi extend from say Dennis', near the end of the Chaplin Island Road to within a mile and a half of the Forks—some six or seven miles from Bald Mountain—a distance of more than fifty miles by river. The famous Big Hole pools, which are seven miles below Dennis', and a few others, are not included in this range of water, because they may be considered along with the Sevogle waters, which are second only to those of the main Northwest as salmon resorts.

HOW THE POOLS ARE REACHED.

To fish the pools of this fifty mile range a centre of operations is necessary, for after going a mile or two above Dennis' the settlement ends and the unbroken forest begins. The best pools, also, being above the roughest and unnavigable waters, they must be reached by land, for while canoes can ascend the river by being carried around the cataracts in several places, it is only by land that necessary camp supplies and equipage can be conveyed to the vicinity of the great salmon sanctuaries of the upper waters. It was to meet this requirement that the idea of a permanent camp was carried out by the establishing of Camp Adams, which is some thirty-five miles above the south end of Chaplin Island road, by the river, or twenty miles across the country from the same point by trail which has long existed as the great lumbermen's portage road for their operations in this famous region. The spot occupied by the Camp is off the main portage on an island a few acres in extent formed by the main river on the northeast side and, on the other or southwest side, a small stream that has broken its way around what was doubtless dry land at some time but is now a mere brook.

ON THE ROAD.

Leaving Chatham, and crossing the ferry at Newcastle at 10 a. m. on the morning of the 7th, with Lt. Col. Cotton, Dominion Inspector of Artillery as a *compagnon de voyage*. I took the Chaplin Island Road, entering upon what was, to both of us, an entirely new part of the country. My vehicle was a buckboard and on it were our rods, sleeping-tents, camp kettle, and a box of provisions, for although I had been enjoined to carry nothing, as everything necessary for all purposes of the trip would be found at Camp Adams, I knew that my own mode of outfitting gave good results as to sufficiency and comfort, and thought it well, in going so far, to provide against contingencies.

After a drive of about 16 miles over one of the most direct roads in the country we reached the Northwest river at a point on the main highway about six miles above the mouth of the Big Sevogle, stopping at the comfortable hostelry of Mr. John Way, from opposite which the long portage road to Camp Adams leads off into the forest. It was about half-past two in the afternoon when our horse was rested and fed, at which time we set out for the 20-mile portage journey to Camp Adams. We found the road a very good one, considering the roughness of the country traversed, which, especially for the first few miles, is very stony, the well-bowldered surface however being relieved here and there by black mud bogs, all of which have been carefully bridged by stretches of courderoy, involving no little expenditure of money and labor. The whole route is well wooded, the richness of the soil being indicated in many places by the strong growth of the hardwoods, such as beech, maple and birch, the coniferous trees, however, predominating. We found that while our buckboard made an admirable portage, vehicle its five feet gauge was rather wide to follow easily in the track of the waggons used between Way's and Camp Adams. This is a point to be noted, as the narrower the waggon the easier will be its traction on such a road as this. There were many noticeable spots along our route, but it is not my purpose to describe them. I must, however, note that known as

STONY BROOK HILL,

which bears a family likeness to the romantic spot on the road between Douglastown and Newcastle, known as Mill Cove Hill. The approach to Stony Brook, which is about ten miles from Way's, is from high land and the descent is almost precipitous. The traveller comes suddenly upon the declivity and the road trends to the right, getting on which one realises that only a good horse, good harness and cool nerves in driving are equal to the work of a safe descent. Not only is the road on a grade so sharp as to suggest perpendicularity occasionally, but being made on a side hill it slopes outward as if to throw descending teams into the chasm below; and, to make the situation the more interesting, the track formed by passing wheels on the outer edge of the road is appropriated every spring and during summer rains by the young torrents which pour downward to the valley beneath, obliging the driver, as he warily guides his horse, to also add his weight to his waggon on the uphill side, lest the whole outfit go tumbling down into the bed of noisy Stony Brook. I am told that men engaged in making winter portages at this place are obliged, at times, to "bridle" their sleds and ease them down with lines in order to save their bacon, as well as their beef, beans and camp et ceteras.

BULLIES' ACRE.

I ought not, perhaps, to omit mention of another spot a few miles beyond this, one far different in its topography, and which would be passed unnoticed but for a bit of history connected with it. It is a level piece of ground now covered with a growth of young trees, but bearing evidence of having once been cleared. It was, years ago, a middle or neutral ground between two lumber camps, one of which belonged to the famous house of Gilmour, Rankin & Co. and the other to its powerful rival, Joseph Cunard, the era being, of course, "Cunard's time." While the operations of the two crews were being carried on during the winter there were several collisions between their members, the emnity of the rival houses extending in all its fierce intensity to their respective employees. There were meetings for combat on Sundays and occasional knocks-down between choppers or teamsters, as they accidentally crossed each other in the forest. One day the cook of one camp received so severe a drubbing from that of the other as to lay him up, the result being that the crew he served had to go comparatively hungry for a time; and as their appetites for the "grub" they lacked grew, their desire to be revenged increased, and a raid on their rivals' camp, for satisfaction, was discussed. It happened, however, that a number of men in each crew were related to each other, and these, very sensibly, took the view that they were not called upon to quarrel because their employers thought fit to do so. Besides this, the bosses began to realise that the guerilla warfare that was being waged was telling very unprofitable on the winter's work, and it was, therefore, decided to propose a truce until spring, friendly relationships between all parties to be strictly maintained, meantime, and the championship of the respective camps to be decided by a single "rough and tumble" contest in which the bosses of the respective crews were to engage at the breaking up of camp. This arrangement being entered into, it was honorably kept and at the appointed time all the men of the two crews met on the spot known as Bullies' Acre, a short distance from what is now known as Ritchie's camp. The place was rapidly cleared of its trees and bared smoothly down to the soil. Some fifty men ranged themselves around its edges after the work was done, and never did more impatient or interested spectators await the coming of gladiators to the arena. The champions were men chosen from among the giants of those rugged times for their personal prowess and ability to rule the hardy fellows whose rough occupation tended to physical development and a love for deeds of personal prowess. It was a fight almost to the death, lasting from noon when the "Acre" was pronounced ready for the fray until after the sun had set. The story says that the first round lasted for more than three hours, and that each contestant was terribly punished before its close. There were no Marquis of Queensbury or other rules to govern the combat, and neither gained the mastery, but each was obliged to rest from sheer exhaustion. A rest of a half hour brought on a renewal of the battle, and at nightfall the men still fought, when their condition appealed to the better feelings of their respective crews, who had now surfeited of fighting, and an attempt was made to part them. Both, however, obstinately refused and ordered their men off to their respective camps, saying they would fight to a finish. The men refused to go and, in attempting to enforce obedience to their command, the champions resorted to the knock-down argument with some of their best men who, with their relatives, responded in kind, and a general row resulted, in which the original fight was, for the time forgotten. The general row lasted half an hour, some of the more sensible of the men dropping out and becoming mere spectators. This led at last to a parley, when the rival camps sensibly decided that they had really nothing to fight about, and peace was restored. It is said the scene of the combat—Bullies' Acre—presented the appearance of a newly-cultivated piece of ground and that it remained a clear grass-plot until a few years since. The forest, however, is now reclaiming it, and its inroads are obliterating all traces of the memorable battle, as time has long since healed over the bickerings and uncharitable results of the feud between the two great houses, which, a half century ago, embittered the business and social life of both sides of the Miramichi.

WE REACH CAMP ADAMS.

A twenty-mile portage—most of which the Colonel walked, as he said for exercise—over which one has never before travelled, is very interesting at first, but one gets enough of it after a time, and although that leading to Camp Adams presents as much variety of natural attractions as any to be found in New Brunswick, the attentions we were receiving from flies of varied species, and the fact that the sun was touching the western forest-fringe, to say nothing of hunger induced by the journey over a rough country, caused us to welcome a sight of the camp, at about 8 p. m., with a feeling of satisfaction. We had expected to find comfortable quarters, but were not prepared to see, standing on one side of a clearing near the river's bank and some ten feet above a fine salmon-pool, a picturesque cottage—its board and battened walls tastefully embellished in white and colors, a broad veranda, with roof supported on substantial columns, running around three sides and an ample platform on the fourth, chimney of real bricks, windows and doors equal to any in the settlements, and its surroundings indicative of a taste and perfection of arrangement calculated to make "the wilderness blossom as the rose" and salmon-fishing a luxury. Two or three boys of from 8 to 12 years greeted our arrival, and they were reinforced by M. Adams, Esq., who with Mrs. Adams and their two sons, and two sons of Mr. Alex Stewart of the Waverly, Newcastle, were enjoying a holiday-time at the camp. They had arrived a day or two before our coming and we learned that Messrs. T. D. Adams, John Ferguson and R. H. Armstrong, who with Mr. M. Adams, had been fishing for about a fortnight, had left for Newcastle on Saturday morning. Edward Way, one of the best canoemen and guides on the river, was in camp, and his brothers, Wm. and Robert, two others of the camp force who had gone to the settlement, were expected back next day. Archy Stewart, who proved to be the best of cooks, had charge of a commodious log-kitchen about fifteen feet square and built apart from the cottage, which however was reached from it by a nicely laid platform and set of steps. While he was preparing tea for us we saw our horse fed and made comfortable for the night, and had a look about the premises. The horse-hovel is about 100 yards from the cottage across a temporary bridge and is an excellent shelter from bad weather and flies. On our return from this we visited the smoke house, which is built on the bank of the small stream on the opposite side of the cottage from the main river. It is about the best conceivable contrivance of the kind. A giant pine stump in the side-hill sends its great roots down on either side, and between these a cavity has been excavated which is perhaps 30 inches high and 40 wide. This is the place where smouldering white birch burns during the fishing season. Leading up-hill from it at the rear is a stoned-up earth-covered passage about ten or twelve feet long through which the smoke passes, entering the smoke-house proper, which is about 8 ft. square and, when we examined it, contained an array of salmon and grilse that indicated the wealth of sport of which Camp Adams is the centre.

If the exterior and general surroundings of Camp Adams told of comfort and excellent arrangement, the interior of the cottage was no less agreeable in those respects. The plastered walls were white and clean, the trimmings of the doors and windows tastefully painted, a stairway led to the attic rooms where hammocks and camp beds—half a dozen of them and all single—were suitably placed, the windows, large and hinged so as to open full size, were protected by fine wire netting, also in hinged frames, the two double beds in the large 1st floor bedroom were protected with mosquito bars, and the furniture was more of the city than even country pattern. In the large general, or dining room, was a side-board and also a cabinet large enough to store provisions for many days. In short the place impressed us with the fact that nothing that experience and ample expenditure could devise and secure had been neglected in organising the establishment, which we learned had been the resort of a number of privileged anglers for the past nine years. After fully testing and appreciating Archy's evening bill of fare we resisted Mr. Adams' tempting inducements to sleep in-doors, but accepting a camp stretcher and mattress each, pitched our little fly-proof sleeping tents upon them outside, where, anticipating the morrow's sport and further investigation of the Northwest region, we were soon sleeping the sleep of tired, but very comfortable fishermen.

[Next week we will give Mr. Smith's account of the most interesting portion of his trip—a journey to the Forks of the Northwest, through the fishing pools, etc.]

American Tariff Reduction.

The following figures give an idea of the results in the way of reduction of taxes to be effected by the Mills tariff bill. Duties collected last year on the articles which it is proposed to place on the free list were as follows:—

	Values.	*Duty.*
Wood & lumber..	$ 6,679,202	$1,039,000
Salt	1,355,546	676,865
Wool	18,206,987	6,390,054
Textiles	15,166,965	2,922,842
Chemicals	6,515,308	1,836,435
Metals, etc.	18,497,275	6,196,101
Provisions	6,078,702	1,592,004
Sundries	8,149,015	1,850,699
	$80,649,000	$22,414,000

The following table gives the estimated reductions of duty on the following articles:—

	Duties in 1887.	*Estimated amount of duties remitted.*
Chemicals	$ 1,688,200	$ 719,850
China and glass	6,392,372	1,697,650
Metals	9,937,574	1,128,827
Wooden ware	300,716	42,959
Sugar	56,507,495	11,346,707
Molasses, etc.	8,106	1,874
Tobacco	21,567	11,502
Provisions	1,711,805	331,480
Cotton	1,233,599	277,610
Hemp, jute, etc.	6,207,036	1,858,674
Woollen goods..	29,256,442	12,332,211
Paper	13,982	2,624
Sundries	4,960,263	1,039,302
	$118,240,000	$30,825,000

In addition the bill proposes to cut down certain internal revenue taxes.

Fishing Notes.

[Telegraph.]

Ontario salmon trout are being placed in some of the Nova Scotia lakes as an experiment.

George Blake, Mr Godsoe and Thos. A. Peters of Hampton left Saturday night on a week's trip to the North Shore.

Sir George Stephen, Gen. Sir John McNeil, V. C., and Thos. Baring of Baston arrived on the 13th at the Metapedia for another stay of 14 days.

Messrs. Hansen and E. B. Winslow left Fredericton on the 12th for a ten days trip on the South West Miramichi. They will fish at Rocky Bend, where their fishing privilege lies.

On the 13th Dr. Coulthard, R. Davis, M. Rogers and E. B. Foster started from Fredericton for the Dungarvon, via the Northern & Western railway. It is their intention to remain on the river for two weeks. They will probably have good fishing.

A correspondent of Forest and Stream writes: Messrs. A. Booth & Son, the well known dealers in fish in Chicago, display a huge salmon in their show windows, with the following placard attached to same: "Largest salmon ever caught, weight 81½ lbs." How do the records stand on this question? Is this the largest salmon ever caught?

Attorney General Blair, J. S. Neill and M. Tennant of Fredericton returned home on the 9th inst. from a twelve days' trip to the Dungarvon. They found the water very low; lower in fact than it has been for several years, and the fish were later and scarcer than usual. Their catch of salmon was three large fish and five grilse. Several other salmon were hooked by them but lost. They found a great quantity of large sea trout in the Dungarvon. The average weight of them, Mr. Neill thinks, would exceed two pounds. The party caught as many of them as they wanted, and could have filled a barrel in very short time. As a general thing the sea trout occupy different pools from the salmon. Coming down the river some 40 miles, the party saw salmon in nearly all the pools, but the fish would not rise on account of the low water. For the last 22 miles, being pressed for time, no casts were made, although the salmon and grilse seemed very plenty in this part of the river.

A party of four, including Messrs. T. G. Loggie, T. C. Allen and John Black, left Fredericton on the 12th for the South West Miramichi. They went up by the New Brunswick railway and will portage from Kent station to the forks of the South West, and will descend the river to Boiestown. They will remain about two weeks. As the water is very low they will not have a very easy time getting down.

A Cocaigne correspondent of the Moncton Times writes: "A party of thirteen, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Havelock Mitton, Blair Chapman, Miss Jennie Chapman, Sam Smith, the Misses Celia, Viola and Bess Mitton, all of Coverdale; Miss Bell Carter of Boundary Creek, Messrs. Dean and Will Chapman of Salisbury, Fred Lynch of Moncton, Mrs. J. H. Dean of New Bedford, Mass., started July 3rd on a fishing excursion. Pitching their tent on the bank of the Cocagne river, arrangements for comfort were soon made. Mr. Fred Lynch was elected master of merriment, which office he fulfilled to the entire satisfaction of all present. Thirteen usually considered an unlucky number, proved lucky in this case, as the four days fishing counted up 22 dozen as handsome speckled beauties as one might wish to see, and the sight made the Yankee's eyes open in wonder.

Writing from Metapedia on the 2nd inst to the New York Forest and Stream, "M" says: "You often hear of the finest fishing in the world at many different places. Look at this one. Last week the shipment of anglers' catch, via express from Metapedia to U. S., was 135 boxes, many of them, of course, two fish, but many four and six, and some eight. The shipment this morning is 40 boxes. There have been in the last week nearly 100 rods on the river Restigouche and its branches. The fish average about 21 lbs.; 30, 32 and 34 lbs. fish are not uncommon, and one of 46 lbs. has been caught. Some rods, having better places than others, and run a score of five, six and eight fish per day. As for trout, they are not counted in; in fact the first salmon completely spoils a trout fisherman. Of course the Restigouche Salmon Club own nearly all the waters; still there are a few spots left where a fish can be caught. If there is any place, either on this continent or in Europe, like the Restigouche for salmon angling, please inform your readers where it is."

Wrecked near Yarmouth.

YARMOUTH, July 13.—Barque "Unity," Boston, for Capelin, Quebec, in ballast, struck Seal Island, and lost rudder. She floated off and drifted off here this forenoon, with signals of distress flying. It was too rough for tugs to assist. She has gone ashore at Foote's Cove, Chegoggin, where she will probably become a wreck. She hails from Richibucto. We had a heavy gale with rain, lightning and thunder storm early this morning. No damage reported.

A Blue Coat Boy.

I was standing at my sitting-room window in Warwick looking out over the Square of St. Nicholas. It was Christmas-tide and