POOR COPY

Hanlan, he said, had gone back on his best friends, or apparently done so, and of a sudden his popularity went up like a rocket. A few years ago, before Ross sustained his second defeat at Hanlan's hands, he was thought a great deal of. This defeat caused his backers to be lukewarm, and only a few tried men stuck to him. Then came his loss of the Halifax race, followed by Riley's triumph over him. In the midst of this, it is no wonder that Ross would "sour" on his fellow citizens, and that he should desire to see what he could do in a place where there is greater room for an oarsman. Unfortunately he did not fall into the best hands, and that was the greatest mistake Ross ever made. The gentleman had the belief, furthermore, that Ross could have defeated Riley, but he was not allowed to win. The statement of Ross later, in reference to that contest, would seem to confirm this theory. He has been ordered to lay low, until something big happened—and for that reason threw over the race with Johnson—so that when he did come out, it would be with a rush. "Like Hanlan in many respects" remarked the gentleman.

SHERIFF HARDING'S OPINION OF THE VICTORY OF ROSS.

A representative of the *Telegraph* called on Sheriff Harding, last night at his residence, Waterloo street, and had a pleasant chat with the sheriff about Ross, his abilities and his idea as to how the St. John sculler came to win this regatta race. The Sheriff remarked, when the object of the mission was made known, that he, being here in St. John, could not be expected to know much about the race, how it was rowed, etc., and the telegrams, he sagely remarked, did not lend assistance of material value upon which to gauge a reason for the result—Ross won. The telegrams say, said the Sherriff, Ross won, Plaisted second, Boyd third, Hanlan not placed. Now, continued he, if no accident happened

HANLAN HAS LOST BY ROWING THREE RACES WITHIN A MONTH,

was pressed by the field, and Ross, keeping within himself till near the finish, with a burst rowed all competitors down. Hanlan has heretofore (except at Barrie) rowed all his opponents down within a mile, stopped, taken a full breath and naturally being a man possessed of good lungs, was ready to take a fresh dash. And this is in my opinion where Hanlan's great success lies. He is able to row his opponent down within a mile of the goal, and then take a good full breath and pull with renewed vigor. But if a man can be got who can row Hanlan, the course over and give him no chance to renew his wind, then you have the man who can beat him. But Hanlan has the natural abilities for his adopted profession, and a man of that kind in any line is hard to excel. But this time—this race at Providence—he has probably been pressed, his previous work has told on him and, having no time to catch his wind has burst.

Reporter—Well what about Ross, can he beat Hanlan? The Sheriff—He cannot, and

NEVER COULD, AND NEVER WILL BEAT HANLAN.

Though I have always looked upon Ross as the second best oarsman in America, yet he cannot beat Hanlan.

Reporter—When did you first see Hanlan? Sheriff—The first time I saw Hanlan was on the Schuylkil, and then I made up my mind that he was the best man that had yet appeared. There are no whims nor notions about him, he is a thoroughly practical man, a man as I have said before, naturally adapted as a

ber he took a trip to Scotland under the guise of seeing the elephant, but his trip was a part of his training. He went away and let nature recuperate herself. He is a man possessed of strong powerful lungs, as anybody can infer for himself, but he is only human and can be overworked. Now you know, as well as I do, that this Providence race is the third within a month. This exertion would tell on any human being. But you know, or it is generally known, that

THERE IS MONEY AT THE BACK OF ALL THESE RACES.

Reporter — Gambling? Sheriff — Yes, gambling it is. But do not understand me that I insinuate that Hanlan's backers would sell a race. They will not do that, said the sheriff, seriously. But they will give a race and there is a vast difference between selling a race and giving a race.

Reporter—As Chief Justice Allen says, there is a vast difference between murdering a man and murdering a ship? Sheriff—Yes, I should think there was. But, continued the Sheriff, Hanlan is soon to row Trickett. This regatta it a good medium by which to show to the world that he can be beaten as well as be victorious. If he should go to England.

WITH A RECORD SHOWING THAT HE WAS BORN TO CONQUER,

all betting would be one-sided, except that the few Australians who might come over with Trickett, would back their man.

Reporter—Hanlan's backers would not sell a race then you think? Sheriff—No, they would not. I am positive of that. They could have no object in selling a race; they would lose more than they would gain in the end. Indeed, they have no need to entertain any such thoughts.

Reporter—is there not some intention of matching Ross again against Hanlan? Sheriff—There is a feeling that way perhaps, but it is a foolish idea. St. John men had better keep their money in their pockets, for there is not a doubt, as I have already stated, but that Hanlan can beat Ross. In closing the interview with the Sheriff, he submitted the following query: Is it becoming a custom for flyers to take a step down in the scale of success, that they may be sensational?

Legal Decisions in Newspaper Cases.

The attention of subscribers is directed to the following:

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay up all arrearages, or the publisher continues to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the Office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Does Advertising Pay?

There is no instance on record of a well sustained system of judicious advertising failing of success.

My success is owing to my liberality in advertising.—*Bonner.*

Advertising has furnished me with a competence.—*Amos Lawrence*

I advertised my productions and made money.—*Nicholas Longworth.*

Constant and persistent advertising is a sure prelude to wealth.—*Stephen Girard.*

He who invests one dollar in business should invest one dollar in advertising that business.—*A. T. Stewart*

Without the aid of advertising I could have done nothing in my speculations. I have the most complete faith in printer's ink. Advertising is the royal road to business.—*Barnum*

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, - - - - - JUNE 24, 1880.

Lumber Driving.

It was feared that round stocks would fall short of manufacturers expectations owing to the great scarcity of water that had prevailed for a few weeks up to Tuesday. On that day, however, a fall of rain commenced and continued with steadiness and fair volume until night. The river and tributary streams are, consequently, at excellent driving height and it is believed that all the logs that were afloat or browed on the river-banks in the spring will now be marketed.

Spruce Deals in Liverpool.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of 5th inst. received by the last English Mail, referring to the condition of the Wood Market at Liverpool is rather hopeful. Spruce deals, however, appear to be still a doubtful article to pronounce upon, the reference to them being as follows:—

Pitch pine is much firmer in price, and the stock of hewn and sawn being moderate higher rates will be wanted, as the shipping season is now drawing to a close, and timber of both kinds is difficult to obtain abroad, unless at higher rates. The other articles speak for themselves, and with the exception of spruce deals nothing more need be said. There is an impression that for some time to come, say the next two months, the importation of spruce deals will be moderate, and that present prices will be maintained as some shippers are witholding their stocks rather than send them upon a market which does not pay for the production.

A Local Public Requirement

The need of a place in Chatham where country people may go to dispose of their products and where housekeepers and other purchasers may find what the place affords in the way of meat, vegetables, fish, etc. is becoming more obvious every day, and those who are in a position to move in such matters ought, in a practical way, to recognize the necessity that presents itself. No intelligent householder needs to be told what the advantages of a Town Market are, while the market farmer and fisherman can readily comprehend the benefit which such a place would be to them. A Market in any convenient locality within the town would be the one place where both purchasers and sellers could meet each other, the former being saved the inconvenience of seeking at half a dozen different places to find the necessary materials for a dinner, while the latter would be saved the labor and vexation of hawking their produce from door to door.

Not long since an attempt was made to establish a Market under existng law. It appears there is now a permissive Act of Legislature by which the County Council has authority to vote an assessment for a Market in Chatham. In the exercise of their usual policy the representatives of the outlying parishes objected to the assessment, arguing that the benefit sought would be one which Chatham alone would enjoy. The pro-

low the matter up and the place has in consequence, continued to be without a Market.

There is little doubt that the parishes adjoining Chatham—viz., Nelson, Glenelg, Hardwick, Newcastle—and also Alnwick— would derive direct benefit, from a Town Market House here, but as all such institutions, where, well managed, are supported by tolls, it seems that the enterprise should be taken hold of by the town of Chatham alone. The rental of stalls would be quite sufficient to maintain the Market which would, therefore, be no charge on the ratepayers. There are several sites which are understood to be available for a Market House, two of which, being owned by the town, could be made use of without cost. The time has evidently come when the Market matter should be dealt with in such a way as to remove the inconveniences to which the public are subjected through the want of one.

Nepotism.

Pinafore appears to have a very useful mission in politics. It suggested "Parliament" and a good many minor political squibs, which have hit off public weaklings and shown up errors in public affairs very commendably. As many of our readers know, Mr. Pope of P. E. Island has provided snug places in the public service for a good many of his relatives. This nepotism is thus hit off by *Grip* after the style of "Pinafore":—

I am the Minister of Marine,
And although I *do* look green,
I draw a handsome stipend and fulfil the utmost hopes,
Of my brothers and my cousins and all the other Popes,
Of my brothers and my cousins,
Whom I reckon by the dozens,
All the Popes!!

You may be surprised to hear
That every blessed year,
Some fifty thousand dollars (by my pulling of the ropes)
Of the public money rolls into the pockets of the Popes,
Of my brothers and my cousins,
Whom I reckon by the dozens
Of the Popes!!

A Little Story That General Garfield Tells.

Gen. Garfield, unlike many Canadian protectionists, is sound on the currency question, and it is probably due to him more than to any one man, with the possible exception of Secretary Sherman, that the Greenback-repudiation heresies were put down. As an illustration of the greenback folly, Garfield told a good story on the stump in the campaign two years ago. It was to the effect that Senator Ben Wade, of Ohio, when in San Domingo, went into a shop in that place to buy a straw hat, such a one as he might get for 25 cents at home. Forgetting for the time that the San Domingo government had issued paper money, Mr. Wade asked the price of the hat, and was astonished to hear that it was only to be had for $400. Mr. Wade was also indignant at what he thought an attempt at extortion. There were several ill-looking fellows loafing in the store, and he thought likely he was about to be robbed. But the old man was hard to scare. So throwing down a silver half-dollar, he said, "Take that or nothing." After looking at the piece of money with some surprise and testing its quality with his teeth, the shopkeeper put it in his pocket as something precious, and reached down under his counter in a suspicious way. Mr. Wade at first thought he was reaching for a pistol; but he was soon undeceived. The merchant brought up a handful of greenbacks, San Domingo currency, and gravely counted out $1,000 in change for the half dollar and straw hat. Canadian Greenbackers will please take warning.—*Telegraph.*

The Management of our Fisheries.

The St. Croix *Courier* has, at last, found out how to say something in the way of reply to our remarks of 13th ult. in reference to its attempt at a discussion of the Fisheries question. It is to be regretted, however, that in its reply it has simply reiterated the threadbare statements of the *Sun*, *Telegraph* and other papers, which were thrown together from the blue books in the first place by the Inspector of Fisheries for this Province, who imagines they will assist him in a crusade that he is engaged in against certain gentlemen belonging to the service in the Upper Provinces.

Having very recently discussed the figures (and the arguments based thereon) with the *Telegraph*, it may seem monotonous to go over them again, now that they are paraded with an impress of originality in the *Courier*. It may be, however, that they had not fallen under the *Courier's* notice in the other papers previously to the time that journal received them, and as our reply to the *Telegraph* may have been similarly unnoticed we will re-state some of the grounds on which we differ from the position of the Inspector and the papers referred to, taking, however, only one or two of the many phases of the arguments available with which to show how untenable is our opponents' position. The argument of the Inspector and the papers referred to is developed in the following, which we take in its entirety from the *Courier*:—

Let us look at the yield of the different provinces for the year ending 30th June 1879 and see the disproportion between the yield and the amount paid for protection and fish culture:

	Yield	Recd. for protection.
Nova Scotia	$5,752,936	$17,000,00
New Brunswick	2,554,722	11,997,64
Quebec	2,820,395	28 375,44
Ontario	367,933	13.843,94
P. E. Island	1,402,301	1 293,25
British Columbia	631,766	1,425,73

Thus Ontario and Quebec, whilst together do not yield much over one third of the production of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, receive for protection nearly fifty per cent more than is allowed to the two latter provinces. If we take the item of fish breeding the discrepancy is still more apparent, as will be seen by the following table for this service:

Ontario	receives	$7,102.54
Quebec	"	5,772,90
Nova Scotia	"	2,687,44
New Brunswick	"	1,139,00
P. E. Island	"	1,293,25
British Columbia	"	nothing

Thus again Ontario and Quebec received nearly four times as much for fish culture as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick although the fisheries of the latter are so much more valuable and capable of so much greater expansion than those of the upper provinces. Looking at the staff of fishery officers the same disparity is found to exist.

In 1879 the staff of Fishery officers consisted of the following:—

Ontario Fish.	Overseers,	Guardians,	Wardens	87
Quebec	do	do	do	109
Nova Scotia	do	do	do	235
New Brunswick	do	do	do	115
P. E. Island	do	do	do	38
B. Columbia	do	do	do	2
Gulf of St. Lawrence, Fisheries Protec'n Service				6

The disparity here is very striking. The insignificant fisheries of Ontario are protected by nearly as many wardens as the important and valuable fisheries of New Brunswick. If the salaries paid to these officers also be taken into account, a vast disproportion is found to exist between

The argument of the above is that the number of officers, amount paid for salaries and disbursements (which come under the head of Protective Service) and also the amount expended for fish culture, should, in each province, bear a fixed and uniform proportion to the annual yield of the fisheries in each. This is a specious proposition which a good many papers seem to have determined, all at once, to impress upon the minds of their readers with a sameness of argument in support that is painful to read in this day of the fresh and crisp editorial writings which characterise the press of the Maritime Provinces in dealing with nearly all subjects.

We take the ground that the value of the catch in the different Provinces ought to be but a minor consideration in determining the number and pay of officers to be engaged in each. The migratory and inland fishes, which frequent and are taken in the estuaries and fluvial portions of our rivers—where they are, in a greater or lesser degree, at the mercy of inconsiderate fishermen—are those which practically monopolise the time and attention of officers. It is the Salmon, the Alewive, the Trout, the Whitefish, the Maskinonge, the Bass, the Oyster, etc; not the Cod, the Herring, the Mackerel, the Haddock, the Pollack, the Hake, the Lobster, the Halibut that demand and should receive the protection of the Department. The Lobster requires a little attention, but as the regulations respecting its capture are only intended to affect the canning establishments, three or four officers each in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, would be sufficient to attend to the enforcement of the law. To meet the argument which the *Courier* would have us believe in, we will take the value of Nova Scotia Fisheries, (using round numbers) and deduct therefrom the value of the Cod, Herring, Mackerel, Haddock Pollack, Hake, Halibut, Shad, Lobsters and their products, together with that of the fresh fish sold in the local markets with the following results:—

Total Value of catch	$5,753,000
Value of above-named sea and coast fishes requiring but little protection	5,606,740
Leaving	$146,.00

The fishes represented by the above 5,606,740 require but little protection and no expenditure for Hatching Houses. It is, therefore, not right to simply take the lump sum value of fisheries in any province, without discrimination and make it the basis of an argument, which only shows how little those who make use of it really know of the subject they presume to discuss. How much, for instance, would the *Courier*, the *Sun*, the *Telegraph*, etc., have the Government expend per annum on erecting and maintaining establishments for hatching Codfish, Herrings, Mackerel, Pollack, Halibut, Hake and Lobsters? The *Courier*, however, finds fault because we have not such Hatcheries which cost something very handsome. The whole value of the Salmon, Alewives, Trout, Smelts, Shad and Bass taken in Nova Scotia in 1879 was 202.-079. These are migratory fishes and they, doubtless, occupied nearly all the time which the fishery officers gave to their duties, for we cannot suppose that they were so foolish as to spend their time on the sea and near the coasts among the Cod, Herring and Mackerel fishermen who, as we all know, require no such gentlemen to watch them. If we are wrong in this, however, we hope the *Courier* and its friends will put us right and we ask them to inform us what the duties were that the fishery officers of Nova Scotia performed in connection with the Cod, Herring, Mackerel, Ling, Pollack, Halibut and Haddock fisheries.

The Ontario fisheries produced $366,-733 worth in 1879, (not $367,933 worth, as an error in the addition of items in the Blue Book makes appear), or $164,654 worth more of inland fisheries needing protection than Nova Scotia, with its great total catch of $5,753 000 worth, and it is, therefore, evident that, all things considered, Nova Scotia has a greater number of officers than she is entitled to when the real merits of her requirements are understood.

The fact that $7,102 are spent in fish culture in Ontario, while but $2,687 are expended for the same service in Nova Scotia, is the basis of a claim that an injustice is done to the Maritime Provinces. This, however, seems to be very childish. If a greater sum is expended on this account in Ontario than the interests of her fisheries require, it is an injustice, not particularly to the Maritime Provinces, but to the whole Dominion, and the same may be said if the Nova Scotia fisheries capable of artificial propagation are not assisted by means of hatcheries. We believe that there has been, and still is, much dishonesty and deception of the public, as well as of the Department, connected with Dominion fish hatcheries. It seems also that the time has arrived when the fishermen of Ontario should reap some benefit from the outlay for salmon breeding experiments at Newcastle, Ontario. These are not fit subjects, however, for inter-provincial jealousies, for we do not believe that causes of complaint, where they have real existence, are the outgrowth of endeavor of any one section of Canada to secure unfair advantages over others.

In connection with the attempts that have been made to stock Ontario waters with the *Salmo Wilmoti* there have been unfair criticisms upon Mr. Samuel Wilmot, chief of the fish-culture branch of the Department. These, however, have evidently been prompted largely by personal malice. Mr. Wilmot, no doubt, started with the belief that he would be successful in the praiseworthy undertaking to which he has given so much faithful labor, and it is difficult for him to abandon his Salmon theories. The sooner he does so, however, the better it will be for the interests of pisiculture as an object of Government support in Canada. He has not yet, like the Inspector for New Brunswick and some other officers, been convicted, of misrepresenting the condition of the work under his charge and placing the Department in a humiliating position before the public. We are glad to observe that he is giving increased attention to the artificial reproduction of Trout and Whitefish and decreasing the number of Salmon ova laid down in the Newcastle Hatchery. The criticisms to which his work has been subjected will, no doubt, if heeded, have the effect of increasing his vigilance in connection with both the parent establishment at Newcastle, Ontario and the others throughout the Dominion—and thereby lead to improvement all round.

The *Courier* says it was a strange admission that Hon. Mr. Pope made when he said in Parliament that officers in the Maritime Provinces were paid more than they earned. The *Courier* also expresses its surprise that he does not dismiss such officers. That is not an easy matter, for as they are nearly all the appointees of his political friends, Mr. Pope—of all men—dare not dismiss them. That is his business, however, and that of his political admirers, including the *Courier*.

Before we part, for this time with the *Courier* we must touch upon some points we made in our previous article. It says:—

Our contemporary misrepresents us when it says that we "demand that fishery officers of the Maritime provinces shall be paid just the same salaries as those of Ontario and Quebec."

We quoted what the *Courier* said as follows:—

First, we want the same protection *in every respect*, and secondly we ask to have our officials paid for their services *as much as those of either of the highly-favoured Provinces just mentioned.* We want a Superintendant of Fisheries for the Maritime Provinces with the same powers that Mr. Whitcher has in Ontario. We want the "N. P." for the preservation of our fish increased yet more highly, and we want an officer not in Ottawa or Montreal, but in St. John or Halifax, who can give immediate supervision to the protection of the valuable river fisheries that we now possess.

The *Courier's* general disclaimer will not do. It should state explicitly what it means by saying it demands "the same protection in every respect" and as much pay? If our interpretation—strengthened, as it is by the figures we have quoted above from its last article—is not correct it should let us know what the correct interpretation is. In reply to its demand for a Superintendent, etc. we said:—

"The *Courier* appears to misunderstand the nature of our Fisheries organization. Mr. Whitcher has no special powers in Ontario. He is a general officer for Canada—Commissioner of Fisheries for the Dominion. As such he acts as a deputy of the Minister in the Fisheries Branch of the service. It would be as correct to say that Mr. Pope ought to have "the same powers" in the Maritime Provinces as in Ontario. There is no "Superintendant of Fisheries" in Ontario; neither is there even an Inspector of Fisheries in that Province."

We only wonder that the *Courier* does not say we "misrepresent" it in connection with the above also. Its ignorance of Mr. Whitcher's position in the fisheries service ought to condemn anything on the subject coming from it, and we do not wonder that it evades the point—is dumb in reference to it.

When referring to the excess of pay received by the fishery officers of Ontario in comparison with those of the Maritime Provinces the *Courier* seemed to forget that there are no Inspectors in either Ontario or Quebec. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick there are Inspectors and they are useless, or even worse than useless in this province, at all events. If the *Courier* will take the money paid on account of the Inspectors for Nova Scotia—say $3,000—and that wasted on the Inspector for New Brunswick—say $2,500— and divide these sums amongst the officers of the respective provinces, *pro rata*, it will find that their salaries will be above the average of those of Ontario and Quebec. It is quite certain that when useless inspecting officers and clerks get the lion's share of the money the Overseers and Wardens must suffer. Still, the *Courier* wants more "Superintendents" and is too blind to profit by the experience of Ontario and Quebec, where each officer, in his own district, is amenable directly to the Department.

We will pursue this subject no further, just now, but trust the *Courier* will study it up a little and we promise to do all that can reasonably be expected of us in the way of correcting its errors and clearing away the misunderstandings it appears to have of the whole question.

St. John County Market

The following from the St. John *Globe* in reference to the prices, etc., at the Country Market of that city on Saturday last will interest many of our readers:—

It was a pleasure to walk into the Country Market this morning. The stands at either end were occupied by flower dealers, whose blooming plants perfumed the whole Market. There was more activity, too, than there has been for some weeks; stocks were larger and better assorted than they have been of late, and purchasers were correspondingly more numerous. Beef sold at from 3 to 6 cents; mutton at from 5 to 7 cents.; lamb at from 8 to 10c.; veal at from 3 to 7c.; hams from 9 to 11c., and shoulders at from 7 to 10c. a pound. Potatoes brought from 30 to 45 cents a bushel, according to quality. Raddishes and lettuce sold at 40 and 50 cents a dozen bunches respectively. Rhubarb was as low as 1 cent per pound. Butter continues to fall, and to-day it was sold readily at from 14 to 16 cents a pound by the tub, and from 16 to 18 by the roll. Eggs remained at from 10 to 12 cents a dozen. Lamb skins were sold at from 35 to 40 cents each, and sheepskins at $2 each, being a little lower.

There were some magnificent salmon on the stand at the foot of the Country Market this morning, and in the Fish Market, ranging from 9 to 35 pounds in weight. They continue to fall in price, and to-day were readily disposed of at from 15 to 18 cents a pound, according to the cut. Halibut were stationary at from 5 to 8 cents a pound; codfish continued at 3½ cents; finen haddies at 6 cents; smoked salmon at 15 cents; and trout at 12 cents a pound. Mackerel were 5 cents each, and lobsters from 3 to 8 cents each.

[Ottawa Citizen July 16th.]

Important Judicial Decision Respecting the Bay of Chaleur Fishery.

At the recent sittings of the Supreme Court of Canada, an appeal from a judgment rendered by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, was heard, which involved several important questions. Judgment was given last week, and the decision of the New Brunswick Court reversed, the Court of Appeal being unanimous. The case in question was that or McFee *vs.* Mowat. The plaintiff, McFee, of St. John, New Brunswick, was engaged in the business of a a fisherman on the Bay of Chaleur. Mowat the defendant, is fishery overseer for the Restigouche division. In July, 1876, he received information that McFee had sent a boat and men out into the bay to drift for salmon, and as such drifting is, under the fishery laws, illegal, and the nets and appliances are made liable to forfeiture, he determined to watch for their return and seize the boat and nets. The drifting took place at night, but at daylight next morning, Mowat saw the boat coming ashore with wet salmon drifting nets in it containing one fish (a shad). So soon as it landed Mowat seized both boat and nets, and declared them forfeited to the Crown as being seized and confiscated "on view" under one of the provisions of the act. McFee contended that he had a [illegible] and when he liked, provided he kept more than three miles from shore, and as he had gone more than three miles on the night in question, he brought an action against Mowat to recover the value of his boat and nets, and damages for being prevented from carrying on his business. The jury found that the fishing took place more than three miles from shore; there was no doubt, however, that it was within the bay, as it was about opposite the River Charlo, and they gave McFee a verdict of $900. The court in New Brunswick refused to set aside the verdict, and held that because Mowat had not seen the nets actually in the water and actually being used in drifting, he had no right to seize and confiscate them "on view." The question of the three mile limit on the Bay of Chaleur, and the right of a fishery officer to seize nets "on view" under such circumstances, were so important, that the Government appealed the case to the Supreme Court of Canada, and, as above mentioned, that court has unanimously reversed the judgment of the court below and ordered a judgment to be entered for the defendant Mowat. The Supreme Court of Canada have decided that the whole of the Bay of Chaleur comes within jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, and that the three mile limit does not apply to it. With reference to the seizure "on view," Mr. Justice Gwynne, who delivered the judgment of the Court, says:—"The evidence given upon that subject was, in my opinion, sufficient, otherwise a most beneficial act will be stopped of much of its efficiency. I do not think that the term 'on view' in the act is to be limited to seeing the net in the water while in the very act of drifting; it appears to me if the party acting 'on view' himself sees what it testified by him would be sufficient to convict of the offence charged, that is sufficient for the purposes of the act.

* * * * *

The fish here was a shad, not a salmon, but the net was wet, and it was sufficiently apparent that the fish was caught with the net; the defendant had, therefore, ocular demonstration that the net, which was a drifting salmon net, had been just recently used in the bay, and that the boat with the net had but reached the shore, on return from such use when he seized. This evidence appears to me to have been quite sufficient to come within the purview of the 4th sub-section of section 16 of the Fisheries Act, to justify the defendant to seize the materials, implements, and appliances so used."

The effect of this important decision will be greatly to strengthen the hands of the Dominion fishery officers, and to preserve the efficiency of our excellent system of protection established under the Fisheries Department, for regulating and improving our estuary and river fishings.

We direct the serious attention of the readers of the ADVANCE to the portion of the above judgment relating to the seizure of the defendant's property. The evidence seems too slender to justify the act of the Overseer. The defendant may have been fishing illegally, according to the letter of the law, as strained by the Overseer, but the seizure and confiscation of property under such circumstances reverses the well understood maxim of British Justice and principle that a man is to be deemed innocent until his guilt is proved. While no objection can be made to the decision that the Bay Chaleur belongs exclusively to Canada, it seems monstrous that the highest Court of the Dominion should reverse the decision of the Court below, which in its judgment, stood between an unjust and un-British provision of an Act intended to be administered with greatest consideration and caution, excepting in extreme cases. It seems a singular thing that this drifting for salmon in a vast sub-ocean like the Bay Chaleur should be considered a crime, while it is openly practiced in the Bay of Fundy with the sanction of the Department of Fisheries. The law against it should never have been enacted in its present form. It is not necessary in large tidal areas, however much it may be so up the St. Lawrence, and no time should be lost in expunging it from an Act of which it is one of several most arbitrary and senseless provisions.

Has Death Forgotten Him?

Angus MacDonald born in Islay Scotland on the 12th day of February 1777 and consequently now in the 104th year of his age, is yet living near the village of Acton in the County of Halton, Ontario.

Mr. MacDonald enlisted at Glasgow in March 1803 as a driver in the Royal Artillery and afterwards served in the Peninsula under Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington. His first experience of hard active service was at Walcheren, he being one of the few who survived the horrors of that ill-fated expedition. He fought at Vittoria at St. Sebastian and was engaged in the rout of Marshal Soult's army at Toulouse. But the day he remembers best is the 18th of June 1815, when he took part in the Titanic struggle on the field of Waterloo. He relates that in the afternoon of that day he sat on his horse, sword in one hand and trumpet in the other, seeing the ranks fast thinning and the squares grow smaller under the terrible fire of the French, and saw the Duke of Wellington kneel down by a fir bush which he grasped with his left hand while with his right hand raised he prayed that either night or Blucher would come. Mr. MacDonald states that by reaching out his arm he could have laid his sword on the shoulder of his kneeling commander. And when the fight was over he and some of his comrades rode out in the moonlight over the field of carnage, and in one place, where there was a small hollow in the ground, their horses trampled in blood nearly to their saddle girths and on the same night he saw the Iron Duke weep like a child over the dead bodies of his gallant comrades.

Mr. MacDonald was discharged May 1st 1816 and emigrated with his family to Canada in 1832. He obtained a grant of land where he now resides and has seen his children and grand-children grow up and go out into the world. For the last fifteen years he has been totally blind but has never ceased to be cheerful and loves to relate the scenes of his eventful early life to an attentive listener.

On Monday 12th February 1877 his children, grand-children, great grand-children and a few friends met to celebrate his 100th birthday at the house of his son-in law, Mr. George Elliott. Among the visitors were three clergymen and after the company had partaken of a sumptuous repast prepared by the old gentleman's grand-daughters, an address was read by Mr. P. Ferguson, one of the grand-sons, and a suit of clothes presented to Mr. MacDonald on behalf of his descendants, after which a prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Cameron of Acton; and at the breaking up of the gathering the aged patriarch, leaning on his staff, with his descendants around him, implored the blessing of God upon them and their succeeding generations.

The scene, as eye-witnesses say, and as may be imagined, was very impressive.—*Halton Co.* (Ont.) *Atlas.*

A SPADE—Professor—Now, I ask you as a practical miner, what spade is the best? Third year man (scornfully)—why, the ace, of course. (Sensation.)—*Acta Columbiana.*

A BIG CAPTURE:—Toronto, June 15.—Harrison, the notorious counterfeiter, who was arrested here, gave information where the plates which he used could be found. He was taken with the detective to the woods where a box was found in the ground containing 7 plates, viz.: $10 bills on the Ontario Bank; $5 bills on the Canadian Bank of Commerce; $4 bills on the Dominion Bank; $1 and $2 Dominion of Canada notes, and two $5 dollar U.S. legal tender plates.

There is a standing reward of $5,000 by the U. S. Government for the capture of the last two mentioned plates. The whole of them are valued at $15,000. Harrison has been counterfeiting thirty years. He is an engraver, and his work is so well executed that the American notes have passed through the Treasury Department unnoticed. This is considered the biggest counterfeiting arrest which has been made on the continent for years.

NORTHROP & LYMANS'
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and the Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda.
For the Prevention and Cure of Coughs Colds, Bronchitis Laryngitis, Scrofula in various forms and all affections pertaining to Consumption.

Its effects have been in a great many cases, wonderful. In Pulmonary Complaints its beneficial results have been specially noted, not only in increasing flesh and strength, but in allaying the irritation, subduing the morbid condition and healing the affected parts. The HYPOPHOSPHITES Contain the active principle of Phosphorus, is the most Heating Power of the Blood, and a vital element in the tissues of the Body, Brain and Nervous System, and the Lime and Soda, which constitute the Strengthening Properties of the Bones, form an Invaluable Agent, in supplying through the Blood, to the System, the material essential to Life and Health This preparation we give to the public under its original and simple name in order to convey as accurate an impression as possible of its real qualities. EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL and the HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME and SODA discloses in its name alone all its mysteries, pure and simple. To Physicians we would say, this preparation is so compounded that a dose for an Adult contains two grains *each* of Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by NORTHROP & LYMAN. Toronto

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The numbers of "The Living Age" for the weeks ending June 12th and 19th respectively, contain the following articles: Animal Intelligence, and The Letters of Charles Dickens, "Westminster;" Memoirs of Madame de Remusat, "Quarterly;" "Cymbeline" in a Hindoo Playhouse, "Macmillan;" What Shakespeare Learnt at School, "Fraser;" Ascent of Roraima, "Temple Bar;" A Persian Garden-Party, "Tinsley's Magazine;" Music in St Paul's Cathedral, "Leisure Hour;" Social and Literary Dandyism, "Saturday Review;" The Pinch of Wealth, and Matthew Arnold on Poetry and Religion, "Spectator;" Professional Fools, "Globe;" Anchor Ice, "Nature;" and in the way of Fiction, "A Young Lady's Letter," and instalments of "Adam and Eve," and "He that Will Not When He May," with the usual amount of poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with "The Living Age" for a year, including the extra numbers of the latter, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

GENERAL BUSINESS

SPRING, 1880, SUMMER.

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN,

Wholesale and Retail Drapers.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

GENERAL DRY GOODS,

NEWCASTLE.

Anticipating the good times, (which we confidently hope are at hand,) we were exceedingly fortunate in buying our IMMENSE STOCK OF SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS early last February, saving thereby HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS, in Customs duty and prices, which enables us now to sell

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT OLD PRICES,

which means TWENTY PER CENT. LOWER than any house in Miramichi.

We have imported this season per S. S. "Nestorian" and "Sarmatian" from Great Britian and via I.C.R. from New York, Boston, Montreal and Toronto,

OVER $25,000 WORTH OF MERCHANDIZE,

simply NUMERABLE in detail and MAGNIFICENT in description.

We offer the highest class of Goods at the lowest living prices. We purchase all our stock for ready money and sell for Cash. Please compare our Goods and Prices, for comparison is a severe test.

Country dealers and store keepers will make money and get information by examining our prices. We sell sound, undressed Grey Cottons, and Fast Prints at 5c and 6c per yard. Our STRICTLY ONE PRICE SYSTEM gives equal rights to all whether experienced or not, in

Dress Prints, Household Goods, Millinery Mantles, Family Mourning Goods, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, Window Curtains, Smallwares,

Men's Clothing and Furnishing, etc.,

n fact everything to be found in any first class warehouse.

We are Sure Death to Due Bills and High Prices.

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN,
Public Square Newcastle.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

SPRING 1880.

Received per R. M. Steamers, via Halifax, a portion of my Spring Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of

Genuine Scotch Tweeds, Cheviot Tweeds.

Dutch, Kidderminster, Scotch and Tapestry Carpets.

ENGLISH FLOOR OILCLOTHS,

(4/4 and 8/4 wide.)

TABLE OILCLOTH, ENAMELLED CLOTH,

Felt Drugget, Felt Crumb Cloths.

Table Linens, 5x8 and 6x8 Table Napkins.

Lace Curtains and Curtain Nets,

LACE LAMBREQUINS, CURTAIN FRINGES.

Cord and Manilla Door Mats.

Women's and Misses' Cotton Hosiery,

Colored Sicillians for Dresses, (very cheap.)
Black Lustres and Brilliantines,
Black Cashmeres,
"Courtauld's" Black Crapes, (shower proof)
Black French Merinos,

BLACK FRENCH KID GLOVES, COLORED KID GLOVES,
White and Cream Lace Neck Scarfs.

Valenciennes Edgings and Insertions,
White Everlasting Edgings,
Black and Colored Silk Ribbons,
Satin Ribbons,
Fancy Satin Bonnet Materials (novelties,)
Silk Fringes.

Black Grosgrain Silk.

(Best Markes and Excellent Value.)

FRILLINGS, PEARL BUTTONS, &C., &C.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

May 12, '80.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber's Stock of DRY GOODS, including the following

White and Unbleached Cottons, Flannels, Denims, Winceys,
Mens' and Boy's Tweeds, Dress Goods,
Velvets & Velveteens, blk & cl'd. Hosiery,
Tweed, Flannel & Cotton Shirts, Clothing,
Boots & Shoes, &c., &c., Sail Canvas,
Cotton Duck, Lines & Twines Fishing Nets;

MANILLA AND TARRED HEMP ROPE.

Also his unusual large and well assorted Stock of

SHELF HARDWARE & CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

(ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.)

Iron and Steel, Cut, Wrought and Pressed Nails,
Plough Mounting, Ploughs, Shovels,
Cooking Stoves for Coal and Wood, Waggon Axels & Springs,
Sporting and Blasting Powder, Fuse, Shot,
Glass, Putty, Paints,
Linseed, Lard, Olive, Kerosene,
Wool and Lubricating Oils,
Varnishes, Patent Dryers,
Paint & Whitewash Brushes,

ELECTRO PLATED WARE,
WINDOW CORNICES, &C.

TEA, TOBACCO, FLOUR, MEAL, at the Lowest Cash Prices.
Timothy, Clover and Turnip Seeds. New Smoked Hams.

F. J. LETSON.

Chatham, N. B., March 30, '80.

CHATHAM RAILWAY.

SUMMER 1880.

ON and after MONDAY, JUNE 14TH., Trains will run on this Railway, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

GOING