

GENERAL BUSINESS. SPRING, 1880, SUMMER. SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN, Wholesale and Retail Drapers. 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.

OVER \$25,000 WORTH OF MERCHANDISE. 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.

FOR SALE. The Subscriber's Stock of DRY GOODS, including the following: White and Unbleached Cottons, Flannels, Denims, Wineys, Men's and Boy's Tweeds, Dress Goods, Velvets & Velvetines, Silk & Cotton Shirts, Hose, Boots & Shoes, etc., etc., Cotton Duck, Lines & Twines, Fishing Nets.

MANILLA AND TARRED HEMP ROPE. Absolute 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, Wagon Axles & Springs, Sporting and Blasting Powder, Fuse, Shot, Glass, Putty, Paints, Linsseed, 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.

Plasterers' Hair. Per Steamers "Hibernian" and "Circasian." THE above in either large or small lots for sale by the Subscriber, J. F. LETSON, 275

To Let. For one year the Farm and Business Stand at Portage River, Tremble, for particulars apply to the undersigned, JOHN McDERMID, Excavator &c., 275

NOTICE TO PILOTS, SHIPMASTERS & OTHERS. A notice regarding shipping matters and pilotage fees.

WILLIAM PARK, Chairman. Secretary: Phosphate Authorities. Phosphate Authorities' Office, Newcastle, April 29, 1880.

10,000 ROLLS Drawing Room, Bed Room Dining Room and Hall PAPERING, from 7cts. to \$1.40 per Roll.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's STRAW HATS, Men's and Boy's, Caps, Felt and Straw Hats, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, all at the lowest living prices.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, CHATHAM, W. B. HOWARD, April 29th '80.

FLIES MADE TO ORDER. either from description or, if of standard pattern, ordered by name. An excellent and well-sorted stock made during the past winter, now on hand.

Any Style of Fly not in Stock, made and sent by mail, within three days of receipt of order.

TROUT & SALMON FLIES, to the satisfaction of anglers.

FLIES MADE TO ORDER, either from description or, if of standard pattern, ordered by name.

Any Style of Fly not in Stock, made and sent by mail, within three days of receipt of order.

Low than half price. SALMON FLIES, in all the standard patterns, from \$2.50 to \$5.00 a dozen.

Lobster Cans. About 10,000 Lobster Cans and a quantity of other goods, for sale by the Subscriber, F. J. LETSON.

To Sell or Let. A comfortable Dwelling House, at present occupied by Mr. Geo. L. Britton, situated at head of Queen Street, (good well on premises, garden and outbuildings attached), apply to J. D. McNEIL, Chatham Station.

Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup. Just received, 25 Gallons Choice Maple Syrup in Glass Tins. 500 Lbs. Maple Sugar. Low for Cash. CHATHAM, N. B.

Miramichi Advance, CHATHAM, MAY 13, 1880.

A Backward Season. The season is unusually backward for the lumber trade. Owing to there having been no spring freshets up to the present time lumber drives are comparatively hung up and the quantities of logs coming into the Southwest and Northwest booms are small.

A visit to the Southwest boom was made on Monday by one of our staff and he found that there were not more than 3,000,000 feet of logs in it. Barring was going on at a rate that would empty the boom in a few days should the water rise. Yesterday there were indications of a rise of water, but they were not of a positive character. Reports from the Nepesigit and other waters North between low water and suspended drives.

The absence of shipping in port at this time of the year is almost unprecedented. One bark—the James Kenney—went up to Newcastle yesterday, being the first arrival of the season and, at the present writing, no other vessels are reported in the river. To illustrate how very backward arrivals are we have prepared the following table showing the number of vessels entered at Chatham and Newcastle from sea up to the middle of May in three years immediately past—

Table with columns for Year (1877, 1878, 1879) and Vessels (May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, Total).

The above, against only one arrival, so far, this year, makes the season especially hard on those who depend on the shipping business for the port relief from the hard times prevailing during the past winter. When the ships do come, however, employment will be afforded to all for a time at least, though much will depend on whether we are to have heavy rains within the next few weeks, or not.

General vs. Local Fishery management. The St. Croix Convention approves of an article in the Mirror in which the fishery complaints lately made by the Telegraph, reiterated by the St. John Sun and repeated by some other papers, are emphasized. The Convention joins in the demand that the fishery officers of the Maritime provinces shall be paid just the same salaries of those of Ontario and Quebec and, after referring to the failure of the Maritime Provinces to secure their just proportion of the Fisheries Awards.

"We submit with the best grace possible, but demand that our river and lake fisheries shall be put on an equal footing with those of Ontario and Quebec. We want the same protection in every respect, and we want to have our share of the highly-favored Provinces just mentioned. We want a Superintendent for the Maritime Provinces with the same powers that Mr. Wither has in Ontario. We want the 'N. P.' Fisheries Commission, which is a desirable, an official agency, which we want in Ottawa or Montreal, but in St. John or Halifax. We want an immediate revision to the protection of the valuable river fisheries that we now possess."

"We hope the Government will most seriously consider this subject, and give us, as soon as possible, the same protection and preservation of the valuable fisheries that we now own."

The Convention, and the Mirror, appear to reflect the sentiments of the Telegraph and the St. John Sun in respect of the hardships under which the Maritime officials suffer. The public, however, have the authority of the present Minister of Fisheries for the statement that the officers of the Maritime Provinces are largely paid for doing very little work. He has learned that they were appointed chiefly for political reasons and not because they were necessary to the proper protection of fishery interests. It is to be regretted that he, himself, fell into the error of the first Dominion Minister of Fisheries by making some useless and mischievous appointments, still, it is to his credit that he has been careful enough to admit the existence of an evil which he has, so far, shown himself powerless to remedy. On the other hand, the Minister, and also others who have made the subject one of special study, know that Ontario and Quebec Fishery Officers earn the pay they receive by faithfully performing their duties. The difference between the officers of the Maritime Provinces and those of Ontario and Quebec is that while the latter are selected because of their aptness for the performance of fishery duty and are required to give their whole time and study to guarding the fisheries and promoting harmony between the fishermen and the Department, the former are mainly selected from among the most important and troublesome-making parish politicians, who are generally ignorant of the interests they are appointed to promote in their official capacity, who lack independence of thought and action, because they are under the surveillance of party masters, and who, therefore, fall easily into the work of teaching fishermen that they must support the party in power or recognize the Department as an engine of political oppression. Of course, there are a few officers in the Maritime Provinces who conscientiously do their duty, and there are a good many who do nothing at all to earn their pay, but the whole system has been corrupted and is ready to fall to pieces as soon as the light of day is let in upon it.

The Convention appears to misunderstand the nature of our Fisheries organization. Mr. Wither has no special powers in 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 correct to say that Mr. Pope ought to have "the same powers" in the Maritime Provinces as in Ontario. There is no "Superintendent of Fisheries" in Ontario; neither is there even an Inspector of Fisheries in that Province.

The same is true of Quebec. There is an Inspector of Fisheries for Nova Scotia who has a salary of \$1,200 and an Inspector for New Brunswick with a salary of \$1,400. In Ontario, the highest-salaried Official are the Overseers and Guardians, who are paid from \$500 a year, downwards. There is no other officer with general powers and jurisdiction such as those of the Inspectors in the Maritime Provinces. The same being true of Quebec also it is a suggestive fact that there are no fishery scandals in Ontario and Quebec, while glaring frauds upon the public and the Department have characterized the fisheries management of both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. We can confidently appeal to those who are well informed on the subject, and know they will answer in the negative when asked if the Department could have been so scandalized and the fishermen's interests so neglected, but by the Inspectors.

We know that Nova Scotia Fisheries management was in a scandalous condition when under the sole inspection of an officer with headquarters at St. John. It was little better when that officer was relieved of duty and his functions were discharged by no less than three others, whose little qualifications were drawbacks to the poor fisheries. The petroleum bill of last year was an instance of hasty legislation which had to be remedied this year. He suggested important changes respecting the method of dealing with private bills so as to have them introduced and disposed of early. He asked that the public accounts committee should be made permanent and that the Government should deal with all appropriation accounts.

Mr. John said he had favored having the meeting of Parliament earlier, but neither Government had made a material change. There was a difficulty in getting reports from the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie in time for the meeting of Parliament in February. He believed the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie would disclose more earnest and important information than he has given heretofore. The Government measures, especially the Banking and Currency Bill, were delayed by important deputations. He objected to Mr. Blake's proposition as to standing orders and public accounts committee.

Sir Richard Cartwright complained of the unwise conduct which had continued for a longer period than in any previous session.

Mr. John agreed in the necessity for maintaining order, but thought the Opposition equally as disorderly as the Ministers. He said that the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie in the Canadian Commons went far beyond what was allowed in England and had greatly injured Canada abroad, especially since distinguished visitors had been sent to see him.

Mr. John said the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie had been in England for a long time and had been in the House of Commons for a long time. He said that the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie had been in the House of Commons for a long time and had been in the House of Commons for a long time.

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The North-West Territories, for the amendment of the Dominion Lands Act, and for the more efficient management of the public lands, and for the better protection of the same. The measure for the consolidation of the laws concerning the Inland Revenue, and the other important Acts relating to public interests, were well adapted to promote those interests.

Death of the House of Commons. I thank you in Her Majesty's name for the supplies you have so liberally voted. I trust the vigorous efforts made to settle the Indian bands of the North-West on their reserves, will diminish in the future the calls made on the public treasury for aid to save them from starvation.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons. The appropriations made will enable my Government steadily to prosecute the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway, and to hasten the completion of our canal system.

In bidding you farewell I desire to express my earnest desire for your happiness and prosperity in your several homes.

Amongst the Supplementary Estimates submitted to Parliament are the following items:— Intercolonial Railway (Halifax Extension)—Laid out for station purposes, \$2,500,000.

To pay James Wilson for land taken for Ballast Pit for Miramichi Bridge, \$1,500,000. To pay the cost of the case King vs. Brydges, \$800.

Towards assisting maintenance of Tracable Lanes, \$200,000. To pay J. Wilson for land at Miramichi Bridge, \$2,500.

MacKenzie extra cost of \$2,248. St. Lawrence Harbor protection works \$750,000. To pay the cost of the case King vs. Brydges, \$800.

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6. Because, if by stopping preaching we can stop these Sunday abominations, the community will have to suffer and the country to its losses. Then, behold the contrast, they will be willing for us to return to the pulpits. Let the hammer fall! But in truth the insinuation that the authorities 'may even attempt to stop the clergy' is altogether gratuitous, and is intended to confuse the people.

Singular Fatality. A Williamsport, Pa., dispatch of 20th ult. says:— Last September, Francis H. Kelly, James and Henry Briggs (brothers), Wm. Barkley and Thos. Gunn, five young woodmen, came from New Brunswick to work in the lumber woods along the Susquehanna. James Briggs was killed by a falling tree a few days after going to work. His brother went to Michigan to work in the pines. As he was standing near a fellow chopper one day, the axe slipped from the chopper's hands and struck Briggs in the stomach, killing him instantly. In January last William Barkley fell from a log on the Susquehanna during a drive and was drowned. Some time afterwards, as Thos. Gunn was starting logs on a hill in the woods, a log suddenly started rolling. It struck Gunn, knocked him down, rolled over him and crushed him to death. Francis Kelly, the last one of the five comrades, then went to work for Cochran Brothers, in Melick's run, in Cocharan County. One day last week he, with others, was driving logs down the stream and a heavy jam occurred. Kelly went out on the jam to loosen the logs. A large hemlock tree stood on the bank. The high water had washed away the earth from its roots. One of the men saw that it was tottering and likely to fall across the creek directly where Kelly was standing. The men shouted to Kelly. Before he could get out of the way the tree fell and crushed the young man to death. He had a wife and five children.

At the same time, the water was so high that it was necessary to make the application of the law possible. In torporing a while, the oil overflowed and the dry condition of the woods caused the flames to spread. The fire destroyed New City, Pa., composed of a hundred houses, not one building remaining. It is stated that about 800 wells have been burned, together with hundreds of thousands of barrels of petroleum. The loss is very great and falls on poor producers. Many men will be bankrupt, while others lose their means of support. No estimate can be formed of the actual loss, as fires are still raging with unabated fury, in different parts of the field. The losses no doubt will run into millions.

LONDON, May 7.—Attention O'Connell at the Linnæan Asylum at this place, in the morning of the 7th inst., yesterday, by one of the patients named McKenna, who got a knife for the purpose from the dining room. In the struggle which took place O'Connell received four additional stab wounds, two of which are considered serious.

May 7.—At the quarterly meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade, in this city, among other matters discussed was the recent ship labor troubles, and it was unanimously decided to urge on the Federal and local Governments the advisability of at once making an enquiry into the working of the charter of the Quebec Ship Laborers' Benevolent Society and to adopt such measures as will secure the independence of labor and protect the lives of those engaged therein. The civic authorities and the local Government are fully resolved to see the laborers of the United Kingdom protected.

AS AMHERST COSTABLE was putting a man in jail on Wednesday, who was arrested on a small debt. The man got away from him, and while running, the constable fired after him, the ball taking effect in the back of his neck. The ball was extracted and the man is doing well.

RYAN FARMER AT ST. JOHN.—St. John, N. B., May 7.—An inquest was held on Thursday on the body of an infant found buried in a woodshed in Elizabeth street. An open verdict was returned; the evidence showed that a baby farm had been kept in the house to which the outhouse was attached. The late occupant of that building is not in the city at present.

SUNDAY LAW IN LOUISVILLE. A letter detailing how the new Sunday law was enforced in Louisville says:—The most serious annoyance felt was occasioned by the delivery of milk over night. There was a thunderstorm Saturday night, and the milk for Sunday's use was all stored. Indeed it is said that the Mayor himself took his office "straight" yesterday morning. Allusions were made to the law in nearly every sermon, and one of the preachers took this view of it:— "It is urged that the Sunday law is enforced against one branch of business it must also be enforced against all—against street cars, against Sunday papers, and even against preaching. That is right. Let the law be executed to its fullest extent, or let it cease to be a law. If the running of street cars is work, either for profit or for amusement, the law says stop them. If the publication of Sunday papers is not a work of necessity or charity, let the law be vindicated. If preaching be a violation of the law, let the hammer fall!—Is preaching in itself not a necessary part of the observance of the Lord's day? Because there has been lifted against religion the consolation of knowing that a deal of foolish preaching is stopped. Because we are more than ever in need of the word of God, let the law be enforced to its fullest extent. The law says stop them. If the publication of Sunday papers is not a work of necessity or charity, let the law be vindicated. If preaching be a violation of the law, let the hammer fall!—Is preaching in itself not a necessary part of the observance of the Lord's day? Because there has been lifted against religion the consolation of knowing that a deal of foolish preaching is stopped. Because we are more than ever in need of the word of God, let the law be enforced to its fullest extent. The law says stop them. If the publication of Sunday papers is not a work of necessity or charity, let the law be vindicated. 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