General Business.

LONDON HOUSE,
CHATHAM, N. B.

I HAVE RECEIVED MY SPRING STOCK of Dress Goods, Prints, Cottons, Ladies' & Gents' Scarfs and Ties; Hosiery, English and Canadian Tweeds, Gents' Underclothing; smallwares & Fancy Goods, at lowest Cash Prices.

Also, a good assortment Hardware, Cutlery and Groceries, Canned Goods, Pickles, Sauces, Spices, Paints, Springs and Axles.

WHOLESALE.

Flour, Corn and Oatmeal; Tea, in chests, hf-chests and quarter boxes; Tobacco, Soap, Sugar, Wrapping Paper and Paper Bags.

☞ CHEAP FOR CASH.

RICHARD HOCKEN.

21st MAY, 1877.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

Just Received per S. S. Caspian, via Halifax:

46 inch Black Mantle Cashmere,

2500 YARDS PRINT,

(CHOICE,) much heavier than the American, and quite equal in value.

INSPECTION INVITED.

W. S. LOGGIE.

SOUTH WEST BOOM.

SALE OF UNMARKED & PRIZE LOGS.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20TH INST, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Christopher Parker's, in Derby, all the

Unmarked and Prize Logs

now being rafted at the South West BOOM. The purchaser to have all such Logs that may be rafted during the remainder of the Season at the rate that the present lot may sell for.

☞ TERMS—CASH.

By order of ALEXANDER MORRISON, Esq., PRESIDENT.

C. C. WATT, Auctioneer.

Miramichi, 5th June, 1877.

WAR MAPS.

SCHEDLER'S Colored Maps of the Seat of War for sale at the Miramichi Bookstore—PRICE 30 CENTS.

Sent postpaid to any address on receipt of above price.

D. G. SMITH.

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE,
Chatham, MAY 29, 1877.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

James Gionet, Plaintiff; Joseph Gionet, Defendant.

A WRIT of Attachment has been issued in this cause.

Bathurst, 26th May, 1877.

ROBERT ELLIS, *Official Assignee.*

5o14

NEW STORE!

THE Subscribers are now showing a splendid value —IN—

Ladies' Dress Goods,

of various makes with TRIMMINGS of all kinds to match.

MILLINERY,

In all the LATEST STYLES AND NEWEST SHADES.

A large Lot of English & American

Grey, White and Printed Cottons,

which will be sold very low.

☞ HABERDASHERY. ☜

READY-MADE

CLOTHING A SPECIALTY,

HATS & CAPS.

Shirt Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Scarfs.

Our business being conducted on STRICTLY CASH principles, enables us to offer Goods cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere.

ALEX. J. LOGGIE & Co.

☞ NOTE THE STAND—*Corner Store, "Gleaner" Building, first door below the "Bowser Hotel."*

Miramichi Fish Market.

FRESH FISH.

Fox Island Salmon,
Bradley Bank Codfish,
Miramichi Bay Mackerel,
Escuminac Herring.

And other Fresh Fish in their Season.

—ALSO—

Salt Fish, Country Produce,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

☞ Fraser's Wharf, next to Shipping Master's Office. 6 r 11

A RIDE TO KHIVA.

BY CAPT. FRED. BURNABY,

In the Lakeside Library, - - - - PRICE 10 CTS.

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE,
Chatham, June 5, '77.

JUST RECEIVED!

One Car-Load Fish.

Grand Bank Cod,	$6.00 per quintal
Shore Cod,	5.00 "
Bay of Fundy Cod,	4.00 "
No. 1 Split Herring,	5.00 per barrel.

ALSO FOR SALE—

1000 Bushels Oats,
Cornmeal,
Flour, Pork,
Lard, Butter,
Potatoes,
Salt Pork,

and other articles for Household use.

E. A. STRANG,
Snowball's Wharf

VICTORIA HOUSE.

NOW OPENING:

A Large and Varied assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Imported direct from markets of Great Britain.

A DETAILED ADVERTISEMENT will appear in our next.

GEO. I. WILSON,
Gleaner Building, - - - Chatham.

CHROMOS. The largest and finest stock in the world, embracing over 3,000,000 Chromos, Paintings and Choice Prints, at our enlarged ART ROOMS. All the new and popular subjects at rock-bottom prices. The Falls of the Rhine, size 20x28—romantic and grand; Scene on the Susquehanna, one of the hits of the season, size 16x27; Lake Lucerne, Switzerland, the most beautiful lake in the world; Isola Bella, a charming scene in Northern Italy, companion to the preceding; Off Boston Light, a beautiful marine, size 14x20, in great demand; Old Oaken Bucket, White Mountains, Niagara Falls, Newport, Saratoga, Gathering Primroses, At the Sea Shore, Paddy in Difficulty. Also—Virgin Vesta, Snow Storm, American Fruit and other 24x30 subjects. Floral Business Cards; Sunday School Cards; Statuary; Mottoes, Back Ground Panels, etc. Also the finest and most complete assortment of 9x11 Chromos, both on white mounts, blue line, and black mounts, gold line. Our stock embraces everything desirable for Dealers, Agents or Premium purposes, and all should test our prices and quality of work. The right parties can realize an independence in every locality by taking an agency for our stretched and framed Chromos. Particulars free. Illustrated Catalogue on receipt of stamp. Send for $3 or $5 outfit. Address,

J. LATHAM & CO.,
419 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) for $1.50 A YEAR, or 75 CTS. FOR 6 MONTHS—the money, in all cases, to accompany the order for the paper.

Advertising.

The advertisements in this paper are placed under classified headings.

TRANSIENT RATES.

$1 per square, or inch, for 1st insertion,
35cts. per square, each time, for all insertions after the first.

LOCAL COLUMN, or reading matter advertisements 20% more than above rates.

LOCAL, COMMERCIAL AND YEARLY RATES.

In order to secure the advertising patronage of business men and others on the North Shore—and to give them the benefit of a large circulation in the Counties of Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche, Bonaventure and Gaspe, their advertisements will, on arrangements being made therefor, be taken at CONTRACT SCALE RATES, which are as low as those of other weekly papers in the Province.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers very superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham, N B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1877.

Gloucester in Parliament.

Our valued correspondent "Vivian," comes out in the present issue of the ADVANCE as a staunch champion of Hon. Mr. Anglin in Gloucester. "Vivian" appears to condemn everything and everybody opposed to the peaceable and undisputed occupation by Mr. Anglin of the seat lately held by him in the Commons as the representative of Gloucester and he has, no doubt, satisfactorily (to himself) demolished all opposition to his friend's return to the position. It will occur to those who judge of such matters on general principles, however, that there must be no little dissatisfaction in the County with the course Mr. Anglin has taken as its representative, or both his friends and himself would not be found laboring with no little show of difficulty and earnestness to overcome obstacles in the way of his re-election. The constituency is, perhaps, after all, ready to exchange Mr. Anglin for another representative, but whether, in doing so, it can better itself is a question not easily answered. Mr. Anglin's acknowledged natural ability, his excellent social position, his journalistic experience, his thorough acquaintance with politics and mastery of Parliamentary tactics and practice, recommend him as a gentleman eminently qualified for the occupancy of a seat in Parliament. But Gloucester's electors, while recognizing his fitness as a Parliamentarian, naturally ask themselves whether he is the best man they can select to be their representative. It seems right that a man who, at his own request, is honored with the confidence of a constituency should devote his talents to its interests, even to the extent of self-denial. He should be above the trick of retaining support by resort to such claptrap as appeals to either religious or national prejudices. He should be prepared to submit even to personal sacrifices in order that his performances might decently cover his promises. Mr. Anglin's record in these respects is not one to which he can point with hope of adding to his strength in Gloucester. The country knows that, as a member of the Parliament controlled by his political friends, he has been quite a different person from the Mr. Anglin who took very high and pronounced political and religious grounds when Parliament was controlled by his opponents. When, on account of his determined anti-confederate record and opposition to the Macdonald Government it was useless for him to expect political or personal preferment, it was in order for him to indulge in a trick of old politicians, and attribute the non-effectiveness of his professed efforts in behalf of his friends to the fact that his political opponents were in power. He could only promise, then, what he would do under a changed political administration. In view of the long-looked-for turn in the political wheel he does not appear to have changed his professions to the people, but it cannot be denied, however, that when the time came for him to carry out his long-talked-of policy—when the true test of his loyalty in advocating and standing by his promises, was applied—he went the way of the ordinary member of Parliament, accepted, for himself, all that he could win by the extraordinary genius, ability and influence with which he is credited, and did no more for Gloucester than anyone of half a dozen men of lesser pretensions, but greater personal interest and a residence in the County might have done

It may not be that Mr. Anglin did any great wrong in accepting either the Post Office printing or the Speakership, save that in view of the personal advantages they promised him he seemed to forget his promises to those by whose votes he was placed in a position to obtain those enviable prizes. But we hold that even his best friends in Gloucester should not allow him to assume, as he seems to do, that the County must elect him in any case. A few weeks ago, while Mr. Anglin was yet in Ottawa, the *Freeman* contained a telegram from that city on the subject of the Parliamentary Committee's Report which showed that he had violated the Independence of Parliament Act. A portion of it read as follows:—

"It seems also to be understood that Mr. Anglin will resign, go back for re-election, and will again be chosen Speaker on the assembling of Parliament next year."

The hon. gentleman ought, at least, to treat his Gloucester constituents with the courtesy which their position demands. How did he know that they were not displeased with him for his treatment of their interests? Did he know that they approved of the manner in which he violated the independence of Parliament Act? Was he sure they had not become impressed with the idea that they had gentlemen resident in and identified with the interests of the County who could do quite as well for it at Ottawa as the ex Speaker? Men who have free votes to cast for a representative in Parliament, and who understand their interests fairly, will probably be led to ask themselves why Mr. Anglin should take it for granted that they would vote for him and to assume that they were more honored by having him to represent them than he was in being their representative. Mr. Anglin is an undoubtedly talented man, but if he has talent and genius above others who are available in Gloucester he may be open to the charge of having used them to his own advantage, rather than that of the county that honored him after he was rejected elsewhere. In any case, we think, the people of Gloucester would prefer being asked for their suffrages, rather than that Mr. Anglin, or any other man, should assume that he has nothing to do but demand them. There may be an understanding between Mr. Anglin and the Government that he is to be again chosen Speaker, but that event ought, if only for the sake of appearances, to be stated as following the contingencies of an election.

It is stated that Mr. Turgeon is opposing Mr. Anglin's return, but whether he will pursue the matter to the polls is yet to be determined. The better policy would be to allow the ex-Speaker to be returned now, without opposition, for with the influences which are said to be at his service, it is not probable anyone could succeed against him. But at the next general election the constituency will, probably, see more clearly the desirability of a change and send a representative to Parliament who has stronger claims upon it than the gentleman who now so peremptorily demands its suffrages.

The Fishery Commissioner's Report.

The Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries, W. F. Whitcher Esq., gives to the public a very interesting Report of the important industry under his immediate supervision. We are glad to find him expressing the opinion that the returns and tables which have passed under his eye show that "considering the prevalent depression in other branches of industrial commerce, the fishing industry and fish trade of the country are, comparatively speaking, in a thriving condition. He places the gross value of the fishery products of Canada for the year 1876 at $11,147,590, which includes $135,287 as the value of fish taken in Manitoba and British Columbia. Returns from those provinces were not included in the Report of 1875 and deducting the sum last named from the total returns of the Dominion for '76, and comparing the remainder with the total value of the catch in 1875, an increase of $661,917 is shown in favor of the last year.

The exports of fish for the fiscal year, ended 30th June '76 amounted to $5,501,221, the larger portions going to the United States, the British, Spanish and French West Indies, Great Britain, South America, British Guinea and Italy, which, together, absorbed $5,203,647 worth. We presume that the balance of the year's catch—or over one half of it—was absorbed by home consumption.

The exports of the fiscal year 1876 exceeded those of 1875 by $120,694 and the imports decreased to the extent of $144,439.

Comparing the exports and imports of fish and fish oils during the six months ending 31st December, 1875 and 1876, respectively, the figures stand thus:—

Exports in half year	1875....	$3,502,200
Imports do	1875....	361,918
Exports do	1876....	3,539,000
Imports do	1876....	924,546

The proportion of these values chargeable to the United States and to other countries, respectively, is as follows:—

In last six months of 1875:—

Exported to United States	....	$999,650
do other countries	....	2,502,550
Imported from United States	..	337,846
do other countries	....	24,072

In last six months of 1876:—

Exported to United States	....	$783,653
do other countries	....	2,755,347
Imported from United States	..	444,920
do other countries	....	479,626

The foregoing statements, says Mr. Whitcher, "suggest certain important considerations in connection with our fisheries, namely:—their yearly increasing productiveness; their unfailing contribution to the support of the population in labor and food; their influence as an incentive to industrial enterprise; their great value as a staple of trade; the gradually increasing independence of our fishing interests of United States markets, and the growing importance of their produce as regards the increase of our mercantile marine, the extension of foreign commerce, and the development of our natural resources."

Coming to the matter of Expenditures and Receipts we condense as follows, to show the comparative figures in each Province:—

EXPENDITURES.

Including Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements, fish breeding, etc., for fiscal year, ended 30th June, 1876:—

Ontario	$25,736,63
Quebec	48.173,53
Nova Scotia	21,849,77
New Brunswick	11,962,78
P. E. Island	461,02
	$108,183,73

and for the six months, ended 31st December, 1876, the expenditure was as follows:—

Ontario	$7,866,86
Quebec	9,554,87
Nova Scotia	7,604,36
New Brunswick	5,159,00
P. E. Island and Manitoba	1,290,56
British Columbia	400,00
	$31,876,27

There is, also, the following, which ought we think to be charged to the provinces benefitted:—

Fisheries protection steamer "Lady Head"	$11,699,96
Fish Breeding	15,070,06

RECEIPTS.

The collections for the fiscal year from rents, license fees, fines and forfeitures as follows:—

Ontario	$4,596,71
Quebec	6,440,90
Nova Scotia	442,60
New Brunswick	2,030,91
British Columbia	105,00
	$13,616,12

The receipts from the above sources for the half-year ended 31st Dec. 1876 were as follows:—

Ontario	$2,779,80
Quebec	3,448,70
Nova Scotia	420,00
New Brunswick	534,17
	$7,182,67

The Commissioner says "lease and license dues being payable invariably in advance, they are easily collected and no arrears accrue." We do not know whether the departure from custom is authorised or not, but it is a fact that license dues are not collected in advance in this county and, owing to the failure of the Department to supply the local Overseers with licenses, it is probable that the dues will not be collected at all in some cases.

Referring to the artificial reproduction of fish in Hatching Houses, the Commissioner says:—

"At Newcastle, Ontario, over a million and a half of vivified salmon eggs were deposited in a healthy state on the hatching troughs in the fall of 1876, together with 150,000 whitefish eggs and about 10,000 California salmon ova presented by the United States Fisheries Commissioner, Professor S. F. Baird. Upwards of eight millions of whitefish eggs were successfully laid down in the Sandwich establishment. The Tadousac establishment has one million of salmon eggs in excellent condition, together with 30,000 sea trout spawn and 5,000 California salmon ova. The establishment at Gaspe Basin has 920,000 salmon eggs on the rills, which at the latest dates were doing well. The number of salmon ova deposited at the Restigouche establishment was 720,000, and at Miramichi it was reported that there were 640,000. The suddenness of winter and early formation of ice in the Restigouche and Miramichi rivers unfortunately prevented the gathering of a larger stock of spawn. The establishment at Bedford Basin, near Halifax, has over a million of salmon eggs in a thriving condition. The total number of ova now in these establishments, which will be hatched during the spring of 1877, and distributed amongst the rivers of each of the Provinces, thus amount to 13,675,000—say 14,000,000. This is a a most gratifying prospect."

Our readers will observe the fact that the Commissioner speaks positively of all the establishments, excepting that on the Miramichi, of which he says "it was reported that there were 640,000" ova laid down. We do not know whether his doubts in the matter arose at the time the report was made, or whether they were the outgrowth of the investigation made by Mr. Wilmot the present Spring. It is a fact which is, at all events, now well known to the Department, that on 4th April last there were not over 240,000 ova in the Miramichi establishment. If the same deception has been practiced upon the public in connection with all the other Hatching Houses there would be but 5,250,000 ova instead of 14,000,000. It is to be regretted that the Department allows official reports so palpably open to question to go to the country. It destroys public confidence in the administration in other respects and introduces doubts which may do injustice to honest officers. If the Commissioner doubted Inspector Venning's Report at the time he received it, the matter should have been investigated before 31st December and something more confident than "It was reported" should have appeared in connection with the official statement of ova at the Miramichi establishment. But we have reason to think that the gross misstatements that had been made by those in charge of that establishment were within the positive knowledge of officers of the Department who should have prevented even the above ambiguous expression from being used. We cannot, however, believe that the Commissioner would lend himself to the deception and must therefore hold him free from adverse criticism until the result of the recent, though very partial investigation by Mr. Wilmot, is known.

We find that we must now leave the Report, but will return to it next week.

General Grant in England.

Even to an Englishman, who ought to know something of the occasional vagaries of his own countrymen, it is not apparent why General Grant has been received with so much enthusiasm in England. If Barnum, "with his greatest show on earth" had landed at Liverpool, it is doubtful whether he would have created so much excitement as the rather dull and monotonous Ex-President appears to have done. The amusement of lionizing people, which occasionally seizes municipal corporations and the nobility and gentry in England, is a very harmless one, and we are not disposed to enquire too critically into the why or the wherefore, and very few papers on this side the water have attempted to rise and explain. The Toronto *Mail* indeed hints mysteriously that General Grant had much to do in bringing about the settlement of 1871, in spite of the attempts of the Russian Minister to throw obstructions in the way, but it would be drawing a long bow to construe the Alabama bargain into a cause of gratitude on the part of the English people, seeing that it proved a very one-sided arrangement, and that its provisions have been a continual bugbear and source of dissatisfaction ever since. It surely cannot be the Alabama Treaty that made the English people grateful. Our American cousins were as little likely to let any Russian Catacazy come between them and a few million dollars, as they are to hand back the large surplus which they over-charged us, or to carry out their obligations in the Treaty with anything but the most astounding Punic faith. Not being able to discover any cause of gratitude in the matter of General Grant's reception, without at all pretending he is an unpopular personage, we must next look for some politic motive, and this brings us to the great first cause of most things just now, the Eastern War. We may not pretend that the coquetting between the Yankees and the Russians, which has taken place of late years, has any basis of elective affinities, but that it is simply founded on common sense, each having private purposes to serve. Either of these worthies—the Czar and Uncle Sam—can at any time throw a shade on the political horizon, as seen from Britain, especially in the light of war, by poking his nose under his brother's hat, and making a dumb show of kindly interest or tender affection, as may best suit the occasion. This shadowy dumb show is apt to be somewhat exaggerated in its extensions and slightly grotesque in its outline, but, still, it is there, and has a certain effect. Perhaps, therefore, the civilities to General Grant, as a representative man, may be unconsciously put in as a counterpoise to the late visit to the United States of the Grand Dukes and Russian fleet. We dare say the Russians and the Yankees would sell each other quite heartily if there was anything to be got out of it, but at the same time they would combine with much pleasure for the purpose of influencing a third party with whom they both have a little "unfinished business."

Well, there is no harm in wining and dining General Grant, and probably not much good—unless Lord Beaconsfield, some evening during a quiet and convivial game of poker in a back room, after the weary festivities of the day, could gradually worm from the taciturn General how British and Canadian diplomatists have managed to make such sorry hands at "negociation" when dealing with his countrymen, and what course he would recommend to them in such matters in future. Surely, after all the deputations and addresses the General has received in England, he could not do less than the square thing on this point, and it would be worth a good deal to us if he would impart, for the use of our cotemporary diplomats, the secret by which his countrymen have always pulled the wool over the eyes of their predecessors.

"His People."

At an Ottawa Orange demonstration the other day, our friend, Edward Willis, M. P. P. of St. John, delivered an address in which he said "the day was, "perhaps, coming when he would spend "more than a week of each year at Ottawa. Like other men, he was ambitious; and he hoped some day to represent his people in the Dominion Parliament."

What a fatherly kind of man the hon. gentleman is!

THE NEW BRUNSWICK GOVERNMENT is in Session at Fredericton this week.

THE COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES was to have left Ottawa yesterday for Halifax.

THE HON. MINISTER OF FISHERIES promises to visit the North Shore during the present summer.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—Lord Dufferin leaves Montreal on the 20th inst., in the steamer *Druid* for the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

NICE OFFICERS! Some very awkward developments are being made concerning the conduct of certain Fishery officers at the North.

TIDAL WAVE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.—The loss to English and American shipping by the late tidal wave on the Pacific coast has been very great indeed, as shown by the papers which make a specialty of shipping news.

PACIFIC SPEECHES.—At a banquet at Merchant Tailors' school, at London, Lord Salisbury said extreme caution was necessary before Government should break the peace of the world for a theory and a dream. Lord Derby said the greatest of British interests is the interest of Peace.

RESIGNATION OF MR. ANGLIN.—The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, having received notification of the resignation of Mr. Anglin, member for Gloucester, N. B., a new writ was issued, and was despatched on the 7th inst. to Sheriff Vail of Gloucester. Nomination for a new election is fixed for Monday, the 25th inst.

THE ORIGIN OF THE SEA SERPENT AT OBAN—Sometime ago the people at Oban Scotland experienced a slight shock of an earthquake and duly telegraphed the event to the *Glasgow News* which laughed it to scorn. Weeks passed over and the cunningly devised fable of the sea serpent was drawn up and sent exclusively to the *Glasgow News*, which published it with the greatest avidity, and victimized other newspapers all over the world.

NO LICENSES.—The new Regulations respecting the Salmon tax will be rendered practically inoperative this season, owing to the neglect of the Department to provide the Local Overseers with blank forms of Licenses. These forms had not reached the proper officers up to Tuesday of this week, and, we believe, that so long as the Inspector can prevent them, they will be kept back. Such administration is childish and calculated to bring the Department, as at present ruled, into contempt—which will, no doubt, please Mr. Inspector Venning and his allies on the Miramichi.

The Saint John Scull-Race.

The following was in an extra issued from this office on Thursday last:—

(Special despatch to the Advance.)

ROTHESAY, ST. JOHN, June 6th.

The water was somewhat rough at three o'clock, the time appointed for the race between Ross of St. John and Plaisted of New York, and the spectators, numbering between two and three thousand, were very impatient, some of them insisting that the boats should be sent off in any case.

The wind which blew stiffly from the south between two and three o'clock died gradually, however, and by half past three indicated approaching smooth water.

The interest was now on the increase and when it was known that Sheriff Harding had sent word for the men to come out, there was some betting indulged in, although little had been done all day. The Ross men had to give three against two and better.

All was in readiness at half past four o'clock, Plaisted won the choice of positions and took the inside.

Getting the boats fairly in line, the Sheriff gave the word "go" and a prompt start was made, Plaisted taking first water. By rowing his best he got ahead, striking the water viciously, and when ahead settling down to thirty-three strokes a minute, and using all his force. Ross rowed coolly at 32 strokes per minute. Plaisted now crossed into Ross's water and jockeyed him by keeping his boat directly in front, to prevent his opponent from passing, his movements being discovered from the Judges' boat. It reminded many of the spectators of the jockeying of George Brown by Sadler in the great "Carnival" single skull race at Halifax six or seven years ago, and caused decided expressions of disapproval all round.—This jockeying continued for three quarters of a mile, Plaisted rowing his best, while Ross made no extra exertions.

Just above Appleby's Wharf, Ross made a spurt and steered away to get a clear course. Then Plaisted again crossed over and got in Ross's way, when a foul occurred.

Both boats stopped and Sherriff Harding at once declared Ross winner of the Race, Plaisted being properly blamed for the foul.

Knowing the Judges' decision, the oarsmen again started off fairly, Ross rowing easily, and going rapidly to the leading position, Plaisted following in a hopeless and desperate stern chase.

Ross kept two or three lengths ahead without exertion, and reached finishing point of the four miles in 27 minutes 7¾ sec., Plaisted two lengths behind.

Ross was quite fresh and Plaisted showed signs of exhaustion.

Plaisted claimed a foul, but it was not allowed. The victory was a very easy one.

THE N. Y. "HERALD" ON THE RACE.

The *N. Y. Herald* says of the Ross-Plaisted Race, relative to the foul: "Approaching Appleby's wharf Ross commenced to edge ahead. From this point it was evident from Plaisted's manner, that he was sorely troubled, though ahead. With the full right to do so if he could keep out of the way, he cut obliquely across Ross's bow three times, and it happened just once too often, for the third time there was a collision, and cries of "foul" came from all quarters. Sheriff Harding, without hesitation, decided that Plaisted had lost the race from his own foolishness there and then. The cries, however, of friends and foes to the oarsmen and their ignorance of the referee's decision, made them continue the contest as soon as the boats were separated, which occupied about twenty seconds. From here on, both worked as if victory was yet to be achieved. Brawny-armed Ross with thirty-three and thirty-four strokes to the minute, passed to the front fully three lengths, and stayed there the rest of the journey. Three miles, it is said, were rowed by Ross in 21 m. 34 sec., and by Plaisted in 21 m. 48 sec. The race, the time keeper announced, was done in 27 m. 7¾ sec., but this is doubtless incorrect, as others made it 28 m. 05 s. The course, it has been ascertained to-day, is short fully one quarter of a mile or more. However, it is pretty certain this St. John man, besides his three lengths, had, to use jockey's phrase, "a good bit up his sleeve."

Over-Importing.

The Halifax *Herald* thus discusses commercial matters: "Nova Scotia is completely overstocked with goods of all kinds while the power of purchasing of our people is very limited just at present. Months ago we pointed out the evils of over-importing, and showed that many of our farmers had already eaten up next season's crop, our fishermen had run through the summer's catch in advance, the mechanic had, to a great extent, mortgaged his wages. We believe the country to be fairly sound, and able to pay its debts eventually, but our floating capital is small, while our fixed capital is large. We look upon a very large proportion of the overstocks of goods now held in stores unrealisable as 'fixed capital.' Permanent relief will only come by a diminution of imports, and a return to the economical habits of our fathers."

Dedication of the Masonic Hall, Halifax.

On Wednesday, 6th inst., the dedication of the new Masonic Hall took place at Halifax with imposing ceremonies.—The weather was fine, the streets were decorated with flags and many vessels in port showed their bunting. About one o'clock there was a slight shower just as the Masons were preparing for the procession, but the sky speedily brightened and the afternoon remained fine. The Grand Lodge met formally at 12 o'clock, but adjourned till 2.15 when they met in the Emergency Room in the new building, the subordinate Lodges meeting in the Drill shed to prepare for the procession. On the arrival of the Grand Lodge the procession was formed in the customary order, headed by the 66th volunteer band, the Grand Lodge taking its position in the rear, the beautiful banners and handsome regalia duly contributing to the brilliancy of the scene. On arriving at the Hall the procession opened out and the Grand Lodge passed through and entered the Lodge Room, after which Master Masons of good standing were admitted. The room was handsomely furnished in walnut and blue repp.

The Grand Director of Ceremonies, W. F. MacCoy, Esq., then proclaimed silence, upon which the Masonic choir sang the 112th Psalm. The Rev. Henry Pryor Almon, of Windsor, then offered prayer after which the "Old hundred" was sung.

The ceremonies were then proceeded with, Grand Master Laurie making a lengthy address in which he adverted to the long felt want of a Masonic Hall, the maintenance of a library and reading room, and the uses of the Hall as a place of social intercourse and recreation for the brethren.

After a hymn had been sung the M. W. Grand Master directed the grand officers to assist in the ceremony, and the Grand Stewards to uncover the lodge and illumine the Lesser Lights. While the Stewards were attending to this, the Grand Master directed attention to the Bible used on the occasion which had belonged to Dr. Inglis, the first Bishop of Nova Scotia, and was presented to him by King George as a recognition of the loyalty he displayed while Rector of Trinity, New York, in the early days of the Revolution.

The procession of officers of the Grand Lodge was formed by the Grand Director of Ceremonies, and marched around the Lodge three times, with vocal and instrumental music. When the M. W. Grand Master arrived at the East, the procession halted and Rev. Canon Townsend, of Amherst, one of the Grand Chaplains, offered the Consecration Prayer.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies remarks were made by visiting Masons, which were followed by music, after which the Benediction was given. The Grand Master then ordered the Grand Stewards to cover the Lodge, and the proceedings terminated with the hymn "Brothers, Farewell."

THE ART GALLERY

comprised three rooms, the Royal Arch Room, the Grand Secretary's Room and the Reading Room, and many fine pictures were exhibited comprising originals of the Spanish, Dutch, Flemish and German Schools.

THE BAZAAR

upon which the ladies had long been engaged was opened in the large hall, and was a brilliant success. At night the band of the 97th regiment was present and the rooms were crowded.

The Bazaar closed on Friday evening with an auction, and it is stated that nearly $3000 has been realized. Never was an affair conducted with more enthusiasm.

Testimonial to General Warner.

General Warner, U. S. Consul at St. John, was presented on last Friday afternoon, with a handsome testimonial by a number of the citizens of St. John. The testimonial consists of a solid silver casket, mounted on a red granite base, which is also ornamented with silver. To properly describe this splendid piece of work is a difficult task, and to say that the work is well done would be but a poor compliment. The casket is of oval shape, and is adorned with four raised, gold ornaments; in the centre of the front are the arms of the City of St. John, and directly opposite it is the monogram of the recipient; on the ends, are the arms of Great Britain and the United States; on both the front and back, on either side of the gold ornaments, are two vignettes engraven in the silver representing fishing and hunting scenes. Around the top of the casket is a wreath of spruce cones, and directly underneath is another of ferns; around the lower part is a wreath of May flowers. The casket is supported on its base by four handsomely worked feet. The cover is made of solid silver. The design is snowy ground with a withered pine, and a moose trotting beneath. The base is red granite and bears a brief inscription on its front, to the effect that the testimonial was presented by friends in St. John. On the opposite side is a fac-simile of a salmon fishing scene and, at the ends, maple wreaths. The recipient well deserves the testimonial.

Provincial Notes and News.

THE ARMY WORM is in force at Musquash and Fredericton.

TRIPLETS.—The wife of ex-Policeman McKinney, Carleton, St. John, recently gave birth to three children at one time, a boy and two girls.

NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The corner stone of a new Methodist Episcopal Church (colored) was laid in Yarmouth on the 7th inst.

YARMOUTH'S 116TH ANNIVERSARY.—On Saturday, Yarmouth, celebrated her 116th Anniversary with great enthusiasm with a parade of antiques and horribles, illuminations, &c.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—During the past week the examinations of the University of New Brunswick have been proceeding, and will be continued the ensuing week.

THE MARITIME BANK held a meeting on the 5th inst., at its offices St. John. The dividend for the year is 6 per cent, and $4,500 was voted to the President and Directors for the ensuing year.

LOCUSTS FROM ST. GEORGE.—Some specimens of locusts were recently sent from St George to the *Daily Telegraph Office*, but no one could identify them, they were discharged as vagrant "red legged grasshoppers."

THE INTERNATIONAL FISH CONFERENCE.—A Washington despatch says Prof. Baird, United States fishery commissioner, will shortly meet the representative of the Canadian Government at Halifax, to confer on the decline of food fishes.

THE "R. A. CHAPMAN" SAFE.—A cable despatch has been received by R. A. Chapman, Esq., of Dorchester, from Capt. Rutherford, which states that the barque *R. A. Chapman* has arrived safely at Pabellon de Pica and that all hands are well.—*Telegraph.*

ANOTHER APOLOGY.—Some time ago the St. John *Globe* published a correspondent's letter, charging Dr. Rand Superintendent of Education, with being interested in the publication of books used in the public schools, but in view of a libel suit has thought proper to apologise.

HARVEST PROSPECT.—Reports from the Country districts generally, represent the crops as well advanced and the season a fortnight earlier than usual in most places. The news from Nova Scotia is also very good, especially as regards the Annapolis Valley. The cherry crop at Bear River which was a failure last year, promises an abundant yield.

THE GRAND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—The grading and mason-work are being carried on on the eastern end of the line at such a rate as will ensure the completion of the whole of that portion of the work by the middle of July, while the fencing along the whole line will be completed, and the balance of the sleepers distributed along the track at an early date.

ACADIA COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.—The examinations of Acadia College, Wolfville, were brought to a close on the afternoon of 5th inst., by an exhibition in the church. A number of essays were read and diplomas and prizes given. In the evening, Prof. Foster lectured under the auspices of the Acadia Athenæum. His subject was "A plea for higher culture."

LARGE HALIBUT.—Capt. Henry Mercy recently caught a halibut off LaHave Ironbound shoal 15 feet long, 7½ feet wide and 2½ feet thick. The Captain and two other men had to cut him in four pieces to get him in the boat. The captain's hands were so badly torn that he could not go to Labrador. The captain reports the halibut made seven barrels. The Yankees can't beat that.—*Halifax Citizen.*

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE INTERCOLONIAL.—On the previous evening, or morning of 6th inst., a man named Gilbert Henry, was run over and killed on the Intercolonial about a mile south of Truro Station by a passing train. An inquest was held, and the jury brought in a verdict that the deceased had been run over while intoxicated, and that no blame was to be attached to the officials of the line.

THE WOODWORTH CASE.—A libel suit which has been on hand for some time between Mr. D. B. Woodworth M. P. P. and Messrs Blackadar, proprietors of the *Acadia Recorder*, was to have been tried at Kentville, but it has been arranged by a very brief document in which the defendants, Messrs. Blackadar, declare they knew nothing of the truth or falsehood of the charges against plaintiff, express regret, agree to withdraw the pleas, and to allow judgment for $600. So mote it be.

BAY OF FUNDY RED GRANITE CO.—The business of the Bay of Fundy Red Granite Company, under the able management of the enterprising foreman, Mr. J. N. Breed, of Boston, is prospering, and likely to increase very much in the future. Mr. Breed has recently adopted the novel process of sawing granite with "chilled iron"—a new discovery—with very good results. With a gang of iron saws and the aid of this "chilled iron" great blocks of granite are, in a few days, converted into slabs. This article also reduces the cost of polishing, as it is used instead of sand, and cuts the stone away five or six times as fast.

THE ATLANTIC AND NICTAUX RAILWAY.—The names of the chief contractors for the Atlantic and Nictaux Railway are Messrs. Walker, Clark and Roberts, of New York, headquarters at present, Middleton, on line of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway. Messrs. Stearns and Page are the Commissioners representing the Company, and treating on behalf of the same, with the Nova Scotia Government. The line is to be about 70 miles long. The Nova Scotia Government gives a bonus of $6,000 per mile. It is to be hoped this line will be successfully completed; the Government ought to be exacting on the subject of guarantees, in view of the failure of the Western Counties Railway, with a subsidy of $8000 per mile, and local aid to the amount of $150,000 or $200,000. The Albert Railway in New Brunswick though at last virtually completed, also affords interesting illustrations of the peculiarities of contractors.

THE COAL TRADE.—The Pictou *Standard* in a recent issue says:—"The coal shipments are now fairly begun, and we regret to remark that appearances lead us to estimate an otherwise than remunerative season's work. The shipments by sea are not as large as last year's, and we understand that the quantities sent by railway are also considerably less than for some time past. Some of the mining companies are doing much better than last year, the Vale, in particular, presenting very fair shipments. The Halifax Co., is much behind in shipments, at least to this date, but we presume this is principally on account of temporary stoppages in some of their works. The Intercolonial Co. are only beginning to load their freight boats, the Hadji being to take the first cargo. The Acadia Co. seem to be doing a large local business, and are shipping as largely as they did last year. The N. S. Co. are only beginning to ship their large contracts.

The War in the East of Europe.

[The war news of the week is as voluminous as usual, but very contradictory, most of the telegrams being denials of the facts contained in those preceding them.—EDITOR.]

MARTIAL LAW IN ROUMANIA.

LONDON, June 9.—Martial law has been proclaimed in Roumania.

The Russians attempted to cross the Danube in force between Nicopolis and Simnitza on Friday, but were repulsed.

The Turks have routed the Montenegrins at Andriovitch.

ACTIVITY OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

LONDON, June 9th.—A German ironclad fleet is now on its way to the East, and a second squadron is to follow