General Business.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

I am now selling off stocks at marvellously low prices in order to close business in Chatham.

Best English Raw Linseed Oil,	80 cts. gal. Imp.
" " Boiled " "	85 " "
White Lead in 25 lb. kegs,	7 to 10 cts. lb.
Black, red and yellow paint in 25 lb. kegs,	5c. lb.
All kinds paint dry and in oil.	
Varnish, all kinds. Patent knotting.	
Graining colours, all kinds. Walnut stain.	
Dry Metallic Roofing Paint.	
Ready mixed paints, all kinds.	
Brushes in great variety.	
Dry Felt paper, per roll	4½ cts.
Tarred " " "	3 "
Lead pipe in lots,	7½ "
Sheet lead " " "	7 "
Zinc, per sheet,	7½ "
Cut nails,	$2.00 per keg.
Horse shoes,	3.60 " "
Horse nails,	12 lbs. per box.
Turpentine.	
Machine Oil	
Iron, steel and chain.	
Spades, forks, shovels, hoes, &c., &c,	

I have the largest and best assorted stock of hardware in Miramichi, and will be sold at prices that will defy competition. Terms strictly Cash.

J. R. GOGGIN.

Chatham, 17th May, 1883.—5t 16

NOW IN STOCK.

MANILLA ROPE

ALL SIZES from 8 thd to 4½ inch.

White Lead and Colored PAINTS,

Good Quality and Cheap.

ALSO

A FEW CASES OF TAR AND WNOSONS' FAMOUS

COPPER PAINT,

unrivalled as a preventive against bottoms of Vessels fouling.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

GEO. WATT.

Chatham, April 18th, 1883.

SEEDS,

SEEDS.

FLOWER & GARDEN SEEDS

WARRANTED FRESH AND SURE

—AT THE—

NEWCALTLE DRUG STORE.

POTATO ONIONS

—AT THE—

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

E. LEE STREET,
Proprietor.

GOLDEN BALL SHOE STORE

AND

FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New Departure.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

MEN'S HAND MADE DRIVING BOOTS.
MEN'S HAND MADE KNEE BOOTS.
MEN'S HAND MADE SHOES.

at Prices unequalled hitherto.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or a Money Refund.

The Trade Supplied on Satisfactory Terms.

FOTHERINGHAM & CO.

Chatham, April 9th, 1883.

SEEDS.

Black and White Oats,
Clover and Timothy.

ALSO A FEW BUSHELS

MANITOBA WHEAT

FOR SALE BY

R. HUTCHISON.

ICE CREAM.

CONFECTIONERY,

FRUITS, ETC.

Fresh Goods of Superior Quality

Always to be found at

M. J. STAPLESS

Vondy Building, Chatham.

Sheriff's Sale.

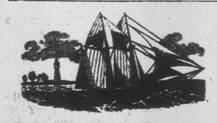
TO be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, next, in front of the Registry Office, in Newcastle, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.

All the right, title and interest of Robert Jardine in and to all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Derby, County of Northumberland, on the North side of the South West Branch of the Miramichi river, known as part of the Elm-Tree Tract, which piece thereof is bounded as follows, to wit: On the upper side by the westerley side line of the said tract and joining on lands occupied by Lindsay Garish, extending from thence easterly or down stream forty rods, and from the river aforesaid to the rear of the Elm-Tree grant, the same to include one equal half of the lot formerly occupied by John Cain, which half lot is known as the upper half of the said lot number nine in the survey of the said tract made by John Holmes and which half lot contains by estimation one hundred and fifty acres more or less, and was conveyed to the said Robert Jardine by Francis P. Henderson by deed dated the 25th day of June, A. D. 1872, and being the lands and premises at present occupied by the said Robert Jardine.

The same having been seized under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Northumberland County Court by Richard Hutchison against the said Robert Jardine.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff of Northumberland County.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 26th Jan., A. D., 1883



The Schooner *Whitewing*, Capt. Joseph Williston will ply during the summer season of 1883 between Chatham and Bay de Vin and carry passengers and freight.

Passengers will be carried at the rate of fifty cents each way and will be furnished with meals en route as they may order them, no objection being made to the schooner's patrons providing themselves in this respect.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, ... JUNE 7, 1883.

Longing for Unity.

The Fredericton *Reporter* appeared to be public-spirited in tone last week. It wanted everybody united to everybody else and the most strenuous efforts on all sides to be made to promote the general interest. Among its expressed longings was the following,—

We should like to see our Local Government allied with the Dominion Government in some way to work out public improvements, in a scheme to colonize our Province, and build up its public works.

Then it expressed itself on the superiority of the American newspapers over Canadian—the *Reporter*, for instance,—

In one respect the American nation has enjoyed an advantage over Canada. Amid all their party conflicts it has been noticeable that no matter which of the great political parties has been in the ascendant, their newspapers have upheld their country and abounded in glowing eulogiums of their glorious constitution, in the most spread-eagle style.

* * * * *

But if one half the press had been abusing its constitution, railing against the country, and indirectly encouraging the people to leave, we wonder how far, even with its magnificent expanse of territory, and with all the advantages it had to offer, the United States would have progressed.

The *Reporter* is a fair representative of the press of the dominant party in Canada. It takes it for granted that because a paper supporting the present Ottawa administration pleases to misstate facts and draw illogical and silly conclusions, the public is bound to believe in and be guided thereby. When everything is going smoothly with that party and it can make those who question its principles or practices feel that they must give way before the insolence of its power, no expression of a desire for unity is heard. It is then willing that its opponents shall exist because it cannot altogether crush them. But when the tide is turning and power is waning—when patronage and office can be no longer held with a firm grip, then the bullies and tyrants of yesterday are ready to assume the role of good fellowship, and become the associates of those whose necks still bear their heel-prints. If this is not a fair estimate of the political character of the Canadian Tory of to-day, then our experiences and observation of him are very much at fault.

Could there be anything more insincere, for instance, than the reason given by the *Reporter* for an alliance between our Local and the Dominion Government? To colonise our Province indeed! One would think that a paper published at the Capital—under the shadow, almost, of our local parliament buildings—would recollect the experience of the New Brunswick Government with that of the Dominion a few years ago in the matter of colonization.

An "alliance" in that regard was understood to have been entered into. The Local Government told the Assembly that the Dominion Government—Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Leonard Tilley and associates—had, in their friendly way, promised to give $10,000 a year to New Brunswick to aid colonization on certain conditions. This was a "friendly" understanding and yet, after New Brunswick had faithfully performed its part of the bargain and incurred heavy obligations on the strength of Dominion promises, it discovered that its Ottawa allies had been only trifling and that they had no idea of assisting to carry out the New Brunswick "colonization scheme" as they had promised.

We have, in fact, had some ten years of alliance between the provincial and federal governments. They have been years of mutual intrigue for power instead of alliance for colonization or other legitimate purposes, and of mutual effort for the promotion of public extravagance and plunder instead of for the advancement of Public Works. It is, therefore, not for the reasons stated by the *Reporter* that that paper sighs for a renewed alliance between the local and Dominion Governments, but in order that there may be a revival of the good old times, when the two combined could the more effectually work out Tory purposes.

If the Tory press is in love with the "spread eagle" business as done by so many of the American papers, it must not imagine its sentiments in that respect a virtue, nor should it be assumed, when its party's false fiscal policy is condemned and its extravagance and dishonesty in public administration are attacked and exposed by a portion of the press of Canada, that the constitution and character of the country are assailed. A country may be all that a benificent Creator could reasonably be expected to make and its constitution quite equal if not superior to that of the United States, which is so much admired by the *Reporter* and, yet, it may be misgoverned—its resources may be cauterised or cramped by fiscal astringents, its public men may be known to lack moral principle and to plunder the public in order to retain office and power. To expose their public misdoings is, in Tory estimation, to attack the country. They assume that they are the country, the constitution, the life and, in fact, the embodiment of all the elements of our national existence. The papers of that party must, however, learn that true loyalty to a country lies in maintaining its integrity against its enemies either within or without, and that corruption and mismanagement, even under the ægis of the Crown, are far more dangerous than armed enemies on the border or a press that "calls a spade a spade." It is admitted by all enlightened politicians than an active Opposition is one of the most necessary elements in the political life of any country. The Tory of true stripe, however, does not subscribe to the doctrine. He assumes that his leaders can do no wrong. They may sell public charters for means with which to debauch electors, may be guilty of jobbing in public lands and franchises, may burden the taxpayers of the country with onerous and unnecessary tariff impositions and may thereby create monopolies by which the rich are made richer and the poor poorer, but it is a crime against the country and its constitution to say they therein do wrong. The press and people, according to the *Reporter*, should approve of it all and join in perpetuating such rule in the name of patriotism. There is, however, a strong current of public opinion against such doctrine and it can never prevail in Canada for any length of time.

Angling Licenses.

Surveyor-General Mitchell gives notice of the sale of angling licenses in the last *Gazette* as follows,—

The right of fishing (with the rod only) in front of the ungranted Crown Lands, on the undermentioned rivers, will be offered for sale, by public auction, at this office, on Wednesday, the 20th day of June next, at the upset prices and subject to the regulations to be made known as the time of sale:

Restigouche main River, from Toad Brook up to Mouth of Kedgwick.
Kedgwick River.
Upsalquitch River.
Patapedia River.
Jacquet River.
Nepisignit River.
Northwest Miramichi River and branches.

Half mile at Red Bank and half mile at Devil's Half-Acre.

Maps of the localities may be seen on application at the Crown Land office.

We understand that the right of angling on the rivers named will be sold for one year only, an arrangement that is judicious on the part of the Government, though it may not be entirely satisfactory to those who wish to secure the privileges offered. We observe that the *Telegraph* takes it for granted that the Crown Lands privileges are *the* attractive ones on our rivers, but, while these are very valuable, they are excelled, so far as this County is concerned, by those of private riparians. The leasing of such privileges as the Local Government still retains is, however, a movement in the right direction. It is one of the advantages to the Province to be realized from the late political change at Fredericton, for although the Provincial Government in power since Confederation must have known that the Dominion Fisheries Department had no right whatever to issue angling licenses above tide-water, it permitted the practical confiscation of our inland fisheries by the federal authorities for more than fifteen years. There are politicians who desire that the Provincial Government should always maintain a kind of partnership with that at Ottawa, as against the friendly independence which should exist and it is one effective argument in favor of the latter view that the present Government takes prompt action in asserting its rights. Friends of the late local Government urged in vain that it should—as the chief riparian proprietor—contend against the confiscation of its fishery rights by the Department at Ottawa and it is discreditable to the Attorneys-General, from Mr. Wetmore in '67 down to Mr. Hanington in '82, that they never officially protested against the invasion of provincial rights by the Ottawa authorities, but allowed private riparians to bear the expense of settling a question in which the Province was as much interested as all others combined. The fact, however, that the late local Government was as much a department or dependent of the Dominion Government as the Constitution would permit it to be, explains why it allowed our provincial rights to be invaded by those who were practically its masters.

The Surveyor-General—after the long-continued neglect of this interest by his predecessors—will find it no easy undertaking to "organise" the rivers under his control, but the new departure will benefit other riparian proprietors even though the provincial Government should sell few privileges and, therefore, realize but a small income from the proposed sale. Hereafter a longer leasing system will, probably, be adopted, while the value of public lands fronting on good fishing privileges will be increased.

Another Pacific Scandal!

An Ottawa press despatch of June 1st, says,—

The Liberal papers to-day publish evidence of Ministerial corruption worse even than the Pacific scandal. It is as follows:—

Section "B" of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been in the hands of a contracting firm, consisting of Alexander Manning, of Toronto; Peter McLaren, of Perth; John (represented by James) Shields, of Toronto, and J. J. Macdonald. For some reason, best known to the Government, the whole management of the business of this firm, at the Government's instance, was placed by power of attorney in the hands of Shields and Macdonald, who had but small interests in the contracts. Under this power of attorney Shields and Macdonald controlled the purse strings, although Manning and McLaren financed for the concern. Here was an opportunity in this enormous contract—the largest let by the Government since Sir Hugh Allan's—for election advances, to be recouped in the final settlement. Whether Shields and Macdonald made the overtures or received them, the broad fact exists that they contributed vast sums to aid the Conservative candidates in the Dominion elections of 1882 and the Ontario elections of 1883. In a single instance they withdrew forty thousand dollars for these purposes. How were these advances to be recouped? Section "B" furnishes a clue to the hidden meaning of that famous and mysterious expression:

First—A remeasurement and a reclassification of the work were to be made in the interests of the contractors. The work had been in charge of an honorable and skilful engineer. Last fall he was sent out of the way—transferred to British Columbia. The remeasurement and reclassification were then made and are returned to Ottawa, giving an increase of $300,000 to the contractors.

Secondly—The recent transfer of the unfinished line to the Syndicate was made an excuse to allow the contractors fifteen per cent. for prospective profits on the work taken off their hands, and which percentage the contractors estimated as equal to another sum of $120,000 towards recouping them.

Thirdly—There is an enormous loophole to be left in the final settlement for further recouping by an arbitration clause in which the contractors are to be allowed to show damages to any extent against the Government for alleged delays on the part of contractors for other portions of the line.

Fourthly—The Canadian Pacific Company has been compelled to take the contractors' plant over and pay $7,000 for it.

Yet this beautiful arrangement is not absolutely consummated to-day, and why? Everybody who knows Manning is aware that his political convictions never were allowed to stand in the way of business. He claims that he was not consulted before the election advances were made out of his money and he insists that his share shall not be chargeable with them. He has also other strong grounds of complaint against Shields and Macdonald, for instance, that they sold nine hundred thousand ties belonging to the firm, realizing some fifty thousand dollars, which they have retained. To add insult to injury one of them is reported as felicitating himself that "the old skunk Manning" would not get a cent of it. In order to get his rights, Manning has placed the claim against his partners in his lawyers' hands, but Sir John Macdonald is bringing every conceivable pressure to bear to have the disputes settled without an exposure of these fearful scandals in a court of justice. The Government are also holding back final payments under the scheme for recouping until they extort from Manning a full release of all claims upon the firm, so as to prevent him from having any legal grounds to expose the nature of the expenditure made by Shields and Macdonald.

Many of the rank and file among Sir John's followers are already preparing to condone the above disgraceful transaction, by simply asserting that the followers of Blake and Mackenzie would do the same thing. This only discloses the degraded notions of public morality entertained within the party now in power in the country, and the length to which they are prepared to go to maintain the position they occupy. The next cry we shall hear from them will, no doubt, be that the exposure of this new disgrace is an attack on the Dominion and its constitution.

The Independent Party.

The St. John *Globe* says,—

Mr. Peter Mitchell was lately interviewed on political questions, and particularly as to the rumor that he was to get a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Mitchell professed to have heard nothing about the matter. "You see," said the member for Northumberland, "when a ministry is strong, its leader is inclined to want everything his own way, and does not want as colleagues men who have any pronounced feelings of independence. It is only when a Government begins to get shaky that it requires men who have minds of their own and who can hold their own." Mr. Mitchell added as his opinion that

—Mr. Blake has not done anything to improve his position or that of his party, and Sir John has approved himself as astute and able a leader as ever. At present the House is merely a battle ground of party. There was hardly a man in it but myself that dared to vote independently of the party he worked with. Mark, too, that Mr. Blake is just as arbitrary, just as imperious as Sir John: at present there is no such thing as public opinion in that House, it is just what Mr. Blake or Sir John A. Macdonald thinks."

Generally, on its policy said the hon. gentlemen, I vote with the Government, "but when for instance, Mr. Blake moves for information that the people ought to have, and is arbitrarily refused, then I consider that I am perfectly justified in voting as I please." It is pretty evident from all this that the third party has not added anybody to its ranks this winter, that Mr. Mitchell, as a leader, is not even as successful as Mr. Blake, and that that party still has for leader and sole member, Mr. Mitchell.

We think that Mr. Mitchell's best friends regret that he endeavours to convey the impression at times that he is independent, when he is in reality a very faithful supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald. It is an open secret that there is a feeling of hostility between Messrs. Mitchell and Tilley, which, now and then, takes the form of "independence" as Mr. Mitchell understands it, but it is what many of us call jealousy. Mr. Mitchell is, undoubtedly, one of the able men of Parliament. He is not, by any means inferior in this respect to Sir Leonard, but the latter is the New Brunswick leader of his party and Mr. Mitchell should either follow him or openly ally himself with the Liberals. At all events, his experience should teach him that there is no such "independence" in Parliament as he claims to exercise and if there is it is shared in by almost every follower of Mr. Blake.

Bathurst and Caraquet R. R.

Our Bathurst correspondent telegraphed as follows yesterday,—

"The meeting of the Caraquet Railway Company held here last evening was largely attended. Several reports were presented, the most important being that of the President on the financial aspect of the Company's affairs. An assessment of five per cent on subscribed stock was ordered. No further subscriptions are to be received. The following were elected directors,—K.F. Burns, J. White, Jos. Poirier, John Young, Wm. Ferguson, Thos. Ahier, Wm. Walsh."

At a meeting of the Directors held afterwards K. F. Burns, Esq., M. P., was re-elected President and it was resolved to secure the services of a competent engineer to proceed with the survey at once."

"It is understood that the line will run as near to the shore as possible and have a deep water terminus at Caraquet."

"A telegram was read from Hon. Mr. Ryan, saying the contract with the Local Government had been mailed for execution. Much gratification was expressed at the liberality of Dominion Government"

UNSEEMLY HASTE.—The Toronto *Globe* says,—Mr. Peter Mitchell adds his testimony to that of every independent observer as to the manner in which the business of the late Dominion session was conducted. He says that the license bill was "rushed through without proper attention," and predicts that its defects will compel its reconsideration next session.

The British Fisheries Exhibition.

Canada is carrying off the palm as a colonial exhibitor at the Fisheries Exhibition now being held in London. The Toronto *Globe's* correspondent says,—

As regards the colonies, it is scarcely necessary for me to say that the Canadian gallery is far and away the most interesting, and well deserved the compliment the Prince of Wales paid to it on Saturday evening last. It is arousing a very large amount of attention, and on every visit which I have paid to it during the week I have found it well patronized by visitors, and Messrs. Wilmot, Joncas, and Honeyman were busily engaged in answering the numerous enquiries that are made of them. I find that with the general public most interest attaches to the exhibit of the system of fish breeding pursued in the Dominion under the direction of Mr. Wilmot. In the case of salmon hatching the whole process is shown in operation, and proves a never failing source of interest to visitors. The same may also be said of Mr. Wilmot's patent incubator used for whitefish, which is similarly seen in full working order, and has evoked much admiration for the combined ingenuity and simplicity of its arrangement. Neither of these specialties, however, need description at my hands, for their distinctive features are of course well-known in Canada. The refrigerators and freezers perhaps rank next in popular favour, for they are a greater novelty to most Englishmen than some of your readers possibly imagine. The success and ease and comparative economy with which both are worked are matters of general comment. I may just mention that in one of the freezers is a monster halibut, weighing 450 lbs., and caught as far back as last June. The large collection of dried fish shown does not escape observation by those who are more concerned in the commercial aspect of the fishing industry, and Mr. Joncas has by this time spent altogether many hours in expatiating upon the method of catching and curing the Gaspe codfish, and the extent of the trade carried on in it. To most persons the news was a little surprising that as many as 20,000 quintals of the large-sized cod were annually sent from Canada to the Mediterranean. The imposing show of canned fish conveys some idea of the magnitude of this branch of the trade, but beyond this does not prevent any specially attractive features. Mr. Wilmot, however, rightly attaches much value to the collection of insects affording food to fish or injurious to them, which, as I mentioned last Saturday, had been sent by the Entomological Society of Ontario. For by this means and with the aid of the very comprehensive collection of *algæ* which is also on view, much light is thrown upon the early life of fish. Dr. Honeyman has many interesting exhibits, which he is always ready to describe to the scientific or non-scientific visitor. Among these I may specify the ship worm, the wood-boring crustacean, and a specimen of the sea-mouse, which is placed on a ledge of the great central trophy. The British Columbian contributions arrived on Thursday, but some of them, I regret to say, have suffered severely through the length of the voyage, and cannot possibly be used. Among the remainder, however are many of considerable interest. Two small boxes of the oolahan ought to be brought under the notice of our doctors. These fish are packed in oil, and are recommended as a substitute for cod liver oil. Another curiosity consists of some specimens of the stick fish, while a variety of spears and other fishing implements used by the Indians deserve mention. A special word of praise is due to the very fine set of photographs of the Columbian fisheries which were taken at the request of Lord Lorne during his visit last year. One view shows in a striking manner how some of the streams of the Province teem with fish, for the camera was so adjusted that the salmon are visible in the water literally in shoals.

In the hurry of writing after the opening ceremony last Saturday I omitted to refer to the Canadian celebrity who has temporarily taken up his residence at South Kensington. I refer to Gabe Acquin—or Gabriel Esquin, as some English journalists prefer to call him—the Indian chief who has erected his wigwam at the head of the lake in the Gardens, immediately adjoining the Canadian Section. Gabe has been brought over to this country that he may illustrate practically on the ornamental water in the grounds the Indian methods of spearing and catching fish. Of course both he and his hut are visited by hundreds each day. In fact, Gabe bids fair to be one of the most popular "sights" at the Exhibition. Yesterday he had the honor of a visit from the Princess Beatrice and the children of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the latter, as well as the chief, were much gratified by a trip on the lake in the Indian's bark canoe.

I have said but little as yet respecting the decorations of this section. Here, again, details are hardly called for, but I may just say that a profusion of large and small flags and pennants have been employed with much taste to give attractiveness to the scene. A striking design, emblematic of the Dominion, covers the whole of the end wall of the gallery. A convenient and well-appointed office has been erected for the Commission outside, where a large and remarkably clear railway map of the Dominion is suspended. I believe, however, that a still larger map will shortly be substituted for this. Pamphlets and other publications giving information respecting the different Provinces are being freely distributed, and altogether no opportunity is being missed of bringing Canada well before the notice of all who visit the Exhibition. The Dominion exhibit has received a good deal of notice at the hands of the press. On Thursday the *Times* devoted a column to the description of its chief features, and spoke of it in very laudatory terms. The other daily papers have been equally flattering in their comments, and I noticed also in the *Scotsman* the other day a lengthy complimentary description of the department. Altogether Canadians, I may repeat, have good reason to be satisfied with the manner in which their fishing industry is represented at Kensington, and with the highly favorable impression that exhibit has produced on the minds of all who have seen it.

St. Louis, Richibucto & Buctouche Railroad.

A meeting of the St. Louis, Richibucto & Buctouche Railway Company was held in the Court House at Richibucto, on the 23rd of May. Besides the members of the company, there was at the meeting a large number of persons interested in the proposed road. Antoine Girouard, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Kent, was chosen chairman of the meeting, and George V. McInerney, Secretary.

Mr. U. Johnston, ex-M. P. P., referred to the resources of the portion of Kent through which the proposed line would run, and the benefits that would result from its construction.

Mr. J. D. Phinney contended that the road was feasible and strongly urged the organization of the company under auspices much more favorable than attended the organization of the Northern Railway Co.

Mr. Gordon Livingston thought the scheme practicable.

Rev. M. F. Richard being called on, traced the history of the location of the I. C. R., and inferred that the construction of that road twenty-five miles from the coast, necessitated the building of a branch line from Richibucto to tap the Intercolonial. He claimed that the continuation of that road as far as St. Louis would benefit the Kent Northern proper, and advance the interests of the northern part of the county.

Mr. R. Hutchinson said that the meeting was not sprung, in a hurry, to injure the Buctouche & Moncton road or any other enterprise. He claimed the projected line as feasible, and that its construction would be beneficial.

Mr. John Brait favored the road and hoped that the link between Kingston and Buctouche would also be built.

Mr. H. O'Leary believed that it would be impossible to build a line from Kingston to Buctouche without a Dominion subsidy.

Mr. C. Richardson expressed himself favorable to the scheme, but was of the opinion that all the southern end of the county desired was railroad connection with Moncton, and that they would agitate for until it was obtained.

Mr. P. L. Richard expressed himself much encouraged with the outlook of the Richibucto & St. Louis line.

The stock list was then opened and Messrs. H. O'Leary, U. Johnson, John Brait, P. L. Richard and Oswald Smith chosen as a committee to solicit subscriptions.

The meeting then adjourned to meet in the Richibucto Court House, on the 27th of June, at 2 o'clock, p. m.—*Transcript.*

Sunday Liquor Selling.

[Toronto "Globe."]

On May 21, in the House of Commons, Mr. G. W. Ross moved:—

"That the bill be re-committed to a Committee of the Whole to amend the same by expunging the proviso in clause 65 which permits the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday."

In the discussion it appeared that the bill, as it was passed, relaxes considerably the law relating to Sunday selling in some of the Provinces. In New Brunswick, for instance, the general law of the Province is that there shall be *no* Sunday selling; and the Dominion Act permits Sunday selling at certain stated hours of the day.

The following is the list of the members who voted against Mr. Ross' proposition:—

Abbott,	Hawkins,
Amyot,	Homer,
Baker (Victoria),	Hurteau,
Beaty,	Keefler,
Bell,	Kilvert,
Benoit,	Kinney,
Benson,	Kranz,
Bergeron,	Labrosse,
Bergin,	Landry,
Billy,	Langevin,
Bowell,	Macdonald (Sir John),
Brecken,	McDonald (Cape Breton)
Cameron (Victoria),	Macmillan, (Middlesex),
Campbell (Victoria),	McMillan (Vaudreuil),
Carling,	McCarthy,
Caron,	McDougald,
Cimon,	McNeill,
Costigan,	Massue,
Coughlin,	Mitchell,
Coursol,	O'Brien,
Curran,	Orton,
Cuthbert,	Ouimet,
Daly,	Patterson (Essex),
Davies,	Pope,
Dawson,	Reid,
Desaulniers,	Richey,
Desjardins,	Riopel,
Dickinson,	Robertson, (Hamilton),
Dodd,	Scott,
Dugas,	Shakespeare,
Farrow,	Small,
Ferguson (Leeds & Gren)	Sproule,
Ferguson (Welland),	Tasse,
Girouard (Jacques Cartier),	Taylor,
Gordon,	Tilley
Grandbois,	Tyrwhitt,
Hackett,	Wallace (York)
Haggart,	White (Cardwell,
Hall,	Wood (Westmoreland),
	Wright—79.

The Hanlan-Kennedy Race.

The race between Hanlan and Kennedy which was to have come off on Wednesday of last week at Point of Pines was postponed on account of rough water. All day Thursday it looked as if another postponement was inevitable. Throughout the day a stiff gale from the south-east blew over the bay, curling up the surf in long rollers over the beach and making a sea in which no racing shell could live for a minute. Just before five o'clock heavy black clouds came up from the south-west, and it was evident that a storm was coming. This made the necessity for a postponement seem more probable than ever, but it proved instead to be an omen of good luck, for the clouds brought only a heavy thunderstorm and brisk rain, which quickly beat down the white-caps and cleared the air, so that both water and weather were as favourable as could be. Then a slight breeze sprang up from the south-west, making a choppy sea, and again causing fears that the water would be too rough after all. The referee, however, proceeded over the course in his boat and saw that the buoys and turning boat were all in place.

The contestants were then ordered to their stations and, when they came to the starting line at 6:35 the water was in excellent condition. No time was lost, the signal was promptly given, and Kennedy at once dashed to the front, leading by a quarter of a length, and pulling 38 strokes to the minute, while Hanlan was rowing a 36 stroke, and rolling in his boat in a manner that seemed very uncomfortable.

At the first quarter mile Kennedy still led by the same distance, and was rowing 39 strokes to Hanlan's 34. Time, 1:25. At the half mile the boats were even, Hanlan rowing 36 and Kennedy 38. Time, 2:52. At the three-quarter mile buoy Hanlan was leading by three-quarters of a length, pulling 33 strokes to Kennedy's 16. Time, 4:20. Hanlan's right shoulder was at this time going up in a suspicious manner, but he very quickly settled down to his work, and at the mile buoy he was 2 lengths ahead, and rowing 32 strokes to Kennedy's 35. Time 5:58. At the mile and a quarter Hanlan led by 4 lengths, rowing 31 to Kennedy's 33. Time, 7:51.

Both men now steered very widely and at the turn Hanlan led by 12 lengths. He was rowing 32 strokes and his time was 9:29½. Kennedy was pulling 33 strokes per minute and his time was 9:48. At the mile and three-quarter Hanlan was a long way in front, rowing 28 strokes. Time 11:21. At 2 miles Hanlan led by 15 lengths, rowing 28 strokes to his opponent's 31 Time 12:26. At 2¼ miles Hanlan was rowing easily at a 30 gait with Kennedy pulling gamely at the rate of 32 to the minute. Time 14:11 sec. Hanlan passed the 2½ mile buoy in 15:37, pulling 29 strokes, while Kennedy was putting in good efforts to the tune of 1 in 2 seconds. At 2¾ miles the same distance divided the boats and both had slightly quickened the pace, Hanlan rowing 30 and Kennedy 32. Time, 16 min. 44 sec.

Just before the finish Hanlan spurted at 32 per minute, while Kennedy, although a long way behind, hit her up again and went over the line in good style. The winner's time was 19 min. 4 sec., which is the fastest time on record for a three mile race with a turn, but the accuracy of the measurement of the course is doubted by some. Kennedy's time was 19 min. 52 sec.

About 2,500 people witnessed the race. As the men came from the water Hanlan was greeted with hearty cheers, and appeared as though returning from a practice spin rather than from a match race. Kennedy's reception was less enthusiastic. After the race when Hanlan had donned his walking suit he was followed to the Hotel Pines where he made his headquarters, and upon roaching the balcony was loudly cheered and called upon to speak. He said he had upheld the record of the honest oarsmen of America at home and was again ready to uphold it. The oarsman he had rowed against to-day was a perfect gentleman, and it was the hardest race he ever rowed.

Kennedy was seen at his room at the conclusion of the race, and being asked if he expected to win said his defeat was unexpected. He further said, "When I left the boat house, after rowing 500 strokes I found some trouble with my sliding seat, which prevented me from rowing more than three-quarters of full stroke. I row ed an eighth of a mile out of the course, but notwithstanding this I consider Hanlan the better man, and had all my conditions been favorable he would still have beaten me, although he would have been obliged to make a record below nineteen minutes to accomplish it."

Unsubsidized and Unhappy.

Mr. Call's Chatham paper appears to be very much exercised over the alleged fact that the Government has been induced by the members for Northumberland who are in sympathy with it to withdraw the *Andover's* subsidy. It says that this has "deprived the Northwest Branch of steam service and, at the same time, less money has been granted for the roads than formerly."

This statement, which is evidently written in Mr. Call's office at Newcastle, is the first authoritative one we have seen to indicate that the gentleman who applied for a subsidy for five years, and managed to get it for ten has failed to have it continued for fifteen. If we are not mistaken the President of the *World* Publishing Company is more angry over the withdrawal of the subsidy than the people of the Northwest are. The latter know that there is now an almost daily steam service between Chatham, Newcastle and the points on the Northwest to which the *Andover* ran last year. The steamers *Loyalist* and *St. Louis* run respectively to and from the N. W. boom and Redbank and can carry all the freight that offers. The owner of the *St. Louis* advertises that his steamer will carry any freight left at the Union Wharf, Chatham, for Redbank or at any designated point in Newcastle and we have no doubt that the owner of the *Loyalist* is ready to be equally accommodating as regards freight offering for the Boom. Who is it, then, that is suffering because Mr. Call in a fit of ill temper—such as that which prompted his recent silly injunction threats against the lumber interest on the Southwest—has withdrawn the *Andover* from the Northwest route? We venture to say that there is no resident of the Northwest who thinks the difference between the accommodation offered by the *St. Louis* and *Loyalist* and the *Andover* is sufficiently great to justify the Government in giving Mr. Call his accustomed pull out of the provincial purse.

It is only a few weeks since this same Mr. Call sent a telegraphic intimation to Fredericton that he would not run a boat to Nelson unless he received a subsidy. When, however, he learned that if he carried out his threat Nelson would be provided with a better service than he has given this year, so far, he changed his mind. He will yet learn that with eighteen or more steamers on the Miramichi, he is not the sole representative of steamboat enterprise among us and that the public fail to see the reason why he, who was presented, *gratis*, with the *Andover* by the Province and received assistance from the same source in building the *New Era*, should be continued forever as a steamboat pensioner. If he cannot own and run steamboats as others do, after all the assistance he has received, let him sell out or lay up his old boats and we venture to say the vacancies will soon be supplied.

Respecting Mr. Call's statement that less money has been granted for the roads this year than formerly we beg to say it is not true. The grant was as large as ever, but there was an election last year and the late Surveyor-General discovered that quite a number of his friends had been neglected in the matter of road appropriations during the seasons when no elections were pending, so he anticipated this year's grant by over $1,300. Some persons say that he used this money corruptly to secure votes, but while we do not make any such charge just now, we think Mr. Call's paper ought not to be the first to expose the road money shrinkage, which Mr. Adams caused. It only shows, however, that when his own interests are concerned Mr. Call is ready to be ungrateful even to those who have been his benefactors. We can only hope that he may yet be able to see his way clear to a more correct appreciation of his position, that age and experience may enlarge his views of life and of the duties and responsibilities of those whose ambitions are high compared with their natural abilities and claims upon the public. The human animal is the highest development of intelligent creation, so far as known to us, but the species has not and never can successfully represent, in any one individual specimen, the characteristics of the lion, the ass, the fox and the spider. We doubt very much if even Mr. Call and the unique specimen of the race whom he pays for the varied range of duties from bootblack to official correspondent, could fill so varied a bill. If, however, they will only come down to the plane of rational life and put up with treatment in all matters such as others are contented with, it would be better all round. We all want a rest from the constant warfare which Mr. Call's absurd claims and pretensions involve. He is, no doubt, capable of earning an unsubsidized livelihood, like the rest of us, if he would only muster the courage and independence to place the hat, so long extended in his hand, upon his head and go to work. Should he do so he will find his present abundant stock of ponderous self-esteem replaced by a consciousness of honest self-respect—a sensation which we assure him, will be as soothing and satisfactory as it will be strange and new to him. He will, however, in time, get used to and learn to like it.

The *Advocate* joins Mr. Call's Chatham paper in its whine over that gentleman's subsidy grievance and is almost tearful over the hardship imposed upon "the people of the Northwest," who don't really care a straw about the matter, because they know that if Mr. Call won't accommodate them someone else will. In its leader the *Advocate* says,—

"The action of the Government in witholding the subsidies hitherto granted in aid of the steamers *Andover* and *New Era* has compelled the owner to change the route of the first named boat, the trip to Redbank now being for the first time omitted."

The *Advocate* also says in a local column,—

On Friday the *Andover* makes a trip to Redbank, instead of going to Indiantown. See adv.

The two announcements are contradictory, it will be observed. The explanation is that Mr. Call learned on Tuesday that another steamer, asking no subsidy, was to be put on the Northwest route, so, he is found flying back to the route he had threatened to abandon. Mr. Call had better make up his mind that the public are not in a humor to put up with his whims. He must either run his boats in a rational and businesslike way or give place to those who will do so.

General Notes and News.

The medals for the Fisheries Exhibition are being prepared at the Royal Mint.

The subscription to the Gambetta monument fund now amounts to 150,000 francs.

The decrease in the public debt of Britain for May is estimated at £3,500,000.

Hon. E. Blake and Hon. O. Mowat sail for England on June 9th.

The Canada Pacific Railway Company have located a new city site on the Saskatchewan, to be called Leopold.

The Paris *Temps* announces that Russia has informed the Powers of her intention to seek in Armenia an equivalent for the British occupation of Egypt.

A manuscript Life of St. Patrick, in Latin, has been discovered in the Royal Library at Brussels. It formerly belonged to an Irish monastery at Wurzberg.

The Paris *Figaro* causes a sensation by an article asserting that the secret of the Triple Alliance is the vivisection of France, and that the French Ministry has fallen into the trap laid by Bismarck, and is now frittering away her strength in Africa, Tonquin, and Madagascar, at the suggestion of that astute statesman.

Though the School Board of London has spent £30,000 a year for the past five years in compelling children to attend school, there has been no increase in the percentage of attendance.

The Chancellor of the British Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £1 from "G. M. D.," for a Government box not returned to store, and £20 conscience money from "C. M. W."

The British and Irish fishermen and fisherwomen, with several from Scotland, who were attending the International Fisheries Exhibition in London, were entertained by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress.

The discussion arising from the scarcity of oysters in England has brought out the statement from Commander V. Ansen, R. N., that one bushel of oysters only, if left on a ground, is capable of supplying about three hundred million bushels of oysters. That does not make it so, however.

A turin jeweller has made a tiny boat formed of a single pearl, which shape it assumes in swell and concavity. Its sail is of beaten gold, studded with diamonds, and the binnacle light at its prow is a perfect ruby. An emerald serves as its rudder, and its stand is a slab of of ivory. It weighs less than half an ounce: its price is £1,000.

The perils of false teeth are illustrated by an inquest on the body of John Richards, aged twenty-five years, a Congregational minister, who died in the hospital from the effects of swallowing a couple of false teeth. He accidentally swallowed two false teeth, and on the advice of a medical man was brought to London. He was admitted to St. Barthlomew's Hospital