POOR COPY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA & CATARRH REMEDY.

HAVING struggled twenty years between life and death with ASTHMA or PATHISIC, and been treated by the most eminent physicians without receiving any benefit, I was compelled, as a last resort, to experiment on myself. My sufferings were so intense that it is useless to attempt to describe them. I commenced compounding roots and herbs, and inhaling the odor from them, when I fortunately discovered a most wonderful remedy and sure cure for ASTHMA and CATARRH. I now offer to all afflicted, the benefit of my discovery. I will guarantee they will never suffer with that terrible disease (Asthma) FIVE MINUTES, and will be able to lie down to sleep and rest comfortably. As a further guarantee, I propose to any person not fully satisfied, after using one-third the contents of a package (in either ASTHMA or CATARRH), to return the remaining two-thirds to the proprietor, and the purchase money will be refunded by return mail. I will say further, if the foregoing proposition is not satisfactory, send your name and address, and I will send you one trial package *Free of charge.* Should your druggist fail to keep this remedy, I have a large supply on hand, put up in strong packages with full directions how to use it, which I can send by mail to any address on receipt of the price.

$1.00 per Package.

Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.

READ WHAT THE AFFLICTED WHO HAVE TRIED IT SAY ABOUT IT.

Rev. I. B. HOWARD, *of Dundas, Ontario, Canada,* acknowledges the triumph over prejudice in such handsome words as these: "It has been to me an unspeakable blessing, fully accomplishing all that is claimed for it. Many patent medicines are a mere catch-penny, so that people lose faith in them. Indeed, I wondered at my own credulity in sending for your medicine; but I thought I would venture a dollar, and I am thankful for it."

W. T. BROWN, *Monroe, Texas,* writes: D. LANGELL: Your Asthma and Catarrh Remedy has completely cured my wife. She suffered with asthma from the time she was a year old, which is now thirty years.

S. A. HOPKINS, *Joplin, Mo.*—D. LANGELL. Dear Sir: I have used your valuable Asthma and Catarrh Remedy, and say with pleasure that it cured me. Please make my statement known to the world.

Such testimony should convince the most doubtful sufferer that my Asthma and Catarrh Remedy is the wonder of the age. It is my own discovery, gathered from the fields, and contains no injurious drugs. IT IS SAFE, RELIABLE AND TRUE.

PRESERVE THIS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

Address D. LANGELL, { Apple Creek, Wayne Co., Ohio. Or, 31 & 32 Astor House Offices, N. Y.

Grand Auction Sale

—OF—

Household Furniture, Carriages, Harness, &c., &c.

At the residence of the Hon. Wm. M. Kelly, I will sell by public auction, without reserve, commencing on Wednesday, the 1st. day of September, at 10 a. m., and continue from day to day, until all be disposed of—The following valuable articles:

4 Pung Sleighs,
1 Single Sleigh, velvet lined,
1 Double Sleigh, do., do.,
1 Concord Waggon, (American.)
1 Sunshade Carriage,
1 Double Seated Phaeton,
1 Set D'bl Harness, silver mount'd,
2 Gent's Riding Saddles,
1 Ladies Side Saddle,
3 Riding Bridles,
Martingales,
Mortising Machine.
1 Iron Sink,
2 Copper Pumps,
1 Iron, do.,
10'm. sft. dry pine boards 1st quality,
15 m. do., Fine & Spruce Boards,
1 Lot Scantling,
1 4 in. fall and tackle complete,
Set of Fairbanks' Platform Scales,
Refrigerator,
2 brls Boiled Linseed Oil,
1 Can Varnish,
1 Brl Roofing Pitch,
1 Grindstone, Wheelbarrow,
2 Garden Urns,
Lawn Mower,
Weed Cutter,
Forks and Shovels,
Watering Pot,
2 Cooking Stoves,
2 Self Feeders,
1 Square Stove,
Large lot of Stove Pipe,
Copper Coal Scuttle,
Coal Urn,
Fire Iron Sets,
2 Wire Guards,
1 Fire King Extinguisher,
Drawing Room Furniture, bl'k walnut covered with Maroon Repp,
Marble Top Centre Table,
Whatnot, Fire Screen Pictures,
Curtains and Poles,
Piano, in excellent condition,
2 Cabinet Organs,
1 Pipe Organ,
Violin, Guitar,
Gastlier, crystal,
Tapestry Carpet and Rug
Bagatelle Board,
Set Parlor Croquet,
Mantel Ornaments,
2 Wall Brackets,
Lustre Ornaments, &c.,
Dining Room Furniture,
Mahogany extension Dining Table,
Oak Chairs, Large Mahogany Side Board and Wine Cooler,
Mirror, Pictures,
Tapestry Carpet,
Curtains, Whatnot,
Black Walnut Chairs,
Do., do., Parlor Desk,
Marble Top Chiffonier,
Hat Rack & Stand, 5 day Clock, Bronze Gasalier,
Carpets, Brus'ls Stair do, Brass Rods, Catches,
D'r Scraper, Rubber Mat,
Oak Hat Rack & Stand,
1 Superior Bedroom Set, in Black Walnut, with Crockery set complete,
Night Commode,
Tapestry Carpet,
Mahogony Invalid's Ch'r.
Large bl'k Wallnut Wardrobe,
Cane Easy Chair,
Small Mahogany Sofa, covered with hair cloth,
Book Shelves & Brackets,
Curtain Hangings,
Oak Bedroom set complete,
Wire spring Mattress,
2 Iron Bedsteads,
1 single do. do.,
Spring Mattresses,
1 Bed Lounge Com'n Repp,
1 Oak Wardrobe,
1 Oval Mahogany Table,
2 Mahogany Bureaus,
3 Lookting Glasses,
1 Convex Mirror,
3 Large D'ble Wash Stands,
3 single do., do.,
3 Feather beds,
Mattresses, Pillows,
2 Comfortables,
Hardwood Bedsteads,
Books, Book Case,
Maps, etc., etc.,
Pictures,
1 Iron Bath, full size,
1 Tin Bath, Shower Bath,
Large Easy Chair,
Clothes Press,
Mahogany Gun Case, con'tg 2 br'ch load'g Fowling p'cs.
1 Single brl., do., do.
1 br'ch load'g do., single, barrel complete with, necessary requirements,
Mahogany Case Containing, Breech Loading Rifle with Pistol Barrels and all requirements.
Japanned Safe for Papers,
3 Pairs Snow Shoes,
Hammocks,
2 Canvas Fishing Tents,
4 Fishing rods and Lines,
Tackle complete, with grand assorted Book Files, etc.,
Dinner and desert dishes, in green and gold complete, 1 China Breaxfast Set,
Large Trifle Stand,
Whip Glasses,
Custard, do.,
Preserve Bowls,
Cut Glass Tumblers,
Wine Glasses,
Decanters,
Silver Ice Pitchers and Tray,
Silver Urn,
Silver Tea Set and Tray,
Cake Basket,
Dinner Desert Ivory, Balanced handled Knives,
Carvers, Salt Cellars,
Large and Small Silver Cruet Stands,
Cake and Bread Box,
Set Plated Dish Covers.
Set Wire Dish Covers,
Crumb Tray and Brush,
2 Kitchen Tables,
Chairs
Copper Preserving Kettle,
Copper Tea Kettle,
3 Clothes Horses,
Iron Wire meat safe,
Candle Moulds in Frame,
Cord Wood, Coal,
Wire clothes Line,
Bird Cage, Stone Jars.
Hose for washing windows,
Hardwood Wash Tubs,
Tin Ware, Flat Irons,
Italian Irons, Steamers,
Cullender,
Bread Grater,
Flour Sifter, Rolling Pins,
Meat Tray and Chopper,
Buffalo Robes, Carriage Wrappers,
Venetian Blinds, &c.
First Class Mich Cow,

And a variety of other useful and every day articles which would take too much space to enumerate. As Mr. Kelly purposes leaving Miramichi, the above mentioned first class furniture, such as was never offered here before must be sold, and persons requiring such goods, will and must inevitably get the value of their money by attending this sale.

ATTEND THIS UNRESERVED SALE.

Terms:—Sums of $20 and under, Cash; over $20 three months with approved joint notes.
The residence of Mr Kelly, together with buildings and premises attached thereto—will, if not previously disposed of—be leased by auction at 12 o'clock on the first day of sale.

C. C. WATT, Auctioneer.

Chatham, August 10, '80.

MIDSUMMER IMPORTATION.

AUGUST 1ST., 1880.

Received per R. M. Steamers, via Halifax, the following goods, viz.:

"HORROCKSES" 32 and 36 INCH

WHITE COTTONS.

36 Inch DOUBLE WARP

SHIRTING COTTONS.

(Thoroughly shrunk for night shirts.)

150 PIECES LIGHT AND DARK

ENGLISH PRINTS,

"Pompadour" Prints,
Cardinal Cambric,
Regatta Shirtings,
Scotch Cheviot Tweeds, (new styles,)
8-4 Brown Damask Table Linen,
Honey-comb and Huck Towels,
Patent and French Canvas.

24 and 26 Inch Black (Furniture) Hair Cloth.

Dress Materials,

Gent's and Ladies' Alpacca Umbrellas,
Black and colored Silicias,
Worsted Braids, Buttons,
Black Trimming Satins,
New Neck Frilling (in Lisse & Tarlatan,)
Black Silk and Chenille Fringe,
White Tarlatans,
Black Book Muslin,

WHITE PICQUES, QUILTINGS and BRILLIANT.

Gent's Linen Collars and Cuffs,

Gent's India Rubber Braces.

Specially ordered:

LADIES' COTTON UNDERCLOTHING,

—IN—

Night Dresses, Chimese and Drawers,

PLAIN AND TRIMMED.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

WATER STREET, CHATHAM.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Daily expected—Schooner "Teal," from New York, with a cargo of Anthracite

COAL,

of different sizes. Orders for early delivery will receive prompt attention.
Apply to
THOMAS F. GILLESPIE,

Chatham, Aug. 12, '80.

HOUSE COAL.

200 TONS

First Class House Coal,

ex Bk. "Bruenow." For sale

Cheap for Cash.

CUY, BEVAN & Co.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM. - - - - AUGUST 26, 1880.

The Governor-General's Visit.

During this week, Chatham and Newcastle have been honored by a visit from His Excellency, the Governor-General. As most of our readers are already aware, he has been making a trip in the Maritime Provinces in the steamer *Druid*, which vessel he left, however, at Bathurst for a run to the Western part of Nova Scotia, joining her again to continue his tour along the Northern coasts, including Charlottetown, P. E. Island. His Excellency's proposed movement in this direction became known about Thursday last, but not definitely until Saturday, when a citizens' meeting was called in the Custom House at 7 o'clock p. m., Hon. Senator Muirhead occupying the chair, Mr. D. G. Smith being Secretary. The Chairman said he had made telegraphic enquiries in reference to the proposed visit of His Excellency and received an answer from Capt. Chater stating that he would arrive late on Monday night and be prepared to fall in with any arrangements proposed, leaving, probably, on the following day. It was unanimously resolved that a hearty welcome should be extended to the distinguished visitor on the part of the town, including the presentation of an address and such other attentions as time and circumstances would admit of, the arrangements being placed in the hands of the following committee:—Hon. Wm. Muirhead, J. B. Snowball, M.P., Richard Carman, Dan'l Ferguson, T. F. Gillespie, L. J. Tweedie, Wm. Wilkinson, A. H. Johnson, Donald Maclachlan. A later telegram to Mr. Muirhead was placed in the Committee's hands. This informed them that on account of expecting heavy mails here, the Governor General would not land until the afternoon of Tuesday, so preparations were made accordingly. On Monday night about half-past ten the strains of the bag-pipes were heard on the river and it soon became known that the *Druid* had arrived. On our reporter visiting her, half an hour after, he was courteously informed by Capt. Chater that owing to His Excellency having extended his trip to the Maritime Provinces rather beyond the time anticipated at the start, he could remain but two hours ashore in Chatham on Tuesday afternoon, after which the steamer would proceed to Newcastle, in accordance with arrangement made with Senator Muirhead, who had visited the ship on her arrival. From Newcastle His Excellency would proceed to Quebec by rail. Five mail bags were awaiting His Excellency on his arrival here and the contents of these would occupy his time until the following afternoon.

Early on Tuesday morning it became evident that His Excellency's visit was awakening much interest among citizens of all classes. During the night a very fine and massive arch of evergreen had been erected across the head of Senator Muirhead's wharf, with the word "Welcome" upon it. In front of Mr. Snowball's store and offices on Water Street there were tasteful decorations of evergreen and bunting. The archway was heavily trimmed and on an arch attached to the armory frame, facing the line of the street, was the word "Welcome," in scarlet letters. There were also three streamers of bunting—red, white and blue—festooned together and stretched to Mr. Wyse's store opposite. The upper windows were ornamented with tartan and evergreen. Dr. Pallen's building had flags displayed from the upper windows, the portion occupied by G. A. Blair, Esq., also showing its share of bunting. Besides the massive arch erected by Senator Muirhead on his wharf, his store and office building on Water Street was very tastefully decorated with flags and fabrics. One string of flags running from the upper windows was attached to the cresting of the Custom House opposite and another to Messrs. McKenzie and Co's. Drug Store. Farther down the street, the store of Wm. Wyse, Esq. floated its tri-color of bunting from the roof and smaller flags were suspended from the projections in front of the building. D. Maclachlan, Esq. displayed the Union Jack from the upper story window of his store and on the end of the pole to which it was attached was a neat device on metal representing a ship, upon which was the Rose, Thistle and Shamrock, supporting a crown, symbolising the union between Great Britain and the Marjtime Provinces. Wm. Murray, Esq. had the front of his store decorated with flags, a fine string of which was stretched across the street to the premises of Capt. Allan. From Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co's. office to the store of Robert Bain, Esq., there was another string of flags. Mr. Bain also had his store-front tastefully decorated wtih evergreens. Messrs. A. H. Gillis & Co. displayed a white banner, which bore the inscription, "Welcome Lorne" upon it, done in the Campbell tartan. Further down flags spanned the street from Mr. Pierce's building, occupied by Messrs. A. J. Loggie & Co. and Geo. I. Wilson, to the store of Messrs. Wm. Wilson & Co. opposite. Flags were displayed in various other quarters and the ships in port were also generally decorated.

It was arranged that His Excellency would land at Mr. Muirhead's wharf and proceed on foot to the Masonic, Hall, there to receive the citizen's address at 3 p. m., but a large number of persons held their places on this and other wharves during the forenoon and until the time of landing, in expectation, no doubt, of seeing him on the *Druid* which lay at anchor near by in the river.

At three p. m. the landing took place under a salute of nineteen guns, fired from Mr. Snowball's wharf by the Chatham Battery of Artillery under Major Gillespie. Members of the Citizen's Committee were presented at the landing to His Excellency. A guard of honor composed of 73rd Battalion men, from the companies of Capts. Cameron and McKnight, together with Major Gillespie's Battery and the 73rd Batallion Band, received His Excellency at the landing, the Band, under Bandmaster Templeton playing, "the Campbell's are coming." Among those who formed His Excellency's escort, were the members of the Citizens' Committee and other leading gentlemen of Chatham. The concourse of people preceding and following the party was very large. Arrived at the hall the military escort formed in two ranks and faced inward, saluting as His Excellency passed. The Hall was soon filled to its utmost capacity by an assemblage that presented a very creditable appearance and seemed to be influenced by the sole desire of showing every possible respect to the Governor-General. A few leading ladies and gentlemen who happened to be on the platform were presented to His Excellency by Senator Muirhead, after which Richard Carman, Esq. read the following address:—

To His Excellency, the Right Honorable Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Marquis of Lorne, Knight of the most ancient and most noble order of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of the most distinguished order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada, etc. etc.

May it please Your Excellency:

We the citizens of Chatham, one of the principal sea ports in the Maritime Provinces, beg to offer your Excellency on this your first visit, a warm and cordial welcome, and to express through you, our deep feeling of attachment to Her Majesty's person and loyalty to Her Throne.

We recognise in the tour Your Excellency is now making through these Lower Provinces, a desire to become personally acquainted with their resources, capabilities and requirements, and we trust that you have already witnessed many evidences of the loyalty, prosperity, and progress of our young, but advancing country, and a determination on the part of the people, by industry and perseverance, to make the best use of the many advantages a kind Providence has so bountifully bestowed.

It would have given us very great additional pleasure, if we could also, at this time, have extended a loyal and hearty welcome to Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, but we deeply regret that the state of her health has necessitated a visit to Europe, and we sincerely trust that she will under Providence, be completely restored and be enabled soon to return to the Canada she loves so well.

We hope that your Excellency's visit to this portion of the Dominion will leave such gratifying and favorable impressions on your mind, that you will in time to come remember with pleasure your visit to the Provinces by the sea.

William Muirhead, J. B. Snowball,
R. Carman, Dan'l Ferguson,
A. H. Johnson, D. Maclachlan,
L. J. Tweedie, Wm. Wilkinson,
T. F. Gillespie,
Committee appointed at a public meeting of the citizens of Chatham.

Chatham, N. B., August 24th, 1880.

His Excellency's reply was made in a clear and distinct voice as follows:—

Citizens of Chatham:—It has long been my desire to see more of your excellent sea port, and of the vigorous and enterprising towns which are situated on the Miramichi, than was possible in passing by rail, and Chatham, although so near to the Intercolonial line and connected with it, must have remained a *villa incognita* to me, had I not been able to arrange my present visit. It is with sincere gratitude that I receive this paper signed by so many of your leading citizens, with some of whom I have already had the great pleasure to be personally acquainted, embodying your declaration of loyalty to the Crown, and pride in the fortunes of our country. I am fully persuaded that whether the wide and stately avenue of water, up which we steamed to arrive among you, be filled with the ships which have this season in such numbers come to load with your timber, or whether a less prosperous time come with the inevitable fluctuation of trade, your sentiments will remain the same. It was from a very small beginning, and from very humble settlements, that the present prosperous towns of our Maritime Provinces arose, and in spite of the great attractions which have drawn so much of the population from the whole line of the Atlantic coast of the States and of the Dominion, to the Territories and the Provinces of the West, each census gives to you a fuller return, each year sees some new enterprise begun, some new communication opened. Nowhere has the pluck and determination which distinguishes the people of North America, been more signally shown than along this coast, where all natural advantages are so fully turned to account. There is no reason to fear that you are laboring in a barren field, for the value of your fisheries, of your lumber and of your pasture lands is certain to increase, while the ease with which you can send cattle to the British markets will tell in your favor, as against inland and more distant countries. That these expectations may be realised to the full, and that the Province of New Brunswick may flourish with her Acadian sisters, is the present wish both of the Princess and myself, and you may rest assured that no effort that we can make to assist you in any way in our power will ever be found wanting.

His Excellency said he must also express his warm appreciation of the honor done him by the large and fine representation of the people of Chatham, who, by their presence in the hall, testified their hearty good will towards him.

Three cheers were then given for the Governor-General, and three for the Princess Louise. An enthusiastic scot called for three for the Duke of Argyle, which were given with a will, and the cheering enthusiasm did not subside altogether, until three more were given for Mr. Snowball, M. P., and three for Senator Muirhead,—in fact the people, both inside and outside of the hall, were worked up by His Excellency's presence to the best possible state of feeling, and they seemed to be desirous of doing everything in their power to demonstrate the fact.

After additional presentations had been made by Messrs. Muirhead, Snowball and other gentlemen, including the High Sheriff and wife, Miss Wilkinson and Miss Mary Wilkinson of Bushville, Mr. and Mrs. D. Martin, Miss Flora Fairey, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Marquis and others—ladies and gentlemen — His Excellency, escorted by the Committee, proceeded to the front of the Hall, where the Guard of Honor, having been formed in line, saluted. They were then inspected by His Excellency, who briefly addressed them. He thanked them for their attendance at his cordial reception, as he understood many of them had come from a distance in the country, though busy in the midst of their harvesting. After complimenting them on their soldierly appearance, he said he hoped to see many of them again at the Dominion Rifle Matches and, if not there, at the military review on the 24th May next, which was to be held in the Maritime Provinces. The officers were then presented, including Major Gillespie, Capts. Templeton, Cameron, McKnight and McNaughton and Lieut. McKnight. His Excellency seemed to take a special interest in the Black River men, remembering, no doubt, that although they had to come long distances, they had formed part of the Guard of Honor on the occasion of his visiting Newcastle.

Entering a carriage with Senator Muirhead and followed by Mr. Snowball in his carriage with Capt. Chater, and other carriages of prominent citizens, His Excellency proceeded to the Senator's residence where quite a number of ladies were also assembled and refreshments awaited the party. Among the ladies who were presented here were Mrs. Sadler, Mrs. Wm. Muirhead, jr., Mrs. T. Russel, Mrs. D. T. Johnstone, Mrs. Wm. Whittaker, Miss Marshall, Miss Sarah Marshall, Mrs. D. B. Gardner, Mrs. A. D. Shirreff, Miss Annie Shirreff and Miss Knight of St. John. After spending some twenty minutes at Senator Muirhead's His Excellency entered Mr. Snowball's carriage, accompanied by that gentleman and Senator Muirhead. Capt. Chater following with Collector Ferguson and other gentlemen of Chatham. His Excellency was driven to Mr. Snowball's mill which was working in first class style. He was shown all over it and appeared to take much interest in all that was shown him of what is considered the finest steam saw mill in the Maritime Provinces. After inspecting the mill, the wharf was visited. His Excellency boarded the German bark *Meta*, and examined the forecastle and galley, carrying on quite a long conversation with those on board in the German language. He enquired if any of them knew "Prince Henry" when the steward of the *Meta* replied that he had served eighteen months on the *Leipsic* with him. His Excellency referred further to the Prince named, made enquiries concerning the loading of the ship and expressed his best wishes for the success of the *Meta's* homeward voyage. On leaving the mill premises His Excellency was enthusiastically cheered by the mill crew, as he had been on entering. The party next drove to Mr. Snowball's residence, where, after some presentations had been made, a fine collation was partaken of. Those present besides the Marquis and Capt. Chater were Hon. Senator Muirhead, Rev. D. Forsyth, Messrs. D. Ferguson, R. Carman, Major Gillespie, D. G. Smith and the host and hostess. After His Excellency had been shown through the fine grounds of Mr. Snowball, he again entered that gentleman's carriage and, accompanied as before, was driven to the railway station. On the way back he stopped and left the carriage to shake hands and converse a few moments with Mrs. McDougall, who was standing on the verandah of her residence, and to whom his attention was directed as a countrywoman of his. Arrived at the wharf, His Excellency's boat was awaiting him and he at once put off, the following gentlemen accompanying him on board of the *Druid* by invitation. Hon. Senator Muirhead, J. B. Snowball, Dan'l Ferguson, Wm. Wilkinson, Q. C., Donald Maclachlan, Major T. F. Gillespie, L. J. Tweedie, D. G. Smith. The *Druid* was soon off for Newcastle amid cheers from the people on shore, giving His Excellency another and parting assurance of the excellent feeling of our citizens towards him, and of the genuine enthusiasm which his visit had awakened.

Nothing transpired during the day to mar the harmony and good feeling which prevailed on all sides, and we are quite sure that if His Excellency should again honor Chatham with a visit, our citizens will give him a right royal welcome. The only matter of regret was that he was not, on this occasion, accompanied by the Princess, whose presence would doubtless have been a source of great satisfaction to the whole community, although it could not make the reception a much more hearty and genuine one than it was.

His Excellency at Newcastle.

On arriving at Newcastle, His Excellency found a carriage, sent on by Senator Muirhead, awaiting him at the wharf. On landing, he was saluted by Major Call's Field Battery, which was stationed at the camp, on the hill, near the railway station. Mr. Fish and another gentleman were presented here. His Excellency was driven to the residence, of Hon Ed. Williston, County Judge, who had been prevented by a slight indisposition from participating in the reception. After spending a few moments there, he proceeded to Major Call's Camp, where he inspected the Newcastle Battery; he complimented the men on their excellent appearance as soldiers—their fine physique and general bearing—and expressed the hope of meeting them again with others of the Active Militia, at the camp to be held in the Maritime Provinces next year. The officers of the Battery were presented and His Excellency then visited Major Call's tent, and was also invited to that gentleman's marquee, where refreshments were partaken of, after which the party returned to the wharf. Here a number of citizens of Newcastle were waiting for His Excellency, to whom the following ladies and gentlemen were presented, together with others:— Mr. and Mrs. E. Lee Street, Rev. Mr. Barber, Mrs. Barber, E. P. Williston, Mrs. C. C. Watt, Miss Hanson, Rev. Mr. Parker, Rev. Mr. Thomas, James Robinson, John Maltby, John Niven, Wm. Watt, John Hogan. His Excellency then proceeded to the *Druid* where the gentlemen who came up with him from Chatham, dined with him at 8.30. After dinner, they took leave, returning in Mr. Snowball's little steamer, *St. Louis*, to Chatham. At ten o'clock, His Excellency took a special train at Newcastle station, and proceeded to Quebec.

EXPLANATORY:—On account of pressure of extra matter this week we are obliged to allow much current matter to be crowded out.

The Salmon Question.

WINDSOR, N. S. Aug. 24th, 1880.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

Sir:—The editorial comments you have attached to my letter of the 12th inst., scarcely account for the immense discrepancies which exist between the Custom House Returns of exports and the Fishery Returns of catch for this season. Similar discrepancies exist with regard to Nova Scotia and Quebec, your remarks applying, I apprehend, only to New Brunswick.

The catch credited to Nova Scotia in the years referred to was as follows:—

Nova Scotia 1873, 205,186 lbs.
1874, 232,868
——438,054 lbs.
1878, 81,390
1879, 63,900
——145,290 lbs.

The decline from $438,054 to $145,290 in a fishery which has cost so much in the way of artificial nursing and alleged protection, is a most serious matter. The returns for 1874 were made by a separate officer for Nova Scotia, who communicated directly with the Department.

Turning to the Province of Quebec, where the fishery statistics have been furnished annually, according to a nearly uniform system for twenty years, we find a similar, but not so great a decline recorded. The figures are as follows:—

Value of Salmon catch.

Quebec—1873, ..., 70,159
1874, ...117,708
——187,867
1878, ... 90,197
1879, ... 57,749
——147,946

Decline $39,921, or about one fourth.

The value of the Salmon catch of the Province of Quebec, with its vast wealth of great rivers and extended coast line, amounted in 1879 to the insignificant sum of $57,749. Many single rivers in Scotland and in Ireland, yield annually far more than the whole Province of Quebec. This sum, $57,749, representing the entire value of the Salmon catch of the Province of Quebec for 1879, includes the extraordinary item "1,200 boxes of Smoked Salmon *at 10 cents a box.*" (page vi.)

The prices charged for boxes of Smoked Salmon in the Fishery Reports during many years are so remarkable, that they deserve notice; they range from $4 a box to 10 cents a box. The true bearing of the statistics representing the present and past condition of our Salmon Fisheries, can only be understood by comparison with a Salmon producing country. But astonishment will be created, that with all the care showered upon them, they have sank so low.

One glance at Ireland shows what might be done. The exports to England of Salmon from the rivers and tidal waters of Ireland have been maintained as follows:—

Exports of Salmon to England.

1874	6,545,700	pounds.
1875	6,651,175	"
1876	6,908,700	"
1877	7,190,100	"
1878	6,695,625	"
Average	6,798,260	pounds.

The annual average value there is about two millions of dollars. The total value of the Province of Quebec's catch last year does not amount to three per cent of the value of Ireland's exports of Salmon to England alone, apart from a very considerable home consumption.

If, as you say, a record of all the fish exported has been kept at the Custom Houses since 1877, whereas the export statistics were only guess-work before that time, be the correct explanation of the enormous discrepancies between catch and exports in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, how do you account for the fact that the IMPORTS of fish are equally anomalous, particularly in the year 1874, our great salmon year, according to the fishery reports? During that year, Nova Scotia, with an alleged remarkable catch, actually *imported* 6,742 pounds of salmon from the United States at *eighteen cents* a pound. New Brunswick, being surfeited with millions of pounds of Salmon, went into Cod, Haddock, Pollock and Ling, and *imported* these fish in a *fresh state* from the United States at thirteen cents a pound, as you will find recorded on page 216 of the Trade and Navigation returns for 1874. I think the same fish can be bought on your coasts at from three to six cents a pound, according to the season of the year.

Nova Scotia in 1874, bought in the United States about 800 tons of *fresh* mackerel, and brought them home in her own vessels, and paid just about five cents a pound for them.

In the Nova Scotia returns you find this item, (page 168):—

"Imported from the United States, "in British vessels, for home consump-"tion.

"*Fresh* mackerel, 1,612,500 pounds, "value $79,791, or at the rate of five "cents a pound, very nearly."

Nova Scotia enterprise went even further than this. She paid 11 cents a pound for fresh Cod, Haddock, Ling and Pollock imported from the United States in 1874. New Brunswick was more liberal, as already stated, she paid 13 cents a pound for these fresh foreign luxuries; but Ontario, purchasing in the same market largely, paid only 4½ cents a pound for fresh Cod, Haddock, Ling and Pollock. In Whale oil, Nova Scotia was economical, she paid 41 cents for the same article for which Quebec gave 88 cents a gallon.

I give these figures merely as illustrations of a wide-spreading series of inconsistencies in our *imports* of fish, and fish products, simultaneously with similar inconsistencies in our *catch* and *exports*. These inconsistencies pervade the Trade and Navigation returns of Nova Scotia, Ontario, New Brunswick and Quebec, particularly in the year 1874. In some instances they are enormous in magnitude, but not unskilfully veiled.

While, therefore, from their general diffusion through the records of the individual Provinces, they inferentially exonerate local officers, yet, being there, they must have had an origin somewhere. As they stand unexplained, they throw the greatest doubts upon the truthfulness of a whole series of the most important Trade Records of the country.

Therefore, I submit with respect, that your reply does not cover the ground under review. It throws a very dim light on the general decline of our Salmon Fisheries. It does not unveil the mystery which enshrouds them, and the fish-trade and fish-catch records. It leaves the matter still open for discussion. Your obedient servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

[PROFESSOR HIND'S excellent letter merits comment, which we have not time or space for this week. We shall, however return to it next week.]

The Past Year's Revenue.

An Ottawa special to the St. John *Telegraph* says:—

The *Canada Gazette* contains the long expected fiscal statements, apparently well cooked to order in view of the elections:—

Revenue.	To June 30th.	Post Deposits and Supplementary Entries.	Totals.
Customs	$13,815,921	$335,643	$14,151,565
Excise	4,294,838	77,428	4,372,266
Post Office	1,124,321	126,067	1,250,388
Public Works and Rail'ys	2,105,818	47,548	2,153,367
Bill Stamps	173,377	2,533	175,910
Miscellaneous	1,063,001	392,084	1,455,086
Totals	$22,517,219	$981,303	$23,468,585

To this is added $1,300,000 of the revenue collected in 1878-79. Mr. Tilley, in original estimate for the year, claimed that $858,000 should be added for anticipation of Revenue in previous year.

In the *Gazette* to-day, he places it at $1,300,000. This is certainly a grand mode of conducting the finances of the country. By adding this $1,300,000 he brings the total revenue up to $24,768,585, instead of $24,450,000 as estimated. The $951,305 of so-called "post deposits" is a suspicious item. It appears from the figures that drafts upon the revenue of 1878-79, and upon that for 1880 have been made to wipe out the deficit for 1879-80. The total expenditure for year is placed by the *Gazette* at $25,761,712 and the true revenue for the year at $23,468,585, leaving a true deficit of the year's operations of no less than $1,693,127, even after all the manipulations that have taken place, and making no allowance for large drawbacks falling on that year. By stealing last year's revenue, Tilley claims his deficit to be only $393-127, but the trick is too plain.

EXPRESS CHARGES over the Intercolonial are scandalously high. A Chatham gentleman, last week, received two bundles from Montreal which together weighed 160 lbs. They were of a character which did not call for any extra care in handling and were worth $12. The express charges were $4.50. It would have been almost as cheap to divide the contents and send them by mail. We do not know what excuse the Express people make for imposing such charges, and no reasonable man can justify them by any known conditions that enter into the business of common carriers. Is there any connection between any of the Railway magnates and the Express company, by which a monopoly is maintained at the expense of the public? If not, why does not the Railway management control and run the Express business on the line in the same way as it does the other business? The railway should afford all reasonable and usual facilities to the public at reasonable and usual rates. Some of the Express charges over the Intercolonial are neither reasonable nor usual, and the Government who own the line should protect the public from them.

Scientific Notes and News.

The German African Society has at present not less than six different expeditions engaged in exploring Central Africa. Add to this, the work being performed by others in the same field, and it may well seem that the "dark continent" must soon give up some of its secrets.

Gunpowder in contact with metals is found to undergo considerable decomposition in the course of years, by which change its power is much diminished.

A Parisian opthalmist has invented a lens with a variable focus.

On cutting open a beet, two series of concentric rings are observed, the one white and opaque, the other clear, transparent and colored. In the former the sugar is chiefly aggregated, and in the latter the albumen. An experimenter, M. Baudrimont has endeavored to promote the growth of one or the other set of rings by the application of suitable manures. The roots were grown on four plots of land; one of these was treated with water, the rest in order with solutions of bicarbonate of ammonia, bicarbonate of potash, and a mixture of these. It was observed that the roots which had been watered with bicarbonate of potash solution were very large and hard, and consisted chiefly of the sugar-bearing rings; those which had received bicarbonate of ammonia were much softer, hollow in the centre, and had more stronly developed albuminous rings; those treated with a mixture of both salts were not so hard, and showed clear albuminous rings; while those which had received water alone were the strongest, and showed both kinds of rings clearly.

The Canadian Wimbledon Team and the Wimbledon Scandal.

Major J. Pennington MacPherson, who was second in command of the Canadian Wimbledon Team of 1880, has written a very interesting letter to the Toronto *Globe* respecting the team's experiences, and also dealing with the conduct of the markers who were corrupted by a number of competitors. He shows that owing to their being obliged by the rules to fire in certain stages or at certain ranges of important matches in fog, rain etc., it was impossible for the Dominion team to win the higher prizes, although they secured high scores at all ranges where they fired under conditions which gave them a chance with others on equal terms. Major MacPherson's account of the dishonesty of the marking is something which the public were not prepared for, but the proofs are so strong as to convince any reader of the facts stated. We append the greater part of the letter:—

Putting aside the long sea voyages, the entire change of habits, the unaccustomed light—which, I may say, appears to add 100 yards to every range—the want of knowledge of the peculiarities of Wimbledon Common, and, presuming that we start with the same advantages as other competitors, we still have the very significant fact that our small team of twenty men are pitted against two thousand five hundred of the best shots of the Kingdom, not men who come to the great gathering of their own accord, but men who are chosen at their regimental headquarters after the keenest competition, and who are only allowed to enter in the great matches in the proportion of three from each company of a regiment. So that, competing as we do against the very cream of the shooting men of the United Kingdom, we can only expect to win in proportion to our numbers. The odds against each man is 2,500 to 1, and against the team as a whole the odds are 125 to 1, and this is the ratio in which we must look for prizes. This year's team has done better than this, and would have done far more had it not been for certain circumstances which I will endeavor to explain.

And first I will explain the atmospheric causes which operated so injuriously to our men after the third day. As your readers are already aware, we commenced the meeting by winning two prizes in the first match, Mills scoring 33 and Baillie 31 out of a possible 35, at 200 yards in the "Alfred," and winning £5 and £2. The same afternoon we shot the first range—500 yards—of the "Alexandra," and again capital work was done, the best scores being Wilson 32, McDougal, O'Grady, and Sargison 31 each. The following morning with fair light and moderate wind, we fired the first range of the "Queen's,"—200 yards—when S. Graham made the excellent score of 33, Mills, Ogg, and Stenhouse 32, Sargison and Baillie 31, Barnhill and McDougal 30. Later on in the day we fired in the, "Daily Telegraph"—200 yards—when Mills, S. Graham, and A. W. Graham scored 32, Bailie and McDougall 31, Wilson and Ogg 30, the shooting of the whole team showing the excellent average of 29 1-5. On Wednesday at noon we fired the second range—500 yards—of the "Queen's" the light being still good, and again the shooting was excellent, S. Graham adding another 33 to the one obtained at 200 yards. Stenhouse and Wilson being next with 32, then Todd, 30, Baillie and McDougall, 29. At 6.30 we fired in the "Windmill"—500 yards—and, although that hour is considered unfavorable for shooting, the sun shining directly in the eyes of the competitors, we won three prizes, Wilson making 32 and Sargison and Ogg 31 each. Thursday morning opened with a heavy thunder-storm, which lasted for an hour and a half, and utterly ruined the scores of those Englishmen who were obliged to shoot during its continuance, and many of the high scores in the "Queen's" were thus brought to grief. We were fortunate enough to be squadded for the "Glen Albyn" a little later in the day, when Mills again made 33, and O'Grady, Cates, A. W. Graham, and Strachan 31 each, the range being 200 yards. But this was the last of our good fortune. Hitherto we had enjoyed fair light, and the scoring had been excellent. The aggregates of some of the men were exceedingly high, and it did not seem improbable that the "Snider Aggregate," or perhaps the "Grand Aggregate" with the beautiful Dominion of Canada shield, should come into our possession. In four shots Mills had made with the Snider 126 points out of a possible 140, and we could not hear of anyone higher in the field, and several others