GENERAL BUSINESS

# Grand Auction Sale

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

Hammocks, 2 Canvas Fishing Tents, 4 Fishing rods and Lines, Tackle complete, with gr Book Flies, etc. Dinner and desert dishes, er, Dinner and desert dishes, in to gold complete, 1 China Breax Large Trife Stand, at, Whip Glasses, d. Custard, do., et, Preserve Bowls, brief Glasses, Decanters, Bliver Los Pitchers and Tray, T. Sliver Los Petchers and Tray, Cake Basket, Dinner Desert Ivory, Ballancet Anadies Kilver, Carvers, Salt Cellars, Lancet handled Knives, Carvers, Satt Cellars, Larged and Small Sliver Cruet Cake and Bread Box, Carten Dray and Small Sliver Cruet Cake and Bread Box, Crumb Tray and Brush, 2 Kitchen Tables, Chairs 4 in. fall and tackle complete, 1 single do. do.,
Spring Mattresses,
1 Bed Lounge Com' Repp, Copper Preserving Kettle,
1 Oak Warfrobe,
1 Oval Mahogany Table,
2 Mahogany Bureaus,
2 Looking Glasses,
2 Looking Glasses,
2 Looking Glasses,
3 Looking Olasses,
3 Looking Olasses,
3 Looking Olasses,
4 Looy Wash Stands, Wire clothes Line,
3 single
3 feather beds do,
5 Feather beds do,
2 Kitchen Lanue,
4 Mattresses, Pillows,
5 Comfortables,
6 Comfortables,
7 Look Case,
6 Collender,
7 Library Flat Irons,
1 Library Collender,
1 Lib 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'es.
1 Single bri., do., do.
1 br'ch load'g do., single,
barrel complete with, neces-

ATTEND THIS UNRESERVED SALE.

C. C. WATT, Auctioneer.

#### **IMPORTATION** MIDSUMMER

**AUGUST 1ST., 1880.** 

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

"HORROCKSES" 32 and 36 INCH

# WHITE COTTONS.

## SHIRTING COTTONS. are much greater than in Ontario. Al-

(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,

Night Dresses, Chimese and Drawers,

PLAIN AND TRIMMED.

WATER STREET, CHATHAM

J. B. SNOWBALL,

CUY, BEVAN & Co.

COFFINS and CASKETS.

e. lers left at the Subscriber's house or shop Street, will receive prompt attention. JOHN McDONALD.

Real Estate for Sale.

Also 3 acres of Grass Land on the westerly side if the Old Napan Road. For terms apply to

Chatham, Oct. 1, 79.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON.

ANTHRACITE COAL HOUSE COAL **200 TONS** 

Received per Schooner "Teal," from New York, First Class House Coal, ex Bk. "Bruenow." For sale

COAL,

of different sizes. Orders for early delivery will receive prompt attention.

Cheap for Cash THOMAS F. GILLESPIE.

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. JAMES CORMACK

begs to inform the ladies of Miramical, that she prepared to attend to any orders in the abo line with which she may be favored. She has associated with her her sister, Mi

ICE CREAMS, ICE CREAMS,

---AT----T. H. FOUNTAIN'S.

Lost.

T. H. FOUNTAIN

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - SEPTEMBER 2, 1880. The Ontario Elections

Despatches respecting the Dominion Elections held on Saturday in West Toronto and North Ontario give most assuring proofs of the gradual increase of asuring proofs of the gradual increase of a corrected public sentiment in political matters. Toronto West is one of the strongest Conservative constituencies in the Dominion. In the general election of 1878 Mr. Robinson, the Conservative candidate, polled 2,165 votes, while his Liberal opponent, Mr. Hodgins, polled only 1,528 making a Conservative majority of 637 votes. On Saturday last Mr. Beatty, the Conservative candidate, with all the influence of the Government in his favor, polled 2,058 votes, while in his favor, polled 2,058 votes, while only 1,800 and a corrected public sentiment in political matters. Toronto West is one of the mr. Beatty, the Conservative candidate, with all the influence of the Government in his favor, polled 2,058 votes, while mr. Ryan, the Liberal candidate, polled Mr. Ryan, the Liberal candidate, polled 1,836, the Conservative majority being thus reduced from 637 in 1878, to 222

There were two other candidates in and Mr. Caperol, who received 19 votes. Even if these gentlemen's votes were added to those polled for the successful the Liberal candidate received 308 votes to be substantially correct. more in 1880 than his predecessor of 1878 did while the Conservative candiFishery Returns, Professor Hind quotes

to be substantially correct.

Among the extraordinary items in the peculiar healthfulness, and especially for its freedom from fevers and from diseases than were polled on the Conservative side in 1878.

in 1880.

In North Ontario, which is a large manufacturing and agricultural district Mr. Wheeler, the Liberal candidate, was elected by a majority of 157. His opponent was Mr.W. H. Gibbs, for whom the Dominion Government exerted its best and worst possible influence, only to meet a greater Conservative defeat in the constituency than that of 1878. In the election of that year Mr. Wheeler's majority was only 52 and it was confidently asserted that had the change of Government been anticipated the Con- | \$120,00. servative candidate would have had a jority is increased by 105 votes since

The people can well understand the them, in their simplest form. They reader, the item is puzzling and mislead give unmistakeable evidence that the National Policy craze is subsiding and of defeat by the time the next general elections are held. In Quebec and the cheezing for the Liberals and, consequently, for the country.

Trade of Chatham.

Trade of Chatham passing through the of disgraceful and misleading incon-Custom House during the month of sistencies. August, with that for the corresponding month of 1879 :-

Imports.	Consump.	Total duties
	tion.	collected.
1879,-\$4,199		
1880,— 4,460	5,267	
Value of Exports.		
1879,		67,564
1880,		96,542
The details of exports are as follows:		
	FISH.	
To United States :		
Salmon		. 21.258 lbs.
Sounds 459 lbs.		
To United Kingdom :-		
Lobsters	-	7,200 lbs.
To France :-	_	
Lobsters		32,160 lbs.
	LUMBER.	
To United K	ingdom :- 5	,353,000 s. f.
Deals etc., 530,	000 pcs. Pali	ngs, 134 tons
Timber.		
To France :-	2,541,000 s. f	deals.
To Australia	-1,628,000 s	f. deals.

To United States :- 72 tons. The shipping cleared for the month of August 1880 compared with the same

month last year-exclusive of the coast ing trade-together with the cargoes carried were as follows: 7.411 7,739,000 9,522,000 11.352

There is a gratifying increase of bu ness in favor of 1880 shown in the above returns—all due to the improvement of the lumber trade in Great Britain and

Professor Hind's Criticisms on Fisherv Statistics.

The letter of Professor Hind on the subject of the fisheries, which appeared in last week's ADVANCE, exposed a good many very palpable inaccuracies in the Reports of the Fisheries Department and will, no doubt, cause increased atcention to be given to the subject at Ottawa. It is not an agreeable task to thus discredit the statistical records of any branch of industry, but when they are misleading it is the duty of those who have convinced themselves of the fact to make the exposure, in order

that existing faults may be corrected. In reference to the Professor's queries as to the discrepencies between catch and exports, as represented in the Blue Books we may say that the Fishery and Trade returns appear to be made up independently of each other and we confess to being thoroughly puzzled in our endeavors to understand how such absurdities as Professor Hind exposes could be published by any Government Department controlled by men of ordinary sense and business experience.

from the Professor's letter: 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, but the current explanation. 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

We reproduce a few sample illustrations

We fancy that the gentlemen who originated the above statistical information are the only ones who are capable of attempting the explanation sought. the field-Mr. Wright, who received 45 but it is not probable that they will trouble themselves in the matter.

All exporters of fish are, we understand, required to enter their shipments Conservative candidate they would still at the Custom Houses, and if the duty leave his majority 351 less than that of is as carefully performed all over the his predecessor of 1878. The returns Dominion as at Chatham, and Newshow, as our readers will perceive, that castle the returns of fish exports ought

date received 107 votes less on Saturday from page VI of the Fishery Commissioner's Report the following, as found in the Quebec returns of catch: "1,200 boxes smoked salmon, at 10c

> The italics are the Professor's. The item stands thus in the Report: "Salmon, smoked, No. of boxes 1,200 value \$120,00." This is evidently a misprint as "lbs."

should be substituted for boxes. For corroboration turn to Dr. Wakeham's Report page 50 of the same book (from which the figures are extracted for page VI.) and the entry there is: Salmon, smoked, \$, quantity 1,200, value

The dollar mark is placed under the section shows that Mr. Wheeler's massignify a repeat mark. The inference making allowance for the inexcusably bad proof-reading, correction, and revision—is that the salmon were valued signification of the facts, as we present at ten cents a pound. To the ordinary

ing.
We hope to hear again from Professor the electors—now undeceived—are ready to pronounce against the false cry by the manner in which Fishery dicials which they were misled in 1878. The have performed their duties has been Conservative majority from Ontario in | justly criticised by the ADVANCE, during the Commons is backed by less than the past three or four years, we have, 5,000 majority of the electors of that in return, been loaded with abuse not Province, and it is not difficult to under- only by officials concerned, but by a stand that with the same change of feelnumber of papers that are accustomed at is manifested in West Toronto to take their statements without and South Ontario going on in every their value. Professor Hind has constituency, the Conservatives are sure brought these officials and their champions face to face with the blunders Maritime Provinces the Liberal gains their incapacity and unfaithfulness to they are responsible for and has proved duty out of their own books. The together, therefore, the outlook is very latter are shown to be practically worthless and it is the duty of the Government not only to call the blunderers to account, but to take vigorous, steps to render the official statistics of the The following figures represent the Dominion something better than a mass

False Balances "GRIP" has given the public a good toon entitled "Weighs that are dark and tricks that are vain." There is a pair of large scales, upon one of which upon the other, a sack representing Revenue, 1879-80," labelled \$23,468.weights in his hands severally labelled, reduced to a rudimentary form. 'Excise collected 1878-9, \$600,000," "Customs collected 1878-9 \$700,000."

Cartwright has come up on one side and vided. I butterfly, when apprehending is exclaiming, "Ah that's my old trick," danger, never lights on a green tree or and Gordon Brown, of the Globe, is also shrub, but flies into a clump of dead looking on with disgusted interest, while leaves, where it so adjusts its wings on Blake is pointing to the manifest dis- a twig, as to look exactly like a shriveled honesty of the Finance Minister. The leaf, and defies discovery by its foe. cartoon also bears upon it the following extract from one of Mr. Blake's recent speeches at Toronto :-

"If this money was spent last year and Sir Leonard Tilley knows how to get it back again and use it in paying other debts we will be obliged to him, and I would be in favor of giving him a vote of thanks for the operation. "The truth is, as the Public Accounts

will show you, we used that \$1,300,000 before, and we have not got it to use now, and we are \$1,700,000 behind in the financial expenditure up to the 30th of Tune to the 30th of the state of the state

ing Sir Leonard's "false balances" be-

The Prophets' Field.

The Dominion Government when ontrolled by Sir John Macdonald, in what cricketers would call his first innings, sent out an able clergyman in the person of Rev. Geo. M. Grant, now Principal of Queen's College, with an exploring party on one of the proposed

outes of the Canada Pacific Railway. Mr. Grant did so well in writing up the subject of his patrons and the country from their standpoint, that when Sir John returned to power! he was encouraged to improve an opportunity which presented itself of rendering another clergyman's holiday-time interesting and profitable to both himself and those who might have time, opportunity and inclination to read the book published under Government auspices, by Rev. Daniel M. Gordon of Ottawa, who was sent to the Northwest last year. The Montreal Witness says of the

book :-

The party were sent out to examine the country from Port Simpson on the Pacific, across northern British Columbia, and through the Rocky Mountains, by way of Peace River and Pine River Passes, to the prairies, before the final selection of a Basific terminus for the railway. Mr.

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.

"If profit mackerel, 1,612,500 pounds, "Yalue \$79,791, or at the rate of five "cents a ground, very navely." "The states and nown and the study the character of the Canadian Pacific Railway and of the Interior, so that for those who really wish to study the character of the country, this work will prove invaluable.

Mr. Gordon's route led him from Victoria to twelve a minute, and their amplitude is more than quadrupled. It may be a line of breakwaters from all the dangers of the mouth of the Skeena by boat through a wonderful channel some 500 miles in length, which possesses all the advantages of deep sea navigation, yet is protected by a line of breakwaters from all the dangers of the mouth of the Skeena by boat through the mouth of the Skeena by boat through a wonderful channel some 500 miles in length, which possesses all the advantages of the sea. The remarkable mission among the Indians, conducted by Mr. Duncan at Mettahkatlah, is fully described. Port Simpson, at the mouth of the Skeena, have the courter, the mouth of the Skeena have the country that they had in the two first years of their daministration, or for their successful that, after some four or five months of groundation, the country, the work will prove invaluable.

Mr. Gordon's route led him from Victoria to twelve a minute, and their amplitude is more than quadrupled. It may be a line of the state, with the same four or five months of the Sundarian land that their predecessors had bequeathed a serious deficit to them, or for their

meet at Dunvegan. This part of the tour was remarkably beautiful, but as Mr. Gor-donsays, "sketches, photographs and words alike fail to give an adequate picture of it, as even if one could thus convey any clear relations of similarity, difference, ratio, as even if one could thus convey any clear conception of separate parts of the Pass, it is impossible to reproduce that sequence and blending of views that was wrought by our own motion down the river' as it ceaselessly should be a support of the companion of the sequence and blending of views that was wrought by our own motion down the river' as it ceaselessly should be a support of the control of the contr exploring trips were made to investigate the character of the Peace River country, then the party separated and Mr Gordon came alone by way of the Lesser Slave Lake to Edmonton and thence to Battleford. Of this region heremarks, "As day after day passes." one becomes more and more in love with the tude of space, in a number which is climate as well as with the country, and can understand how it should be noted for its infinite number to the seventh power."

of the throat and lungs., At this point fresh meat and fresh butter were again obtainable. Mr. Gordon reached Winnipeg on the 29th of October, having been journeying from the 13th of May. Of the vast prairie land which he had traversed he was the land which he had traversed he was the land which he had traversed he was the land which he had the land which he had the land the land which he had the land the says, "Day after day the impression of its wonderful fertility and of its vastand varied attractions deepened on us, while day after day the vision of its future became more attractions deepened on us, while day after day the vision of its future became more

glowing, as we seemed to hear the tread of advancing settlers and the blended sounds of coming industries." Mr. Gordon's day after day visions alized has grown more dim and we long for a "forty parson power" or some other potent influence to restore us to our pre-confederation hopefulness and realised material progress.

Scientific Notes and News.

ore than a thousand years old. Sixty per cent of the cases of insaniy occurring in France, are, according not see anything for a thick fog.

to a physician of that country, caused by the use of absinthe. height of the earth's atmosphere must be about two hundred miles

Carbonic acid in a liquid form has been found in the pores of the Uralian amethyst. The pressure which must have been exerted to liquify the carbonic acid is estimated at seventy-three

Although the theory of the contagiou ness of consumption has not been widely accepted, experiments have shown that the disease may be produced in the lower animals by inoculation with tuberculous matter.

copic crustacean, will produce a progeny numbering 4,500,000 in the course of six months. This is, however, but one thing in the last number. It is a car- of the many marvels which the micros cope has shown in the unseen world

Among the animals inhabiting the is a sack representing "Expenditure, bottom of the Caspian Sea are found 1879-80" and labelled \$25,161,712 and, several species having well-developed organs of sight. This is taken as an indication that even at great depths 585. Behind the "Revenue" sack light is not completely absorbed, as in the "Windsor." crouches Finance Minister, Tilley, with total darkness the eyes of animals are

Curious are the means of self-defense with which animals and insects are pro-

Most young people-and perhaps many "children of a larger growth"have often wondered what it is that enables a fly to walk on the ceiling. An examination of the insects mechanism fleshy pads, which act as "suckers." is increased by a sticky fluid exuded by

the minute hairs covering them. The transformation of alcholic liquors The people are obliged to Grip for dissent. Pasteur holds that the for assisting Mr. Blake in so pointedly plac- mation of vinegar is a physiological phenomenon caused by the vegetation of a particular cacterium, the Mycoderma aceti, while Liebig saw in it merely a chemical action of oxygen upon alcohol. Recent observations are regarded as deficits were as follows:-

conclusive proof of the correctness of 1875 6, Pasteur's view. Many of the sleepers used on German railways are impregnated with certain preservative substances, chloride of zin having proved the most suitable. Experience with sleepers of various kinds of wood has shown that the durability of oak is increased by impregnation from 13.6 years to 19.6; pine, from 7.2 to 15; fir, from 5.1 to 9; beech, from 3 to 16.5. It will be noticed that the preservative effect upon sleepers of beech remarkable, the prepared wood lasting five and one-half times as long as

In Europe and Hindostan, according to Dr. James Law, variola is so common in pigeons and poultry as to constitute a veritable plague. Thus, Guersent records that out of a dovecote of one thousand, scarce one hundred could be found that did not bear marks of the disease, while Tytler says the poultry yards in India were habitually depopu lated by the plague. Bechstein and mates by nearly \$800,000!! For this feet of about 25° and for the next 1,600 others, claim that this is the true small pox, derived from the human being and conveyable back to man. That this affection has not been recognized among us may, perhaps, be due to the fact that men and pigeons do not live so much in

finite breadth, and infinite depth, which is ideally divisable in each dimension into finite wholes of locality, all of possible forms and sizes, possessing the junctibility; and comprising units of time extension, surfaces, lines, and infinite number to the seventh power.

### On the Assineboine.

The following from a letter written to friends at home by a young gentleman

last and yesterday. In the morning we sengers, etc, for Georgetown and Souris, 9 feet, and the miners are paid so much per packed our duds and started for work, the left Charlottetown at the usual hour—4 box for digging. read like the prophecies of the advo- Chief remaining behind to see that the o'clock. The train was made up of two cates of Confederation when they were camp was moved, and all the things brought platform cars loaded with coal—asheet-iron picturing the great future which lay before the Maritime Provinces in the crossed on a raft away up the river, but wise and bearing on each—one secondevent of their accepting the Union the chief had to go about six miles down, class car and baggage car combined, and event of their accepting the Union Scheme. But, "day after day," the that is by the line, about twenty-four by the river. We made at 115 20 a first-class car. The train was under the the means by which the pits are ventilated. majority. The result of Saturday's word, lbs. and is evidently intended to prospect of the "visions" being renight and, without supper, we lay down and attempted to get some sleep. Besides, the looser than ought to have been, and that those cars were, consequently, swaying To our left was a slope connecting with the

From the results of a recent calcula- miles from where we left off work. We one in the second class car was injured. quiring the name of one if it was "Robert tion, Herr Ritter concludes that the got in about 5.30 p. m., and the way bread, But in the first class car Mr. Theophilus the Trapper," our friend replied "No! nork ten &c disappeared was comething river, but thought I had better remain

I have had a few hard swims since I came up. The last one-across the As- sengers were only very much shaken and sineboine-was tough. I had to take a rope | frightened. over, so fastened it around my waist with my belt. I had 185 feet of 3 and 125 feet of 4 rope to pull across a current of nearly three miles an hour. 1 got across all right, but when about ten feet from the shore could not make any headway as the current It has been estimated that a single had then bagged the rope and at every pair of Cyclops Capricornius, a micros stroke seemed to pull back and under. was just going to unbuckle the belt and let the rope go, when they threw me a small

rope and with that I got out. Rapid City contains only a few house and some of the cities one or two houses. Winnipeg is the only place of any im portance in the Province, and it is not much of a place after all. Of course there business is done, but everything is very dear, and there is not a good hotel in the place, 'tho the prices are high enough for

There are some deer and any quantity o chickens and ducks out here, but we haven't been nearer than 25 miles t buffalo.

The King of Deficits. [From the "Freeman."]

Sir C. Tupper was fond of calling Sir R Cartwright a king of deficits, and he re peated this phrase so often that the Tory ewspapers all took it up, and repeated in n turn, until, no doubt, many an honest, but credulous man believed that the title was well deserved. Sir Charles also asserted repeatedly that the deficits during the five years of Mr. Cartwright's adminiquickly reveals the secret. Each of the stration amounted to about eight millio fly's six legs terminates in two or three dollars, and, although this was contradicted and disproved as often as he ventured The sustaining effect of these suckers to make the assertion in the House of Commons, although it is always disproved by the public accounts, he probably lieved this statement himself in the end. into vinegar has long been a matter of The Halifax Herald, which never hesitates to follow when Sir Charles leads, now re peats this absurd statement, and gives its

figures, which are as follows:-'There is some satisfaction in regarding this exhibit, more especially when we compare it with the record of the four pre ceding years. Sir R. J. Cartwright's

"If to this we add the \$390,000 which he dishonestly hid away by charging to capital account, we find a total of over \$7,000,000 deflicit for the four last years of It requires consummate impudence to

pretend that Sir R. Cartwright and his

colleagues are responsible for the deficit of 1878.9. That year commenced on July 1st, 1878, and in September the Mackenzie Government were defeated. They at once made way for the Tories, who managed the affairs of the country the estimates, as they should have done when they found that the revenue, instead of increasing with the renewed prosperity, which they promised that the country would begin to enjoy as soon as lamp, we started for the pit. The shaft well pleased with our cruise in the arch. the Tories had carried the elections, tell by which we descended was about nine and for all their waste and extravagance feet from 27° to 29°, Along this shaft lies in that year, Sir C. Tupper and his organs the pump for pumping the water out of

of a mile; but such a run produces no improperly charged to capital account by explore the various passages, etc., which

Mr. Cartwright's deficits \$4,488,959 Less surplus in 1873-4, \$888,776 1874-5, 935,644 \$1,824,420

years in excess of the Liberal deficit in five years,... In this, be it observed, Sir S. L. Tilley's own figures for the last two years are used, and thus the case is put in the best

July 11th, 1880. Island railroad on the previous day. We "We had a hard time of it night before quote: The afternoon express, with pasthen started for camp, thinking it was on a certain point on the line, one of the secour side of the river, but, after walking tion men is reported to have remarked that we passed, and about fifteen feet further on for 3 hours we decided to camp out for the the couplings of the platform cars were another, upon opening which we found axes had been left on the line, and our considerably. But all went well until a mines below, and in front a huge furnace coats at the camp-what a night! Just | curve about a mile and a half or two miles | kept burning night and day with a tem the night to cure a school boy who is east of York Station had been reached. perature of about 212. The air, highly thirsting for a life on the plains. We were Here one of the platform cars left the heated, ascends through a large chimney, up at 2 a. m. (at least that is the time we rails and the other cars followed. But the and causes the cold air and gas from the started for camp, for we were up all night) locomotive adhered to the road and before mines to ascend by the last mentioned and attempted to find a trail, but could she could be stopped haddragged the train slope, the air having entered by the two At one p. m. a man turned up from the the platform cars, tearing up the roadway, parts of the mines by trap-doors, attended camp and told us where it was—only 16 and toppling over the passenger cars. No by little boys called trappers. Upon inback, Mr. George McLeod had his face ompletely broken up, Mr. Helliwell had where I was. Had I done so I would have his shoulder blade broken and was bruised got on the chief's trail and followed it into on the side, Captain McInnis was bruised

An Interesting Trip.

PICTOU COAL MINES, -OUR CORRESPON-

DENT'S EXPERIENCE ABOVE AND UNDER NEATH THE GROUND. SIR:-Having a little spare time upon my hands and scarcely knowing what to do with myself, I thought I would pay a visit to Pictou County Nova Scotia and

view some of her industries. After a delightful drive of a few hours, during which we had ample time to view the scenery about the border of New Brunswick and the sister Province of Nova Scotia, we began to ascend the Cobequio nountains along the valley of Wallace River until we reached Folleigh Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by ountains, I might say on all sides. We then began to descend, following for some distance, the Folleigh River, which de Francaise, and in a short time reached Truro, the County Town of Colchester, and one of the prettiest, if not the prettiest

Leaving Truro on a fine morning at 10 45, and after a few hours drive through deep glens and high hills, we arrived at the Albion Mines to their loading grounds Pictou Landing and crossed the harbour to was the first railroad in America, "Samp-Pictou Town in the steamer May Flower. Pictou is a town of from five to six thousand inhabitants and contains some built in 1839. In these the cylinders are fine public and private buildings, among the public buildings are the Custom House, New Academy, etc.

town in the Maritime Provinces.

Leaving Pictou at 7 a. m. the to the wharf of the Acadian Coal Co. which we reached in about twenty or twenty five minutes. By the kindness of the driver of the Acadian Coal Co's, train, we were given a seat on the Locomotive, and were soon spinning along towards the village of Westville and Acadian Mines, which places we reached after a drive on the iron horse of about nine or ten miles. Westville is a village of from 1,500 to 2,000 inhabit ants and contains a number of stores. churches and hotels. After doing Westville above ground, and also the engines and machinery for hauling the coal up out of the bowels of the earth, we, in company with Mr. Maxwell, the underground boss, a fine genial Scotchman, repaired to the room where the miners' lamps are stored. These lamps are of two kinds, the common seal oil and the safety lamp The common lamp is about three inches in height, and one and a quarter inches in quarters at the bottom; projecting from one side, is a small hook by which the miners fasten them to their hats or caps. The safety lamp is about ten inches in height. The lower part, consisting of about three inches, is of glass; the upper for nearly nine months of the year, and part consists of several plies of wire cloth, instead of keeping the expenditure within | which allows air enough to get in to the flame to keep it burning, but will not alwhen they found that the revenue, in- low the flame inside to communicate with off considerably, they exceeded the esti- | feet square with a pitch for the first 400 be held responsible. They even add to throws a six in. stream. Parallel with many imitators to adopt similar

ise in the first year of can see much better, owing, I suppose, to serious deficit to them, or for their success- about 2000 feet from the mouth, and from ful efforts to cut down ordinary expendi- 750 to 800 feet in perpendicular depth, we pression prevailing over the whole world, opposite directions, along which the coal is drawn to the place of ascent. These levels Along this level and at distances of from

twenty five to forty feet, other tannels are driven in the coal seam called back balances," each of which is laid with iron rails. Sir R. Cartwright's administration, not- about one eight of a mile on a car, in doing which we observed tunnels, each of which is numbered, driven in at right angles by the miners digging coal, at distances of from forty to fifty feet apart. At the top of these back balances which have the same slope as the one by which we descended, is a large drum worked by a lever and attended by a boy. Around this drum a wire rope is passed, one end of which is fastened to the car by which we ascended the other to a box filled with iron, which ingly descends drawing up the empty car. When the miners have filled a car or box they bring it to the back balance and place it on the empty car, which has now beome heavier than the box of iron, and so descends to the level where it is taken charge of, and hauled by horses to the foot of the shaft. After viewing all to be seen here we started to descend on the possible light for him in which it can be empty car, our guide having eautioned the put without a flagrant disregard of truth. breakman who attended the drum to "let of Restigouche now in the Canada Serious Railway Accident in Prince us go easy." At first we moved slowly, but soon increased our velocity to chain lightning speed, which caused us to hold on to the car for dear life to keep from falling serious accident which occurred on the upward, and our friend Maxwell to exclaun-'That's what he calls going easy." The thickness of the seam worked here is about

Having visited all the points of interest below, we commenced the ascent, and in point about 75 feet from the top of the some distance over the sleepers-smashing first mentioned ones. It is guided to all but Devil Skin, "and as his Satanic majest is said to be of a dark hue, we thought the

Having spent some time at the Acadia Mines, we took train to the Albion, which and shaken, Miss --- was also hurt, but are three or four miles distant. One of not seriously, while the remaining pas- the first objects to attract our notice was the large quantities of coal being manufactured into coke, which is, we understood, used in large quantities by the

Londonderry Mines in the manufacture of iron etc. Leaving this and going a short distance, ve observed a queer looking locomotive, and some of our company being of an in quisitive turn of mind, we stopped to give hasty inspection. It had only six driving wheels. The cylinders were not horizontal, as on our present locomotives. but perpendicular. On a brass plate fastened on the engine, which was named Sampson, whether after Sampson of old I now not, was the following inscription :

NEW SHELDON, DURHAM, August 1838. We were informed by the engineers in harge, that the driver who came out to Pictou with and ran her at first, was now engineer of the pump for pumping water out of the pit. Accordingly we made haste to find this pioneer of railrad drivers in America, thinking to find him old and feeble. We were agreeably disappointed, for he is hale and hearty with a good deal of the fire of youth in him yet. Mr. George Davidson, for that is name, informed us that the road from

son" the first locomotive and he the first

engineer. We saw two other locomotives on an angle of about forty-five degrees. . After conversing with the hale, hearty and genial old engineer, we took our leave of him to again descend into the bowels of morning in the steam tug Tiger, we enjoyed a fine sail up the Middle river the earth. This time we went down aperpendicular shaft in the caye that is used pendicular shaft in the cage that is used for hauling up the coal, to a distance of about eleven hundred feet. When one of our company, which made up the trio, saw the pit and found out the distance we had to descend, and it being a little wet thought he would not go down as he would get his clothes spoiled. after some coaxing he consented to accompany us, and having secured a man to go with us, we planted ourselves or reached the bottom of the shaft. If our companion was frightened of spoiling his clothes before entering the cage, he was still more so before getting off it. This mine is worked on the same principle as the Acadia, but each box of coal is weigh ed as soon as it reaches the top, and the miners are paid according to the number of hundred pounds they dig. They employ in this pit over three hundred and boys and thirty three horses. The horses are never taken above ground so horses are never taken above ground so long as they are of any service in the mines. They are kept in a large stable consisting of thirty-four stalls, and attended at night by two hostlers. The stable is supplied with water in tanks, which is conveyed thither through iron pipes.

This mine is supplied with air much the same as the Acadia. The company are, however, building a large brick building into which they are going to place an engine for the purpose of pumping air down the mine.

August Flower.

The immense sale and great popularity pretend that the Liberal Government must the mine. It is worked by steam and villages in the civilized world has caused the deficit of two millions actually "roll- this shaft, and about fifty feet from it, is expecting to reap a harvest for themselves Sir S. L. Tilley alleges should be transfer
To a stranger entering and going down

To a stranger entering and going down common here as in Italy and India.

The influence and value of gymnastic exercises is well illustrated by some observations by M. Marey. With an instrument called the pneumograph he has obtained a record of the respiration of certain young soldiers at the military.

Sir S. I. Tilley alleges should be transferred from the accounts of that year to his credit in 1879-80. Our readers will at concept end of the first time, feelings to which he probably is a stranger, come over him. He is on the path that leads down wards to the region of coal, and although he carries in his hand a lamp to give him light, yet so great is the darkness—a darkness that can almost be felt—he independent.

To a stranger entering and going down the slope for the first time, feelings to which he probably is a stranger, come over him. He is on the path that leads down although he carries in his hand a lamp to give him light, yet so great is the darkness—a darkness that can almost be felt—he in 1868, and for the the slope for the first time, feelings to which he probably is a stranger, come over him. He is on the path that leads down although he carries in his hand a lamp to give him light, yet so great is the darkness—a darkness that can almost be felt—he in 1879-80. Our readers will at the slope for the first time, feelings to which he probably is a stranger, come over him. He is on the path that leads down at tempt, and he will not be surprised to work world wards to the region of—coal, and although he carries in his hand a lamp to give him light, yet so great is the darkness—a darkness that can almost be felt—he in 1879-80. Our readers will at the slope for the first time, feelings to which he probably is a stranger, come over him. He is on the path that leads down although he carries in his hand a lamp to give him light, yet so great is the darkness—a darkness that can almost be felt—he leads down and the probably is a stranger entering and going down the slope in the slope for the first time, feelings to which he probably is a stranger