

GENERAL BUSINESS Grand Auction Sale

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

All the residence of the Hon. Wm. M. Kelly, I will sell by public auction, without reserve, commencing Wednesday, the 1st day of September, at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until all are disposed of—The following is a list of the articles to be sold:—

ATTEND THIS UNRESERVED SALE. Terms—Dues of \$50 and under, Cash; over \$50 three months with approved joint notes.

C. C. WATT, Auctioneer.

Chatham, August 10, '80.

MIDSUMMER IMPORTATION.

AUGUST 1ST, 1880.

Received per M. S. Stearns, via Halifax, the following goods, viz:—

"HORROCKS" 52 and 56 INCH

WHITE COTTONS.

36 Inch DOUBLE WARP

SHIRTING COTTONS.

(Thoroughly shrunken 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' Alpaca Umbrellas, Black and colored Silicas, Worsteds, Buttons, Black Trimming Satins, New Neck Frilling (in Lisse & Tartan), Black Silk and Chenille Fringe, White Tartans, 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, Chinese and Drawers, PLAIN and TRIMMED.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

WATER STREET, CHATHAM.

ANTHRACITE COAL. HOUSE COAL.

200 TONS

First Class House Coal,

COAL,

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

APPLY TO THOMAS F. GILLESPIE, CHATHAM, Aug. 12, '80.

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. JAMES CORMACK,

begs to inform the ladies of Miramichi, that she has removed to attend to any orders in the above line which she may have received.

ICE CREAMS, ICE CREAMS,

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

AT T. H. FOUNTAIN'S.

Real Estate for Sale.

Lost.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to intimate to the public generally, that he is now prepared to undertake funerals, and has a superior assortment of coffins and caskets.

COFFINS and CASKETS.

in Rosewood which will be found extremely moderate in price.

JOHN McDONALD.

Chatham, July 12th, '80. 012

THE HOUSE and premises situated on the eastern side of Queen St., now occupied by the Subscriber.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON.

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 a corrected political 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 2,185 votes, while his Liberal opponent, Mr. Hodgins, polled only 1,323 making a Conservative majority of 862 votes. On Saturday last, with all the influence of the Government in his favor, polled 2,038 votes, while Mr. Ryan, the Liberal candidate, polled 1,356, the Conservative majority being thus reduced from 837 in 1878, to 222 in 1880.

There were two other candidates in the field—Mr. Wright, who received 45 and Mr. Caporol, who received 19 votes. Even if these gentlemen's votes were added to those polled for the successful Conservative candidate they would still leave his majority 351 less than that of his predecessor of 1878. The returns show, as our readers will perceive, that the Liberal candidate received 308 votes more in 1880 than his predecessor of 1878 did while the Conservative candidate received 107 votes less on Saturday than were polled on the Conservative side in 1878.

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 Conservative candidate would have had a majority. The result of Saturday's election shows that Mr. Wheeler's majority is increased by 105 votes since 1878.

The people can well understand the significance of the facts, as we present them, in their simplest form. They give unmistakable evidence that the National Policy race is subsiding and the electors—now undecided—are ready to pronounce against the false cry by which they were misled in 1878. The Conservative majority for the Dominion in the Commons is backed by less than 5,000 majority of the electors of that Province, and it is not difficult to understand that with the same change of feeling that is manifested in West Toronto and South Ontario going on in every constituency, the Conservatives are sure of defeat by the time the next general election is held in the Dominion. The Maritime Provinces the Liberal gain are much greater than in Ontario. Altogether, therefore, the outlook is very cheering for the Liberals and, consequently, for the country.

Trade of Chatham.

The following figures represent the Trade of Chatham passing through the Custom House during the month of August, with that for the corresponding month of 1879—

Table with columns: Imports, Consomption, Total duties collected. Values for 1879 and 1880.

FISH.

To United States:— 21,228 lbs. Sounds 459 lbs.

To United Kingdom:— 7,200 lbs.

To France:— 32,160 lbs.

LUMBER.

To United Kingdom:— 5,333,000 s. f. Deals etc., 530,000 p. Palings, 134 tons

To France:— 2,541,000 s. f. deals.

To Australia:— 1,628,000 s. f. deals.

SKINS.

To United States:— 72 tons.

The shipping cleared for the month of August 1880 compared with the same month last year—exclusive of the coasting trade—together with the cargoes carried were as follows:

Table with columns: No., Tons, Deals, etc. for 1879 and 1880.

There is a gratifying increase of business in all of 1880 shown in the above returns—far due to the improvement of the lumber trade in Great Britain and France.

Professor Hind's Criticisms on Fishery Statistics.

The letter of Professor Hind on the subject of the fisheries, which appeared in last week's ADVANCE, excited a good many very palpable expressions in the Reports of the Fisheries Department and will, no doubt, cause increased attention to be given to the subject at Ottawa. It is not an agreeable task to this 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 discrepancies 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. We reproduce a few simple illustrations from the Professor's letter:

If, as you say, a record of all the fish exported has been kept at the Custom House since 1877, whereas the export statistics were only given before that year, how do you account for 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 4,642 pounds of salmon from the United States at 20 cents a pound, and New Brunswick, being furnished 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, and

you will find recorded on page 216 of the trade and navigation returns for 1874, that the same fish can be bought on the spot 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 Nova Scotia returns you find this item (page 188) summed up as follows:— "Imported from the United States, in British vessels, for home consumption, 'Fresh mackerel, 1,612,500 pounds, value \$75,791, or at the rate of five cents per pound." Nova Scotia enterprises went even farther 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, and paid 12 cents a pound for these fresh foreign imports; but Ontario, purchasing in the same market, largely, just about 45 cents a pound for fresh cod, Haddock, Ling and Pollock. In whole or in part, Nova Scotia was economical, and she was not alone in this. Quebec gave 88 cents a gallon.

We fancy that the gentleman who originated the above statistical information is the only one who is capable of attempting the explanation sought, but it is not probable that they will trouble themselves in the matter. All exporters of fish are well understood, required to enter their shipments at the Custom House, and if the duty is as carefully performed all over the Dominion as at Chatham, and Newcastle the returns of fish exports ought to be substantially correct.

Among the extraordinary items in the Fishery Returns, Professor Hind quotes some in the Fishery Commission's report for the following, as found in the Quebec returns of last year:— "1,200 boxes smoked salmon, at 10s a box."

The italics are the Professor's. The item stands thus in the Report:— "Salmon, smoked, No. of boxes 1,200 value \$120,000."

This is evidently a misprint as "lbs." should be substituted for boxes. For corroboration turn to Dr. Wakeham's Report page 60, where the same box (from which the italics are extracted for page VI) and the entry there:— "Salmon, smoked, quantity 1,200, value \$120,000."

The dollar mark is placed under the word, lbs. and is evidently intended to signify a repeat mark. The inference—making allowance for the inexcusable bad proof-reading, correction, and revision—is that the value of the Government at ten cents a pound. To the ordinary reader, the item is puzzling and misleading.

We hope to hear again from Professor Hind on this important subject. When the manner in which Fishery officials have performed their duties has been justly criticised by the ADVANCE, during the past three or four years, we have, however, been on our guard, and not only by officials concerned, but by a number of papers that are accustomed to take their statements without testing their value. Professor Hind has brought these officials and their champions face to face with the blunders they are responsible for and has proved their incapacity and unfaithfulness to duty out of their own books. The latter are shown to be practically worthless and it is the duty of the Government not only to call the blunders to account, but to take vigorous steps to render the official statistics of the Dominion something better than a mass of disgraced and misleading inconsistencies.

False Balances.

"Graz" has given the public a good thing in the last number. It is a cartoon entitled "Weights that are dark and tricks that are vain." There is a pair of large scales, upon one of which is a sack representing "Exports," and upon the other, a sack representing "Revenue, 1879-80," labelled \$23,468,585. Behind the "Revenue" sack crouches Finance Minister, Tilley, with weights in his hands several labelled, "Excise collected 1878-9, \$600,000," "Customs collected 1878-9 \$700,000," "Carriage tax collected on one side only, and is exclaiming, "Ah that's my old trick," and Gordon Brown, of the Globe, is also looking on with disgusted interest, while Blake is pointing to the manifest dishonesty of the Finance Minister. The 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's 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 his operation."

"The truth is, as the Public Accounts will show you, we used that \$1,300,000, and we have not got it in two years, and we are \$1,700,000 in debt. The financial expenditure up to the 30th of June last.

The people are obliged to Grip for assisting Mr. Blake in pointing out Sir Leonard's "false balances" before them.

The Prophets' Field.

The Dominion Government when controlled 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 routes of the Canada Pacific Railway. Mr. Grant did so well in writing up the subject of his patrons and the country from that station, that when Sir John returned to parliament 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. David M. Gordon of Ottawa, who was sent to the Northwest coast last year. The Montreal Witness says of the book:—

The party were sent out to examine the country from Fort 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 Pacific terminus for the railway. Mr. Gordon, therefore, went from Ottawa to Vancouver, by the more interesting exploration of new territory. The history of the journey from Victoria to Winnipeg is not only instructive but entertaining. The resources of the different parts of the country, the manners and customs of the Indians, and the character of the white settlers, are carefully recorded; the illustrations are numerous, being taken from photographs by Dr. G. M. Dawson, Mr. Selwyn and Mr. Horwitz, and the maps, of which there are several, being from the most

recent and most authentic in the departments of the Canadian Pacific Railway and of the Interior, so that 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 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 sea. The remarkable character of the Indians, conducted by Mr. Duncan at Metlakatlah, is fully described. Port Simpson, the mouth of the Skeena, is a good harbor, which is never frozen. In fact, it enjoys a climate as mild as that of Halifax, although it lies 600 miles farther north, that is, as much north of Halifax as Halifax is of the lower part of North Carolina. This is owing to the warm oceanic current. The route led by the Skeena by boat as far as the forks, thence on foot to Lake Babine and up this lake to Fort McLeod, where the party divided, some under the direction of Mr. G. M. Dawson, proceeding through the Rocky Mountains to the mouth of the River Pass, while the rest of the party, including Mr. Gordon, descended Peace River by boat, only intending to stop at Dunvegan. This part of the tour was remarkably beautiful, but as Mr. Gordon's sketches, photographs and notes all alike fail to give an adequate picture of it, as even if one could thus convey any clear conception of separate parts of the Pacific, it is impossible to reproduce that sequence and blending of views that was wrought by our own eyes, and that was so impressively shifted the scenes. From Dunvegan we were exploring parties 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 Fort McMurray. Of this region he remarks: "As day after day we see one becomes more and more in love with the climate as well as with the country, and can not but be struck by the beauty of the peculiar beauties, and especially for its freedom from fever and from disease that is so common in the tropics. At this point fresh meat and fresh butter were again obtainable. Mr. Gordon reached Winnipeg on the 25th of October having been journeying from the 13th of May. Of the vast prairie land which he has traversed he writes: "On the day the impression of wonderful fertility and of vast and varied advantages deepened on us, while day after day the impression became more and more glowing, as we seemed to hear the tread of advancing armies and the blended sounds of coming battles."

Mr. Gordon's day after day visions read like the prophecies of the advocates of Confederation when they were picturing the great future which lay before the Maritime Provinces in the event of their accepting the Union Scheme. But "day after day" the prospect of the "vision" being realized has grown more dim and more long for a "forty power" or some other potent influence to restore us to our pre-Confederation hopefulness and realised material progress.

Scientific Notes and News.

A rose-tree of Hannover is said to be more than a thousand years old.

Sixty per cent of the cases of insanity occurring in France, are, according to a physician of that country, caused by the use of absinthe.

From the results of a recent calculation, Herr Ritter concludes that the height of the earth's atmosphere must be about two hundred miles.

Carbonic acid in a liquid form has been discovered in the atmosphere.

Although the theory of the contagiousness 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.

It has been estimated that a single pair of Cyclops Capricornis, a microscopic crustacean, will produce a progeny numbering 4,500,000 in the course of six months. This is, however, but the one of the many marvels which the microscope has shown in the unseen world about us.

Among the animals inhabiting the bottom of the Canadian Sea, and among several species having well-developed organs of sight. This is taken as an indication that even at great depths light is not completely absorbed, as in total darkness the eyes of animals are reduced to a rudimentary form.

Curious are the means of self-defense with which animals and insects are provided. I butterfly, when apprehending danger, never lights on a green tree or shrub, but flies into a clump of dead leaves, where it so adjusts its wings on a twig, as to look exactly like a shriveled leaf, and defies discovery by its foe.

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 quickly reveals the secret. Each of the fly's six legs terminates in two or three fleshy pads, which act as "suckers."

The sustaining effect of these suckers is increased by a sticky fluid exuded by the minute hairs covering them.

The transformation of alcoholic liquors into vinegar has long been a matter of dissent. Pasteur holds that the fermentation of vinegar is a physiological phenomenon caused by the vegetation of a particular extremity, which is called, while Liebig says it is merely a chemical action of oxygen upon alcohol. Recent observations are regarded as conclusive proof of the correctness of Pasteur's view.

Many of the sleepers used on German railways are impregnated with certain preservative substances, chloride of zinc being 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 7.2 to 15.5. It will be noticed that the preservative effect upon sleepers of beech is remarkable, the prepared wood lasting five and one-half times as long as the untreated.

In Europe and Hindostan, according to Dr. James Laver, various so-called plagues and pestilences are to be constituted a veritable plague. Thus, Guesnet records that out of a dovette 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 depopulated by the plague. Bechstein and others, claim that this is the same small pox, derived from the human being and conveyed 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 common here as in Italy and India.

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

school of Vincennes. This shows him that, after some four or five months of gymnastic training, the average number of respirations is reduced from twenty to twelve a minute, and their amplitude is more than quadrupled. It may be inferred, therefore, that the young soldier breathes twice as much air as before their course of exercise. Beginners in the course, show a considerable quickening of respiration by a run of a third of a mile; but such a run produces no change in the breathing of the men who have been in training for a few months.

A late writer has furnished this simple and lucid definition of space:—"Space is a real, objective, immaterial, extended, continuous, infinite, immutable, eternal, and absolute whole of capacity to receive extended substance, existing in time, extension of infinite length, infinite breadth, and infinite depth, which is ideally divisible in each dimension into finite wholes of locality, all of possible forms and sizes, possessing the relations of similarity, difference, ratio, direction, distance, contiguity, and conjunction, and of comprising units of time extension, surfaces, lines, and points, each of which is infinitely divisible; time extension into surfaces, surfaces into lines, lines into points, and points into infinitesimal fractions of position, which compose the infinitude of space, in a number which is formed by the involution of relatively infinite number to the seventh power."

On the Asinebone.

The following from a letter written to friends at home by a young gentleman of Resolute now in the Canada Pacific Survey, will be interesting to many of our readers:—

IN CAMP, ASSINEBONE RIVER, July 11th, 1880.

"We had a hard time of it night before last and yesterday. In the morning we started for the Asinebone, and the Chief remaining behind to see that the camp was moved, and all the things brought across on a raft away up the river, but the chief had to go about six miles down the river, and then he came back to the camp. We worked till 5.30 p. m. and then started for camp, thinking it was on our side of the river, but after walking for 3 hours we decided to camp out for the night and, without supper, we lay down and attempted to get some sleep. Besides, the river, the night was so dark, and our coats at the camp—what a night! Just the night to cure a school boy who is thirsting for a life on the plains. We were up at 2 a. m. (at least that is the time we started for camp, for we were up all night) and attempted to find a trail, but could not see anything for a thick fog.

At one p. m. a man turned up from the camp and told us that it was only 16 miles from where we left off work. We got in about 5.30 p. m., and the way bread, pork, tea, &c. disappeared was something astonishing. I was going to swim the completely broken and water-soaked gear where I was. Had I done so I would have gone on the chief's trail and followed it into camp.

I have had a few hard swims since I came up. The last one—I had to take a rope over, so fastened to a thick log, and I was just going to unhook the belt and let the rope go, when they threw me a small rope and with that I got out.

Rapids City contains only a few houses and a few stores, and is a very small place. Winnipeg is the only place of any importance in the Province, and it is not much of a place after all. Of course there are some fine buildings and a good deal of business, and there is everything very nice, but the prices are high enough for the "Windsor."

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

The King of Deficits.

From the "Freeman."

Sir C. Tupper was fond of calling Sir R. Cartwright a king of deficits, and he repeated this phrase so often that the Tory newspapers all took it up, and repeated it, and it has become a household word, 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 administration amounted to about eight million dollars, and, although this was contradicted and disproved as often as he ventured to make the assertion in the House of Commons, although it is always disproved by the public accounts, he probably believed this statement himself in the end. The Halifax Herald, which never hesitates to follow Sir Charles in his assertions, repeats 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 preceding years. Sir R. J. Cartwright's deficits were as follows:—

Table with columns: Year, Deficit. Values for 1875-6, 1876-7, 1877-8, 1878-9, and Total.

Total, \$7,736,958

If to this we add the \$300,000 which Sir R. J. Cartwright carried over from the previous year, we find a total of over \$8,000,000 deficit for the four last years of Sir R. J. Cartwright's rule.

It requires consummate impudence to pretend that Sir R. Cartwright and his colleagues are responsible for the deficit of 1878. That year commenced on July 1st, 1878, and in September of that year the Government were defeated. They at once made way for the Tories, who managed the affairs of the country for nearly nine months of the year, and instead of keeping the expenditure within the estimates, as they should have done when they found that the revenues, instead of increasing with the renewed prosperity, which they promised that the country would be enjoyed as soon as the Tories had carried the elections, fell off considerably, they exceeded the estimates by nearly \$800,000! For this and for all their waste and extravagance in that year, Sir C. Tupper and his organs pretend that the Liberal Government must be held responsible. They even add to the deficit of two millions actually "rolled up" in that year, the \$1,300,000 which Sir R. L. Tilley alleges should be transferred from the accounts of that year to his credit in 1879-80. Our readers will at once perceive how dishonest is this attempt, and he will not be surprised to find that those capable of statements so dishonest, are equally capable of the most eminent credit for the surpluses which

they had in the two first years of their administration, or for their successful efforts to economise in the first year of their administration, when they found that their predecessors had bequeathed a serious deficit to them, or for their successful efforts to cut down ordinary expenditure when, because of the business depression prevailing over the whole world, the revenue again declined. Only Sir C. Tupper ever ventured to allege that \$200,000, or any other sum, was hid away or improperly charged to capital account by the Mackenzie Government. The truthful, accurate statement, as submitted to the House of Commons last Session, and published this week by the Telegraph, shows that the deficit under the two years of S. L. Tilley's management exceeds the whole sum of the deficits during Sir R. Cartwright's administration, notwithstanding the enormous burdens imposed on the people by the N. P.—

Mr. Tilley's deficits:—

Table with columns: Year, Deficit. Values for 1875-6, 1876-7, 1877-8, 1878-9, and Total.

Conservative deficit in two years in excess of the Liberal deficit in five years, \$812,857

Mr. Cartwright's deficits:—

Table with columns: Year, Deficit. Values for 1875-6, 1876-7, 1877-8, 1878-9, and Total.

Less surplus in 1873-4, 1874-5, 1875-6, 1876-7, 1877-8, 1878-9, 2,664,330

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Serious Railway Accident in Prince Edward Island.

The Examiner of the 26th describes a serious accident which occurred on the railway in the previous day. We quote: "The afternoon express, with passengers, etc., for Georgetown and Souris, left Charlottetown at the usual hour—4 o'clock. The train was made up of two platform cars loaded with coal—a sheet-iron box forty feet long being laid lengthwise and bearing on each—one second-class car and baggage car combined, and a first-class car. The train was under the charge of Conductor Perry. As it passed a certain point on the line, one of the sections men is reported to have remarked that the couplings of the platform cars were looser than ought to have been, and that those cars were, consequently, swaying considerably. But all went well until a curve about a mile and a half or two miles east of York Station had been reached. Here one of the platform cars left the rails and the other cars followed. But the locomotive adhered to the road and before she could be stopped had dragged the train some distance over the sleepers—smashing the platform cars, tearing up the roadway, and toppling over the passenger cars. No one in the second class car was injured. But in the first class car Mr. Theophilus Stewart received a severe contusion in the back. Mr. George McLeod had his face completely broken and Mr. Hillwell had his shoulder blade broken and was lying on the side, Captain McInnis was bruised and shaken, Miss—was also hurt, but not seriously, while the remaining passengers were only very much shaken and frightened."

An Interesting Trip.

PICOTON COAL MINES—OUR CORRESPONDENT'S EXPERIENCE ABOVE AND UNDERNEATH THE GROUND.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

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 Picton 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 Nova Scotia, we began to ascend the Cobeguid mountains along the valley of Wallace River until we reached Folleigh Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by mountains, I might say on all sides.

Not a Word, Mind, to Dinah Ann

"Not a word, mind, to Dinah Ann!" Dinah Ann herself, the speaker's wife, having strolled down the garden in the street clothes of the summer night, heard those suggestive words as the gig pulled up at the gate and her husband descended from it. She was a pleasing little woman of seven or eight and thirty, with dark brown eyes, a bright, fresh face, and a natural propensity to take her own way, in the house or out of it. Drawing back from the gate behind the little woman, she had her hand on the handle of the gate, and she was waiting for her to come next.

"No word, for your life, mind, to Dinah Ann!" "No fear!" replied a voice, which she recognized as that of her brother, Harry Lee. "I know what women are. She'd be for revolutionizing the house, and herself too, once let her get an inkling of this. No fear, James! Take care, on your side, that you don't lose that—or let Dinah Ann find it."

"I'll take care. When you are coming to smoke a quiet pipe with me I shall want your advice as to—"

"One of these evenings," interrupted the lawyer, as he drove up the lane. "Good night!"

James Harbury, substantial farmer and agriculturist, came through the gate and turned to fasten it. Had he turned the other way, to the left instead of to the right, he would have seen his wife standing against the hedge as close as she could stand, almost into it. He did not see her, and went straight up the path to the house. When his footsteps had died away, Mrs. Harbury would her light summer gown over her black silk apron, caught hold of her lilac cap strings, let the cap shield off, and ran swiftly up the narrow sidewalk, got round to the back, went through the house, let drop her gown and entered the sitting room, all calmly, as soon as her husband.

"Got back!" she exclaimed, with quite a look of surprise. "Just come," replied the farmer; "Harry drove me in his gig."

"What brings Harry up here in his gig at this time I don't know, but you come back with Harry?" inquired Mrs. Harbury, who liked to be at the beginning and the end of everything.

"Harry had to come," said the farmer, who seemed to be walking about rather restlessly—and who never thought of such a thing as refusing to satisfy his wife's questions. "He got a message from the Down Farm to go over there without loss of time. I thought I might as well have come with him, Dinah Ann. As to Harry, I left him stuck in the taproom of the 'Tavern Lion,' he didn't order his gig to be ready before ten o'clock."

"Just like Peter Hall! You'd have taken the reins yourself, James, I reckon, had you come back with him."

"Oh, he'd not get as bad as all that! But, say, Dinah Ann, it's a sad thing about Fairidge at the Down Farm. A day or two ago he went out with his haymakers—you know what a man he is to work when he does not about it—got into a heat and drank a lot of cold cider, it struck to him for death, they say, and Harry is gone to make his will."

"What a dreadful thing!" exclaimed Dinah Ann, who had a feeling heart, with all her curiosity. "Ay, his. I think I'd like a smack of cold beef, Dinah Ann, though it is late. I got talking to your brother in his office and missed my tea; so I've had nothing since one o'clock dinner. While Phoebe gets it, I'll just go and take a look at White Bess."

"White Bess is all right," said Mrs. Harbury. "So much better that Evan thinks you might have ridden her in to-day. No need to go and see her now."

"Better, is she? I would like to give her a look."

He took up his hat, which still lay on the table, and went out. Mrs. Harbury's eyes followed him; they were full of speculation, and her mind also.

"I don't believe he is gone to look at the mare," soliloquized she. "He'd not disturb her, nor he hear she is all right. And how absent and fidgety he seemed! There is some mystery afoot and I should like to know what it is. I wonder whether—I should not think—no, I should not think he can have stolen out to meet somebody," she concluded, her tone bubbling in spite of the stress laid on the "no."

own mare, which he either rode or drove generally, being sick. He was a tall, slender man of nine-and-thirty years, very fair, with exceedingly handsome features and mild blue eyes, looking as unlike the popular notion of a farmer as a man could look, and presenting a marked contrast to his agricultural neighbors. So far as appearance went, none of them, poor or rich, could vie with James Harbury, and his temper and his bearing were alike gentle.

He had one fault—though perhaps all people would not call it a fault—love of money. That was one of the "warmest" farmers in the district, was universally believed, and the most saving of men. Two saving, his wife would tell him; and where was the use of it, she would ask, considering she had neither child nor child-in-law and every now and then she would make the money fly, for she was a dear lover of smart attire and of having pretty things about her. James would never bid her be careful, but he never went the length of telling her she spent too much. He was fond of her and she of him.

"Neither child nor child," in that fact had lain a sharp sting. They had been married eight years now, and the sting was wearing itself away. The softens all things. He had never given her cause for an unhappy thought—until to-night. He had never had any secrets from her, except that he never could be brought to tell her what the exact sum was that he was enabled to put by the end of the year. Dinah Ann Harbury did not care for that; she was not in fact used for any purpose whatever or entered by anybody from month's end to month's end, Mr. Harbury naturally thought of fire. He rushed to it like a madman.

In the fireplace under the furnace a fire blazed away, upon which more coal had recently been thrown. Whiter than death, James Harbury made one frantic move toward it, while a yell of what really seemed like terror broke from him. Another yell succeeded, and still another; then he collapsed utterly and fell upon a low wooden stool in wild despair.

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed Dinah Ann, who had been stooping over some blankets in the far corner. "What in the world is the matter? Is it spasms, James? Let me run for the camphor."

"Camphor indeed!" exclaimed the unhappy man. "Bring poison rather. Poison. You've ruined me!"

"He's off his head," was the pitiable suggestion. "Let me rub you, James. Where is the pain? In the chest?"

He flung his arms around in all directions, so that she could not get to his chest or to any part of him.

"Who lighted this fire," he gasped. "Phoebe lighted it. I ordered her. This fire in the proper washhouse has taken to smoking frightfully. The blankets are to be washed to-morrow and will be put in soak to-night. But what is the fire to you, James, that you should be put out about it?"

"It's everything to me," he faintly answered. "Five hundred pounds has been burnt up in it."

Rising from the stool—and Dinah Ann wondered the creaky old thing had not come down with his weight—he hastened indoors, sat down by the table and buried his head upon it. She found him so, his face hidden in his hands.

"Now, James, you must tell me what all this means—if you are not quite out of your senses. Come, I intend to know."

"Yes, you may know it now," he said, lifting his face and his despair. "I had placed in the fireplace of that old furnace, in my old green pocketbook, £500 in bank notes. And—and they are burnt! They are burnt, Dinah Ann!"

Dinah Ann paused. "Where did the notes come from?"

"From your brother—to me. A long while ago, years before we were married, I lent a friend over £400. He ran away with it to Australia, and I lost my money and set him down as a rogue. But he is not so dishonest as I thought him; he has made his fortune out there and is back again in London now, and last week he transmitted the debt and interest to your brother for me, £500. I brought the notes home the night Harry drove me here."

"And now just tell me, James, how you could think of putting bank notes into such a place as a furnace fire hole!"

"I did it for safety. Nobody ever went in there and the furnace was never used."

"Safety? Was there not your bureau upstairs in the bedroom?"

"That's never locked."

"Why, it's always locked."

"Any way, the key is never taken out of it."

"Ah! I see what it is—you were afraid I should see the money and want to spend it."

"And so you would, Dinah Ann—a sum like that coming unexpectedly," he meekly rejoined. "Bonnets and frills and fresh chairs and tables—you've not had known where to stop."

"Well, I must say, James, you have been rightly served for your want of confidence. No husband ever has a concealment from his wife, if she's a good wife, but he's sure to be paid out. It is a loss, though, £500."

He groaned. "My business in Northam this afternoon was to consult with your brother about a good investment for it."

"What's this?" asked she, placing before him the identical green case with the bank notes inside it. James gasped.

"Dinah Ann! My dear Dinah Ann—"

"Ah, it's my dear Dinah Ann now—and where would you be without me? I have given you a good right, however. Don't you conceal a thing from me again, James!"

"I don't think I will," he said. "How has it all come about? playing a little as well as you. I was at the gate last Thursday night, and heard what you said as you got out of the gig. It excited my suspicions and my curiosity."

"But what did I say?" asked the farmer, really not remembering between the excitement of the past misery and the present happiness.

"Not a word, mind, to Dinah Ann. Not a word, for your life, mind, to Dinah Ann!"

"Only into Northam. I shall be home early."

"Into Northam! It's not market day. No; but I've got a little business on good security. Apply to Chatham, Aug. 26th. R. CARMAN."

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