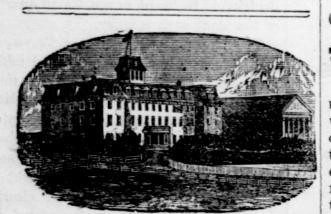
#### General Business.



MT. ALLISON LADIES' ACADEMY Sackville, N. B. REV. D. KENNEDY, D. D., Principal

ONE of the BEST EQUIPPED SEMINARIES in the Dominion tembracing Courses of Study from the primary to the degree of B. A. Departments of Music and Fine Arts under direction of Speciaists. For particulars send for catalogue. First Term opens 21st August. 7.R.25

### NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following Notice and Petition signed by over one fourth of Electors qualified ance Act of 1878 should be in force and take effect in the County of Northumberland, and that the vote of all the Electors of the said County may be taken for and against the adoption of the said Petition, will be deposited in the office of JohnShir reff, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Nor-thumberland, on Thursday 31st day of July, inst., for public examination by any parties for ten days preceding its being laid before the Secretary of State as required by law.

#### PETITION.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State for Canada. Sir,-We the undersigned Electors of the County of Northumberland request you to take notice that we propose presenting the following petition to His Excellency the Governor General, namely : To His Excellency the Governor General of Canada in Council.

The petition of the Electors of the County of Northumberland qualified and competent to vote at the election of a

Respectfully showeth, that your petitioners are desirous that the second part of the "Canada Temperance Act, 1878' should be in force and take effect in the It chooses to forget that there are Whereupon your petitioners humbly

pray that your Excellency will be pleased by an Order in Council under the Ninety Sixth Section of the said Act, to declare that the Second Part of the said Act shall be in force and take effect in the said

And your petitioners will ever pray de And that we desire that the votes of all the electors of the said County be timable neighbors on the other side taken for and against the adoption of the Chatham, July 11th, 1878.

#### IMPORTANT SALE OF-Real Estate.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following valuable properties, consisting of farms, building lots, etc. That desirable business stand on the North side of Water street, Chatham, opposite the store of R. Bain, Esq., with the two storey building thereon. Also, a Lot of Land containing about Five Acres situate in Chatham, on the East side of the Chapel Road, and lying between fields owned by G. C. Gragan and M. Dwyer, respectively, the same now being sown with oats and laid down with Timothy and Clover Seed. Also, that desirable building lot in Chatham,

near the residence of Dr. Pallen, bounded on the East by Queen street, on the West by King street, and in front or South, by Howard street. Also all that Land situate in Chatham, lying between St. John and Cunard streets, and fronting on Church street, with buildings thereon. Also, that Lot of Land in Chatham on th North side of Upper Water street known as the

Also, the 'farm in Chatham, fronting on the Miramichi River, lying between the Lands of Messrs. Fenton and Wells, respectively, being Twenty Rods in width and extending to the rear of Also, that field on the North side of Napan River in Chatham, aforesaid, formerly owned by John McEllveeney. deceased, containing about eight Also, a Lot of Land in Chatham on the East side of the Chapel Road, lying between the field of M

Dwyer aud the Chatham Branch Railway track. Also, that Lot of Land in Glenelg, known as the McCully Meadows, containing about 350 Acres,

about 60 of which are under Grass, the remainder having a quanity of valuable lumber and Cedar

### 200 Acres,

T HAVE just received a large Stock of

#### W: C: McDONALD'S TOBACCO,

which I will sell in Bond or Duty paid, CHEAPER THAN CANBE IMPORTED.

Call and see Samples and prices.

ISAAC HARRIS,

want to know all about the best paying business will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth \$5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

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Parish Licenses. Term. Tav. W sale. NELSON-Matthew Carrol, 6 mos. Joseph Hays, NEWCASTLE-James Dovle. Patrick Farrell. Charles J. Maltby. 6 Jane Wheeler, Stephen Y. Mitchell, 6 James B. Russell, 6

John Donalds. George Traer, John Currie. James Clowrie. John M'Gowan. James M'Carthy. Daniel Desmond Roger Flannagan. John Johnston, " up. store "

John Johnston.

#### Miramichi Advance

- - · SEPTEMPER 4, 1879. CHATHAM. The Americans and our Fisheries.

industry of people on this continent? and competent to vote at the Election of a flag, excite the hostility of New Bruns-Member for the House of Commons in the | wick and Prince Edward Island? Comthem wherever they find the best market. It seems to us such an arrangement can be better made with the Dominion authorities than with the British Government, which would doubtless be glad to be rid of further

bother in the matter.—N. Y. Herald. The above, as a specimen of the Herald's idea of the mutual relationships which ought to exist between Canada and the United States, is to journal learned, some time since. much greater value than those of the tinent free to all the people of the con-United States has the advantage of us. vantage possessed by Canada in its commercial negotiations with our es-Americans possess exclusively stone, and other commodities in which are worth at the rate of half a million a

Also, all that Lot of Land on the North side of Black River in Glenelg parish, lying between lands owned by J. McRae and D. McGraw, known as lot No. 11, and containing about

part of which is under cultivation, having been sown with Oats and laid down with Timothy and Clover seed, this season. For further particulars apply to
A. H. JOHNSON. J. D. McCULLY.
Chatham, N. B. July 15th, 1879.

### Tobacco! Tobacco!!

Water St., Chatham. men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50cts. to \$2 an hour by devoting It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasent and strictly honorable. Reader, if you before the public, send us your address and we

### LIST OF

The Northumberland County Council, at July Sittings, 1879.

Alex. Stewart. John Faye, John F. Jardine, Vernon Graham, Dennis M'Evoy, Joseph Hays, CHATHAM-Michael Hickey. Michael Brennan. John Meehan. William Mills

would have to admit that they have not only omitted to do those things which they ought to have done, but they are doing those things which they ought not to do. They have failed to keep their treaty obligations in Fortune Bay | the Government has not only failed to to the tune of \$103,000, and now they are caught catching fish in our waters on the lakes, where the treaty forbids them to go, and our authorities have seized their seines. It is all very ridiculous. Why should a treaty with a nation across the Atlantic impede the Why should the fishermen on one side of a river or lake, because he is called Canadian, be debarred from catching fish on the other side, which is called American? Why should a fishing vessel, manned far the most part by New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island men, because it carried an American County of Northumberland, praying that mon sense would make all the waters the Second Part of the Canada Temper- of the whole continent free to all the people on the continent. Mr. Evarts talks of a revision of the fishery arrangements. We hope he will try to secure a general and unobstructive liberty to Canadians and Americans to take fish wherever they can, and sell

be commended, but as the great that the Canadian Fisheries were of United States, its willingness to give us reciprocity in the matter -- to member of the House of Commons in said make "the waters of the whole continent, is just a little tinged with the appearance of interested motives."other things besides the fisheries of the continent in which the reciprocity principle would work, and in which the The fisheries constitute the greatest adof the line, and they outweigh any advantages that might be conceded under reciprocity in any industry which through the protective barrier they have chosen to build up against us. of. When, therefore, the Herald, or those for whom it speaks wish to approach the question of relieving the industries of "the continent" of artificial restrictions let them deal with it in a broad and statesmanlike manner. Let them include a free participation not only in the fish business, but in .coal, lumber, grain, the advantages would not all be on the side of the United States. Our fisheries year more to the Americans than theirs are to us. A very eminent international body has decided that to be the case. Besides, the Americans have proved their inability to preserve their own fisherleges with our people in that industry means either largely increased expenses for protection or a great decrease of the value of the industry to both American and Canadian fishermen. great loser, for the American fishermen have behaved as if they were determined to get double the worth of the \$5,-500,000 they have paid for their twelve years' privilege, caring little whether, in doing so, they destroy the fisheries or not. That was a condition which was not paid for in the Fishery Award and which ought to be fully considered when the question comes up again.

Working People and the Hard

industry manifested by the Conservative papers in the upper Provinces, in gleaning items intended to show that the high taxation involved in the "National Policy" is promoting industrial enterprise and giving increased employthis class are published in the Toronto are not to be misled by any such deare smaller. The laborer's wages are province than it does to-day.

of nearly everything he uses. Carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, and other tradesmen, receive less than formerly "If our Canadian neighbors were for their work, while there is no apmoved just now to confess to us, they preciable decrease in their household and other living expenses. This added to the scarcity of employment makes their position much worse than before. We might go on further to show that do what it promised for the people in the way of relieving them from the effects of the trade depression from

which all are suffering, but that their Tariff policy has really increased the difficulties of the poorer classes. Some of the friends of the Government are finding out how deceptive its policy has been, as the following form the Eastern Beacon shows:-"It is apparent, however, that the country has not prospered under the new regime-and the benefits which the National Policy promised to bring have not come. We have only to look around us to witness the National Desolation (if we may use the words) which prevails-particularly in the Maritime Provinces.

Never before in the history of the country has there been experienced such an utter stagnation in trade; and, judging by the | to confess that as axioms for the carryfinancial reports of prominent journals, it is evident that 'bottom' has not yet been reached. It is true this depression began previous to the formation of the new Administration; it was to the new rulers the country looked for redemption, but the re sult of their legislation exhibits an ever worse state of affairs:-with an increased ly the Conservative-party they repretariff, and many of our industries placed under a ban, we are now excluded from all hope of better times. Numbers of workingmen-miners and others,-in-Cape Breton alone, who, before the election were promised constant and lucrative employment immediately after the 17th of September, are still idle, with even less hope than they had under the old dispensation. At the last election we used our humble influence in the Conservative interest, in fact we have always been identified with that party, but we feel that we cannot longer 'pull' with them, unless their 'National Policy' be revised, and the best interests of country assisted instead of crushed.

#### The Quebec "Dead-Lock."

For the sake of true conservatism in this country it is a matter of regret that those who call themselves Conservatives appear incapable of playing the part of a manly and straightforward Opposimeans by which their ends may be accomplished and when place and power are to be attained or regained they are prepared to sacrifice any and all interests which do not immediately affect Quebec is such as no party which values self-respect or has regard for honorable | the popular branch of the Legislature -

of the events which have immediately preceded and been made to lead up to the dead-lock-how that the late Lt. Governor dismissed the DeBoucherville Government, though they had a majority in the assembly; that Mr. Joly, formed a Government which took upon itself the responsibility of the Governor's act, and having appealed to the people of the Province in a general election, was sustained; how a system of Tory intrigue was at once begun to oust the party who were placed in power by the people; how that the matter was carried into the Dominion Parliament formal resolutions asked for the dismisfeated by a most decisive vote; how tinent, although some wide-awake Canadians might think it had the appearance of "throwing a sprat to catch a

tive or Liberal-must be disgusted by Watchman died with many unconfessed such reckless disregard for the interests | sins on them and it seems the Sun has of the country. The unutterable sel- inherited their leading characteristics ment to the industrial classes. Articles | fishness and greed of these Upper House political cowardice and corruption, for bury the "unhandsome corse." Mail and Montreal Gazette and duly they lend themselves willingly to the repeated by such papers as the Halifax machinations of a desperate party, Herald, St. John Sun, Moncton Times, knowing that they hold their positions etc., and the party managers congratu- for life and cannot be reached by the late themselves over the supposed avenging votes of an outraged people. general impression they thus create in There is no precedent for an Upper the country in their favor. People House presuming to defeat a Supply the condition of the country, however, exists there are no "reasons of state" -and these are the only legitimate reaceptive assurances. They calmly reflect sons which should call for the exercise of on what has been promised to them and | the power-which really exist as an exon what they know, in their experiences, cuse for the unprecedented act. Inhas been realised out of all their expec- deed, the conduct of the Conservative and tations. The farmer realises that he elective minority in the Lower House must be contented to receive lower prices | proves that the action of the irresponfor what he has to sell than he has done sible Conservative majority in the Upsince Confederation, while he cannot per House is vexatious and resorted to get any compensation when buying simply for the purpose of embarrassing what he needs at the stores. He the Government. Motion after motion realises that the heavy duties imposed of Want of Confidence was voted down on manufactured articles, which must in the Lower House, only to leave Mr. be imported, keep the prices up and Joly's Government the stronger, and it

less than before, but he must pay the It remains for us to notice the series ed now look for work in vain. The cream of the matter, however, lies than smuggling does the Customs. Fishermen, lumbermen, artizans—in fact in the advice which at the conclusion of everybody, excepting a very few favor- the resolutions, the collective wisdom ed manufacturers-are similary situated. of the Council think proper to tender the recent excitement over the recovery The fisherman receives no better prices to the Lieut.-Governor, and which is a of the late A. T. Stewart's body is the (indeed, fish are lower) than last year, fitting corrollary to all the articles which following, which may be considered as informing him of the progress of boating course, Morris receiving \$300 for expenses. volume of red blood cause the surface to

series of resolutions sets forth-

1st. That the Speech from the Throne is an important document. 2nd. That the advisers of His Honor should represent the authority of the out their measures in both houses. 3rd. That the principle of Parliamentary control over public expenditure

should be rigidly adhered to. 4th. That the laws exist both for governors and governed. 5th. That the declarations of a Government and the obligations it takes on itself should always be carried out.

of sound administration require that the expenses should not exceed the 7th. That the Budget should be a elear enunciation of the financial measures in course of completion or in-

sufficient to meet the declared expendi-Before proceeding further we pause ing on of a Government in any country, we have no hesitation in commending the above to the study of our readers. As a record of what we have observed to be the practice of any-and especialsent so much waste writing and paper, as there is hardly a single clause in the

not flagrantly broken. It is coolly assumed, however, that the present Quebec Government have been guilty of a breach of the whole Conservative decalogue asset forth above and the document further declares:

8th. That as the Government does dence and strength to efficiently and usefully administer the affairs of the Province they (the Legislative Council) of the Supply Bill, until it shall have pleased His Honor, the Lt.-Governor, to choose advisers disposed to maintain his dignity by the fulfillment of promises made in his name.

Such is the conclusion of this remarkable document. It has been said that tion. They are, apparently, ready to | if you give some characters rope enough descend to the employment of any they will hang themselves, and the Conservative party, by the advice above quoted, as tendered to the Lt.-Governor -certainly place a noose around their own necks, which it will be difficult for them to get rid of, as they ask the Lt .their own. Their recent conduct in Governor to dismiss a Ministry which has the confidence of the people, and of tactics in party warfare, would be guilty | the very act for which the party insisted on the dismissal of Lt.-Governor Letel-We need hardly remind our readers lier de St. Just. Constancy has long ceased to be looked for from Conservatives in Canada, but the people have a right to expect that, at least, a show of right-mindedness and morality will be kept up by a party claiming their confidence and the right to be entrusted with being called upon by the Lt. Governor, the guidance of affairs, both of which are so palpably wanting in the conclusion of the manifesto issued by the Conser-

vative Legislative Council of Quebec.

The Sun's Back Down. The St. John Sun appears to have backed down on its contradiction of our ies and their admission to equal privi- by Sir John A. Macdonald, who by net question. Its special correspondent has intimated to some of "the party sal of the Lieut.-Governor and was de- here that he is getting up more "correspondence" for the Inspector to forsame motion was again introduced by a Senator Muirhead admits to his friends Under the existing Treaty Canada is a follower of Sir John in the Commons that he went to Fox Island, as we and the Conservatives, having a large stated, and that those who met him majority, reversed the previous decision | there corroborate our report of his and demanded Governor Letellier's dis- doings and sayings, leaves the poor Sun missal ... These events and what took and the poorer Inspector in a bad fix. place in consequence have been fairly They are "as dumb as dogs." As placed before our readers, and, no Bulwer puts it-though the quotation doubt, it was supposed by the Conserva- debases the original conception of the tive party that Mr. Joly, on the ap- author-"the lion's skin's too short, would resign, and office in Quebec would, desperate efforts to cover up their Of course we all appreciate the mag- once more be within Tory clutches. tracks. Of course, they will fail. Let ance. nanimity which prompts the Herald to The unexpected determination, pluck them now do the right thing and quash make the Canadian fishermen's little and sense of right displayed by Mr. the abortive order for the shortening of case on the lakes its opportunity for Joly, in retaining his place—he having the Fox Island "long set." It was obclaiming free fishing all over the con- a people's elected majority in the Lower tained by fraud and misrepresentation, House-necessitated some fresh moves has never been enforced and neither on the part of his opponents and we Mr. Pope nor any other Minister can have the next act brought on in the secure its enforcement. Has the Sun | Herald, who was referee in the race :shape of the rejection of the Supply neither apology nor excuse to offer for Bills by the Legislative Council, in so flatly contradicting us on the subject ? which the Tories, at present have a ma- Have its official informants "wilted"? jority, and the whole machinery of Go. It ought to meet our challenge or our England November. Overcoats are a There is a spasmodic and feverish vernment threatened with breakdown facts. When it does neither it displays a lack of pluck which its former reck-There is little doubt but that every lessness of statement renders all the right thinking man-be he Conserva- more conspicious. The Tribune and

and will yet die as they did, not enough

based on real and fictitious items of Conservatives is only equalled by their of undisgusted friends being left to The Inland Revenue Returns\_ The inland revenue returns for July were published in the Ottawa Citizen, in advance of the Official Gazette, and are given as \$319,730.03, being an increase whose every-day lives are affected by Bill, as a whole, but even if such power but falling \$108,639.39 short of the collections for July last year. The total receipts from Inland Revenue for the amount to \$1,011,577.60, as against \$1,677,163.93 for the same period last year, showing a falling off of \$665,586 .-24. In commenting on the Customs returns for July the Citizen says :- "It was of course inevitable that after the great rush of imports before March 15th, the months coming next after should show a falling off, but now the important fact is to be noted that the decline has stopped." This certainly does not hold good with regard to the render the purchasing power of his is well known that at no time has the Inland Revenue, which still shows a money no greater than before, while present Quebec Ministry stood better large deficit; nor is it applicable to the his receipts—owing to the bad times— with the Assembly and people of that total revenue of the month, which is \$87,650.13 short of the same month last same for his sugar, tea, flour, coal and of resolutions passed by the Legislative toms, \$1,075,062.97; Inland Revenue, clothing, because the Government has Council in support of their extraordin- \$428,369.42; total,\$1,503,432.39. July, increased the duties on them. Not ary course, and which are almost unique 1879, Customs, \$1,096,052.23; Inland only so, but owing to the depression in their cool assumption that all the Revenue, \$319,730.03; total, \$1,415,in trade, which no government can vices in the political calendar belong to 782,26. Decrease of revenue, \$87,650,either prevent or remove, many labor- the Ministry and, by implication, all 13. Illicit distillation seems to be hurters who were formerly well employ- the political virtues to themselves. ing the Inland Revenue even more

A. T. STEWART'S BODY. - A propos to

because the market abroad is depressed, party as could be desired and cuts the managers connected with the large row one or more matches with English while the high duties keep up the prices last bit of ground completely from Stewart establishment on Broadway. under the feet of those who claimed During the conversation the grave robthe ex-Lt.-Governor acted unconsti- bery was brought up, and the employee tutionally, or exercised unauthorised said :- "The recent publications in power when he dismissed the DeBou- relation to the matter have been got cherville Government. This precious up for an excitement. The body was paid for some time ago, and placed in a vault under the wholesale department on Broadway where it awvits the completion of the cathedral being built Crown and possess the ability to carry by Mrs. Stewart." Thus ends one of the greatest cases on record, and well

> Personal.—Sir S. L. Tilley, Sir Charles Tupper and Mrs. Tupper, and Gen. Sir Fenwick Williams, were passenwhole which the Conservatives have gers by the "Circassian" at Rimouski on Saturday. Mr. Tilley "went to St. John on Sunday and to St. Andrews by

Dr. Tupper proceeded to Amherst. Gen. Williams, who was met Rimouski by Capt. W. H. Chisholm, Major O. R. Arnold and Major Denot possess sufficient elements of confi- Winton, proceeded to Sussex on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Vail.

deem it their duty to delay the adoption to St. John. He is said to be somewhat pacified, but still uneasy in his The green-eved monster good-naturedly at Mr. Domville's

#### Encouraging Violations of Law.

Some of the friends of the present Dominion Government at Newcastle made salmon fishing in the Northwest and South application was made those who were interesting themselves in the matter assumed that a refusal to grant their prayer was

Fishermen were instructed by the party chiefs that they might safely fish after the season closed and they did so without being interfered with. The officers seemed to have the impression that there was to be no close season. Now, when the extension has been enjoyed with the knowledge of all concerned, including, doubtless, the Inspector at St. John, the latter instructs the Sun to say that the Advocate's paragraph was all a mistake. And the dutiful Advocate explains as

"We regret very much that the paragraph appeared, on account of its incorrectness. We were informed the previous week that the extension had been granted had a lead of fully seven or eight lengths and the misleading paragraph was then written and "set up." Afterwards and before the issue of the 29th, finding, that the information was incorrect, the paragraph was placed on the galley, but in ome way got mixed up with matter set on shore kept up a streke of from 32 to up the following week, and found a place in the issue of the 27th, and in the hurry f going to press on Tuesday night, (beng somewhat later than usual) was over-

Now, will the "misleading" Advocate, the innocent Overseer at Newcastle, the guileless Inspector, the head centre on the Public wharf, or the Minister of Fisheries, take the blame of the illegal fishing that has been done by their favorites along the two branches? These wise and wonderpointment of a Governor of their own, now for the fox's." They are making ful politicians imagine that their neighbors cannot see the trick of the whole perform-

### Over Confidence.

As an indication of the over-confidence Halifax, we quote the following from a letter written by the correspondent of the Boston

The wind actually howled across Bedford basin this afternoon, and the at-

it may be said of the whole affair, " Requiescat in pace."

SIR ROWLAND HILL :--Sir Rowland Hill, author of the English penny postal system, died on Wednesday of last week, August 27th. He was born near 6th. That the elementary principles Birmingham in 1795. In 1837 he published a pamphlet developing his postal system, which was carried into effect with his assistance in 1840. In 1860, in acknowledgment of his services at the Post-office, he was made a K.C.B., auguration and should satisfy the House and upon retiring from the service four that the expected revenue would be years later the Treasury awarded him for life his full salary of £2,000 a year. Parliamentary grant of £20,000, the First Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts, and the honorary degree of D. C. L. from Oxford. Sir Rowland was 84 years of age at the time of his

steamer on Monday morning.

troubles him. Mr. Costigan laughs

an effort last month to have the season for west Miramichi extended. As soon as the impossible. The Advocate boastingly said: "This favor, which will be a boon to the fishermen, was, we understand, obtain. fore reaching the stake. Smith went ed by means of petitions forwarded to our late representative, the Hon. P. Mitchell,

follows:-

mosphere was very suggestive of a New necessity to-night, for all not to the manor born, and the clouds above threaten snow or rain, probably the latter, although Boston visitors here are now prepared for anything. Ross and Smith each had short paddle on the course to-day, but could do no really hard work on the water. Smith is in the pink of condition, and is feeling as fine as silk. Ross has gained a few pounds in flesh very rapidly when not working hard. He walked from the Three mile House to Halifax this forenoon, and had a hotel dinne with ice-cream and other things palatable to him. It will be seen that he diets very liberally, and in addition to variety he is very good on quantity. Smith, meanwhile, is kept to a strict diet, and feels and acts like a game cock. This afternoon Wallace suggested to the President of the Rowing Association that it was too bad he and Smith should remain so months of April, May, June, and July long without having a race of some kind and he suggested a walking or a running match. Mr. Annand asked him which he preferred, and Ross replied that a running match of five miles would be just the thing. Thereupon the president of the club offered to make a match for \$100 or \$500, Smith against Ross, and the race to be run after the Sculling match had been decided, and Wallace replied : "O let us have it once; a run of one or five miles wouldn't hurt me a bit : I'm better stayer than Warren, and I would run a good race now without any interference with my work. I can beat Warren in a running match, and I wish I was as sure of going to heaven as I am of beating him in the boat race." The club representative smiled, but would listen to no proposition for a pedestrian race unti after the aquatic contest is finished. Ross is-over-confident, and time brings with it the impression that Smith will prove the better man. If Ross wins after the loose manner in which he has been handled, he must indeed be a great sculler. Not that Elijah Ross has been neglectful in any way, but one man cannot do all the work of boating, rigging, training and attending at all hours, and Elijah is only human. Ross received a letter from an

The Smith-Ross Boat-Race.

The three-mile boat race between War ren Smith, a fisherman, and now champion oarsman of Halifax, and Wallace Ross, boatman, of St. John, formerly in the employ of Mr. Brickley, the leading boatman of that city, came off at Bedford Basin, three miles north of Halifax city, on Monday last, after having been postponed from day today for nearly a week. Bedford Basin is as unsuited for a race in shell boats as is the Kennebeccasis at St John, but contingent considerations seem, very improperly to oblige oarsmen to bring their contests off within easy reach of populous centres. This, however, will always be so long as boat-racing is made a means of gambling Of the race of Monday last the St. John Telegraph's correspondent, after describ ing the antecedent particulars, says :-

The Referee shouted "Get Ready!

"Go!" and go they did. Ross catching water first, and getting a slight lead. He was pulling about 34 and Smith about 38. At one hundred yards Warren "gave her a dozen, "appearing to rise in his boat as the stroke was pulled through and recover-In the same year (1864) he received a ed the lost ground, and drove the bow of his shell ahead. Then the dead silence that had reigned was broken by tremendous cheering from the great mass of humanity which had by this time gathered on the quarter mile between the start and the tannery. Ross responded gamely to the cheering, quickening his stroke perceptibly, while Smith dropped a little as though satisfied with his lead. Ross drove his boat up inch by inch until he was level, forged ahead a few feet and then dropped down to his starting pace of 36. Silence fell upon the people on shore and a few Ross men on the steamer cheered. Even money on Ross was freely offered on the referee's boat with no takers. At the tannery Smith increased his pace to 38 strokes a minute and bent on his oars with great will, soon getting the lead. Then they kept bow to bow, with Smith slowly creep-Mr. Domville, M. P., has returned ing to the front for a quarter of a mile, when Ross had to turn his head slightly to one sile to see his opponent. At the Mount Vincent Academy, three-quarters of a mile, Smith's lead was so slight that it was questionable on shore as to which was ahead, while on the referee's boat Ross seemed to be the leading man. Off the Four Mile House, one mile from the start, where a great crowd covered the Railway embankment, the wharf and the rocky shore, Smith put on a tremendous pace and the crowd yelled with frantic delight. He kept up his spurt until past his quarters,

nearly a quarter of a mile further on, which he passed fully two lengths ahead. Ross who had steered too far out, took his bearings and shaped his course for the inside of his turning boat. He put on a spurt, but lost another half length bewell inside his stake, turned his boat beautifully with a quick, vigorous dip of the oar, and straightened away for home. His time to the stake boat was 9 min. 53 sec., but some of those who held watches

make it less. Ross swung around his boat, evidently trying to make a very short turn, but when she was directly across the course the breeze freshened and caught the rather large wind sail on her bow, and it seemed to his anxious friends on the referee's boat as though he would never get around. His boat presented its broadside to them for so long a time that Smith got in ten strokes before Ross straightened and got down to work. It now seemed that Ross was hopelessly beaten, as Smith but he settled down to a long-reaching stroke of 32 to the minute, and gained

Smith cheered to the echo by the crowd

to 34 until past his quarters when he dropped to thirty, Ross with a stroke varying from 30 to 32, steadily gained. At the 4 mile house Smith was but 5 or 6 lengths ahead. At Mount Vincent he had lessened the gap to 4 lengths. Smith brightened up and quickened his stroke, but did not widen the clear space : both men dropped to twenty eight, as though unable to maintain the pace, and Ross crawled up within 3 lengths by the time the tannery was reached, although Smith had taken his water contrary to the orders of the referee, and was giving him his back wash, Ross' partizans on the referee's boat, who had been hoping against hope that he would row down the leading boat, Shuffling along to keep up with his hurried grew excited at the manner in which he footsteps, she follows him pertinaciously was crawling upon him, and Smith's the whole length of the street, whining friends fearing a toul might occur, which forth complaints and supplications in the would lose him the race if it happened in face of repeated refusals. At last his Ross' water, signalled him from the patience is exhausted. He turns angrily referee's boat to keep further to the right. on his tormentor :- 'You have already When the line of steamers was reached got your answer. I never give to beggars about one-eight of a mile from the finish. on the street!' Ross, after a look over his shoulder, put on a desperate spurt and drove his boat street?

rapidly towards the goal. "Hit her up Warren;" "Look out for ironical politeness-'sure if I knew where yourself old boy;" "Don't let him catch | yer honour lives, and if you'll just tell me you," and other cries rang out, mingling your address and the number of your with the screaming of steam whistles and house, I'll call upon you an' welcome. the cheers of the crowd on shore and in Faix, I will, with all the pleasure in life, boats; but Warren did not quicken his call any day you appoint for whatsoever stroke, keeping up the 28 to 30 drag, 'twill be plazing to yes worship's honour which he had maintained the last mile. When Smith crossed the line there was a narrow strip of clear water between the the boats, He dropped his oars. Ross

gave one more stroke, dropped his oars and the boats were side by side. Ross was clearly pumped out, having rowed all he was worth, and Smith did not look as though he had been having an easy time. The men went to their quarters where one received congratulations and the other

time bets must be decided by it.

### The next Halifax Rowing Event.

him blow now if he will."

The next rowing event in Halifax is the match between Evan Morris of Pittsburg and Warren Smith,-the victor in the

match with Smith, and all sorts of conjectures are indulged in. Ross thinks Morris hue. The change effected in the size of is foolish to make such a match, and says, "Old Eph will get rheumatism here, and will be beaten as sure as he is a sculler. Haligonians have no fears as to the termination of the match between Morris and Smith, and the programme is to leap for high game if the home oarsman wins both

events for which he is now booked .!! The above was written before the race between Smith and Ross came off. Haligonians, like our friends at St. John. are so effervescent over their favourite parsmen that they will now expend much 'blow" and cash in backing Warren Smith, who is, undoubtedly, a good man.

#### Sketch in a Dublin Market.

Beyond these sits a wizened, meek-faced little woman keeping guard over a tray of doughy cakes. She wears a shabby brown shawl; and stuck on the top of her grizzled head is a morsel of a bonnet, all lace has surmounted, at fete or garden party, the dainty chevelure of youth and beauty, before-in the vicissitudes clothes are heir to--it came down, draggled and defiled, to P-Lane. The effect in its present

position is grotesque in the extreme. faded finery: 'beautiful and fresh, baked this morning The smell of 'em coming out o' the oven would rise your heart. I they got the lovely whiff of it-'tis they're the lads that knows whats good, and small blame to 'em-come swarming round in hundreds; you'd think 'twas a funeral was there. Just see the flies now, settling they was currants. Take one, acuishlapuny child in her arms, who is eyeing wistfully the tempting delicacies, and about to cower shyly away as she catches the eye of their owner. - 'Ye haven't got the coppers; is that it? What matter! I'll be paid in heaven. And give a mouthful to the baby; he looks hungry enough, God ployed to counteract each other, control help him!'

me ye have the face to call them potaties? which they are associated. - Lancet. Marbles is what I'd call them. Why woman, alive they're that small, a goose would be ashamed of itself that couldn't swallow them whole!'

Look at mine, will you!' shouts a neighbour, opening wider the mouth of the sack: 'beauties! Them's what you may call praties, and no mistake. Top of the market-thumpers! Sure they're finer this saison-glory be to God-nor we've had them since the year of the great rot. So big that they were scrooging one another out of the ground; the little ones crying out to the big fellows to lie over and lave them room to grow.' The right of husbands to inflict personal

discipline on their weaker halves seems to inspire the latter with extra respect for their lords and masters. One who does not assert it when there is due cause, is apt to be looked down upon by the ladies 'That's a fine black eye you've got, mis-

sis,' says a man to a gaunt beldam who comes striding along, a fish-basket at her ' Fightin' again, I suppose, eh?' 'No; I wasn't fightin'. Himself it was gave me that-And I'd like to know, facing fiercely round on the questioner-

I'd like to know who had a betther right? 'A pretty sort o' man you, to spake in that way !- Look neighbors, he tould the wife - threatening-like - that he'd bate her as black as a mourning-coach if she'd attimpt to go again his ordhers. Him? He darn't. He hasn't the sperrit of a field-mouse. If she got the stick, as she ought, 'twould do her good-a born divvle, as she always was. Didn't I see her with my own eyes break two eggs upon his face one time they had a differ about something? He bate her, indeed? A gentleman appears, threading his way

through the lounging, chaffing idlers, and groups of eager, busy buyers and sellers He is bound for the Four Courts, and making through P-Lane a short-cut. General attention is fixed on 'the Counsel-

'Faix if you had all the larning that that one has under his hair, you may consider yourself a wise man.' 'I'd sooner have the money he has in

'More fool you then! Sure 'tis with their brains the likes o' them fills their A beggar-woman has espied the pedes trian, and straightway fastens on her prey

'You don't sir, don't ye? give in the

Och thin '-changing her tone to one of

The cool humour of her speech, ignoring the gentleman's angry irritation, and affecting to misunderstand his meaning. elicits transports of delight from the grin-

### Hasty Eating Defended\_

The latest and most iconoclastic doctrine concerning eating is advanced by William Browning in the Popular Science Monthly. condolences. The official time, which was If there is no one thing more than another taken for the referee by Mr. Balch, was which has been insisted upon as fundagiven as 21m 82s. Evan Morris, who held | mental it is that all food should be slowly a stop watch and noted the start and finish, and thoroughly chewed. The dog gulps made the time 21.43. Another gent, with his food whole, and his digestion of it is a stop watch, made it 21.44, others made | perfect; if it be cut fine and fed him the it a second or two less. Mr. Townsend, result is not nearly so satisfactory. Gerwith a common watch, made the time 21. man Professor Ludwig. by experiments 30, but the record is 21m. 81s, and all upon himself, is satisfied that it is the same with the human animal. The idea The Halifax men on the referee's is that the meat chewed or cut fine passes boat gave three cheers for Smith through the stomach too quickly for the at the finish. The cheer ran over the gastric juice to completely perform its steamers and boats, was caught up by the office. The indigestion of the typical crowd on shore, and ran along the line of American business man, who bolts hi carriages and pedestrians that occupied the meals that he may the quicker return to road. The people danced with delight. his affairs, is not due so much to haste in 'We don't care for the money," some of eating as to a nervous and overwrought them said "but we are glad to have beaten mental condition. Mr. Browning's con-Ross, who impudently told us to our faces | clusion is that it is not only not necessary, that we should have challenged some but not best, to chew meat of any kind second-rate man instead of him, and that overmuch, but to swallow it in convenient he wished he was as sure of heaven as of morsels. This verdict, it will be observed, winning. He was going to break Warren's is unfavourable to boarding house hash. heart, he was, before he went a mile. Let With regard to vegetable food careful mastication is better, but still hardly so necessary as has been supposed.

### Notes and News.

Blushing :-Blushing is occassioned by sudden dilation of the small blood-vessels, match which came off on Monday last. which form a fine network beneath the editor of the London Sportsman to-day It is for \$1,000 a side over a three mile skip, and when they admit an increased BASE BALL GUIDE FOR '79. while his lines, nets and salt are no have appeared in the Tory press on the authentic:—A Canadian returned from matters in England, and stating that it Mr. Rankin of the Boston Herald says: appear suffused with colour. Blanching cheaper. The lumberman has to accept whole subject. It is as triumphant a New York recently has stated that he was probable he would receive an offer Prominent boating men in Halifax are is the opposite state in which the vessels ormation relating to the game that can be desired in the color. Sec'y-Treas., Co. North'ld lower prices than ever for logs and deals, vindication of the Liberal held a conversation with one of the sub- to return to the old country this fall and surprised that Morris should make another contract and squeeze out their blood, ceipt of Price

the vessels is brought about by an instantaneous action of the nervous system, This action may be induced by a thought. or, unconsciously, by the operation of impressions producing the phenomenon habitually. In a word, blushing may become a habit, and is then beyond the control of the will, except in so far as the will can generally, if not always conquer any habit. It is almost always useless. and certainly seldom worth while, to strive to cure a habit of this class directly. The most promising course is to try to establish a new habit which shall destroy the one it is desired to remedy. For example, if blushing is, as generally happens associated with self-consciousness, we must establish the sway of the will over that part of the nervous system which controls the size of the vessels by calling up a feeling opposed to self-consciousness. and feather and gossamer, that evidently It is through the mind these nerves are influenced. Then influence them in a contrary direction by antagonising the emotion associated with blanching. Thus, if the feeling which causes blushing be expressed by the thought, "Here am I in a false and humilating position," oppose, Lovely cakes !' cries the wearer of the or, still better, anticipate and prevent, that thought by thinking, "There are you daring to pity or feel contempt for another." Avoid going on to think who just laid the dish on the kitchen floor for | that "other" is, because the aim must be one minute; and the black beetles, when to eliminate self. Constitute yourself the champion of some one, anyone, and everybody who may be pitied, and the everzealous and indignant foe of those who presume to pity. Most persons who blush with self-consciousness blanch with anger, down and spotted all over the top, as if and this artificial state of mock anger will soon blanch the face enough to prevent this to a starved-looking little girl with a the blush. It only requires practice in the control of the emotions and the production of particular states at will-the

sort of expertness acquired by actors and

actresses-to secure control of these sur-

face phenomena. Blushing and blanching

are antagonistic states, and may be em-

of the physical state of the blood vessels

being obtained through the emotions with

so that the skin is seen of their bloodless

CANNIBALISM:-Mr. Mosely, the natura list of the Challenger Expedition, records in his recent works many interesting observations on the races of the Pacific Islands. He found that cannibalism is still a fact within many persons' experience in Fiji. When a chief had a distinguished visitor, it was usual for him if he had no prisoners handy for supplying "long pig," to send off a special officer in search of the luxury, who usually killed some girl or woman whom he met alone, belonging to a neighbouring village. Young women were thought to be the best eating : Europeans were not much esteemed. There is no reason to suppose that human flesh is an injurious diet. The New Zealanders were more " profusely cannibal ' than any other race, considering the palms of the hands and the breasts as the best eating while the Fijians preferred the flesh of the arm above the elbow and that of the thigh. White residents are said to have joined the natives in their cannibal feasts at Ovalau, Fiji. Mr. Mosely says :- "In 1832 a large party of Marois was landed on the Chatham Islands by an English merchant. man. The islands were inhabited by a weaker race, 'Maoriori,' 1,500 in number. The Maoris simply ate their way through the islands, killing the Maoriori as they required them for food, and mak. ing the victims dig the ovens they were to be cooked in, and collect wood for the pur-

who had visited the islands when engaged as seaman on a European vessel, having reported the islanders as plump and wel fed." Thakombau, King of Fiji, whom Mr. Mosely interviewed at some length appears always to have his bible and prayer-book neatly placed by his side, but this "knowing old Chirstian is currently reported to have partaken of 2,000 human bodies, and is certainly known to have cut out, cooked, and eaten a man's tongue in the man's sight."

pose. Their object in going to the island

was to feed upon the islanders, a Maori.

Medical.

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