

GENERAL BUSINESS SPRING, 1880, SUMMER. SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN, Wholesale and Retail Drapers. GENERAL DRY GOODS, NEWCASTLE.

Anticipating the great times, which we confidently have at hand, we were exceedingly fortunate in buying our IMMENSE STOCK OF SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS early last February, saving thereby HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS, in Customs duty and prices, which enables us now to sell...

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT OLD PRICES. We mean TWENTY PER CENT. LOWER than any house in Miramichi. We have imported this season per S. S. "Neptunia" and "Sarmatia" from Great Britain and via L.C.R. from New York, Boston, Montreal and Toronto.

Men's Clothing and Furnishing, etc., n fast everything to be found in any first class warehouse. We are Sure First to Due Bills and High Prices.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS. SPRING 1880. Received per R. M. Steamers, via Halifax, a portion of my Spring Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Genuine Scotch Tweeds, Cheviot Tweeds.

Dutch, Kidderminster, Scotch and Tapestry Carpets. ENGLISH FLOOR OILCLOTHS, (4/4 and 8/4 wide). TABLE OILCLOTH, ENAMELLED CLOTH, Felt Drugget, Felt Crumb Cloths.

Table Linens, 5x8 and 6x8 Table Napkins. Lace Curtains and Curtain Nets, LACE LAMBREQUINS, CURTAIN FRINGES. Cord and Manilla Door Mats.

Women's and Misses' Cotton Hosiery, Colored Sicilians for Dresses, (very cheap.) Black Lustres and Brilliantines, Black Cashmeres, "Courtauld's" Black Crapes, (shower proof) Black French Merinos, BLACK FRENCH KID GLOVES, COLORED KID GLOVES, White and Cream Lace Neck Scarfs.

Valenciennes Edgings and Insertions, White Everlasting Edgings, Black and Colored Silk Ribbons, Satin Ribbons, Fancy Satin Bonnet Materials (novelties.) Silk Fringes. Black Grosgrain Silk. (Best Markes and Excellent Value).

FRILLINGS, PEARL BUTTONS, & C. J. B. SNOWBALL. May 12, 80. The Subscriber's Stock of DRY GOODS, including the following White and Unbleached Cottons, Flannels, Denims, Wineys, Mens' and Boy's Tweeds, Dress Goods, Velvets & Velvetines, blk & cl'd. Hosiery, Tweed, Flannel & Cotton Shirts, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, & C., Sails Canvas, Cotton Duck, Lines & Twines, Fishing Nets.

MANILLA AND TARRED HEMP ROPE. Alcohol unusual large and well assorted Stock of SHELF HARDWARE & CARPENTERS' TOOLS, (ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.) Iron and Steel, Cut, Wrought and Pressed Nails, Plough Mounting, Ploughs, Shovels, Cooking Stoves for Coal and Wood, Wagon Axels & Springs, Sporting and Blasting Powder, Fuse, Shot, Glass, Putty, Paints, Linsed, Lard, Olive, Kerosene, Wool and Lubricating Oils, Varnishes, Patent Dryers, Paint & Whitewash Brushes.

ELECTRO PLATED WARE, WINDOW CORNICES, & C. TEA, TOBACCO, FLOUR, MEAL, at the Lowest Cash Prices. Timothy, Clover and Turnip Seeds. New Smoked Hams. F. J. LETSON. Chatham, N. B., March 20, 80.

CHATHAM RAILWAY. SUMMER 1880. On and after MONDAY, JUNE 14TH, Trains will run on this Railway, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows: GOING NORTH. LOCAL TIME TABLE. EXPRESS. ACCOMMODATION. CHATHAM, Depart 4:00 m. 2:15 p. m. CHATHAM Junc., Depart 4:30 " 2:45 " CHATHAM, Arrive 4:40 " 2:55 "

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, JUNE 17, 1880.

The Financial Outlook.

The Government organs are presenting the revenue returns for May in a manner that indicates either that said organs are blinded by their party preferences, or that they imagine their readers are incapable of thinking for themselves. They compare May 1880 with May 1879, when, as everybody knows, the comparison should be with May 1878, when the revenue was in its normal condition and not disturbed by the violent tariff changes of the spring of 1878. It will not be forgotten that these same Government organs had, time and again, affirmed that the revenue of the months immediately following the introduction of the tariff was not to be quoted for purposes of general comparison, because much of the payments that would have been made in those months was anticipated in expectation of the Tariff changes. This view was entirely correct, for the receipts for May 1879 were \$419,741 less than for the same month in 1878. Taking May 1878 for comparison, therefore, it is found that, even with the excessive duties levied under the National Policy, the income of Canada there is very little improvement this year. Notwithstanding the specious attempts of the Government press to put a fair face on the matter, the deficit of the first clear year under the present Tariff will be over two millions of dollars—a showing which at once condemns the authors of the iniquitous trade policy pursued by the Dominion Government.

Killing Trade.

Grave fears exist that the recent symptoms of improved trade in Great Britain were, to a great extent, delusive, inasmuch as the latest returns indicate that the increase in the volume of business is not encouraging. The London Times says:— "The British trade returns for the month of May show that the business has sunk almost to last year's level, showing the recent revival to have been in a great measure speculative. So far the United States have stood nearly alone as large buyers of English goods, which explains the keenness and short duration of the recent speculative wave. There are hopes that the colonies of England will increase their purchases. The present prospect should cause neither undue despondency nor confidence."

It is quite evident that Canada cannot increase her purchases in the Mother Country greatly, because of the tariff imposed by the present Government, which has forced the people generally to do without much that they might have had, but for the revenue restriction. In this way England has lost the trade which such purchases would have secured to her, while Canada has lost the revenue that would have accrued had the tariff not been exorbitant. It is now believed that the deficit in our revenue will be over two millions of dollars—a direct result of the over-taxation imposed under the protection policy, and which has defeated the chief purpose for which it was adopted.

Promoting "The Gratitude Hum."

The hearts of the fishermen of Carleton, St. John, are, according to the Sea, welling up in gratitude to Sir Leonard Tilley because he has taken steps to prevent the Fishery authorities from enforcing a change in the mode of catching salmon in and near the harbor of that place. The tinkering process, so much in favor in this province under its singular Inspectorship has, it seems, been discontinued in Northumberland and transferred to St. John, it being understood that the business has become "to thin" here.

We have had experience of that sort of thing here in various forms. The last and most puerile bit of it was that in connection with the nets at Fox Island. The Department ordered the long sets to be shortened down to 150 fathoms, in place of their former length of 250 fathoms and the order was about to be enforced. Just as the fishermen interested were in a state of desperation over the injustice, a good angel from Chatham, clothed with Government authority proceeded to Bay des Vents, taking with him the offending Inspector and an Overseer, and after hearing the prayers, claims and demands of aggrieved parties, arranged to restore the rights and privileges which the Department had ordered to be taken away. If the transaction had not been such a transparent piece of political clap-net, the organs of the Government here would have called upon the Willistons and the Nobles, the McDonalds, and others to fall down and worship the good and benign Senator—the Minister-Plenipotentiary of the National Policy Government, and Deputy of the Department of Fisheries for Miramichi—whose friends in the Government had taken away their rights and privileges in order that they might seem to do them a favor by restoring them. Our friends at Bay des Vents understood the trick and when they were told how grateful they ought to be to this Government and its friends they all duly expressed both gratitude and fealty, and as they expressed it, laughed in their sleeve.

It seems that Overseer O'Brien of Carleton, St. John, is the officer put forward there to work up the gratitude business among the fishermen, with whom Sir Leonard's political apostasy is very unpopular. O'Brien was instructed to enforce the section of the Fisheries Act relating to drifting nets—a provision which has been a dead letter there ever since it was made, some twelve years ago. He commenced the business of prosecuting the fishermen and Sir Leonard was, of course, on hand to be appealed to. He promised to be their guardian angel in the matter. The result is thus set forth in the dutiful Son:— "The fishermen of Carleton who laid before Sir Leonard Tilley, in person, their reasons for desiring to continue the practice of drifting for salmon in St. John harbor and vicinity, heard from Sir Leonard yesterday. About six o'clock last evening, I. R. Noble received the following letter:— "Order sent by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, suspending orders relative to drifting for salmon."

It appears that while Mr. O'Brien was citing Carleton fishermen before the Police Magistrate, Sir Leonard was placing their case before the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The fishermen were greatly

exasperated over the situation, and intelligence from Ottawa was awaited with a good deal of anxiety. When Mr. Noble received Sir Leonard's order last evening, he read it to a number of the fishermen who had assembled at Mr. Frank Noble's fish store, and who gave three cheers for Sir Leonard. The news quickly spread in fishing circles and throughout Carleton; it was the general topic of conversation on that side of the harbor last night, and in honor of the order issued on King Street (Carleton), under the supervision of several of the fishermen. There can be little doubt that the decision of the Minister has given great satisfaction in that part of the city, where almost the entire population are so largely interested, directly or indirectly, in the successful prosecution of the fisheries. The fishermen last evening requested Mr. I. R. Noble to convey to Sir Leonard their hearty thanks for his prompt and satisfactory advocacy of their cause, and Mr. Noble telegraphed Sir Leonard to that effect.

"This order came into effect on the 10th June, and one fisherman was summoned on Saturday for "drifting," but the Police Magistrate immediately issued a writ of Habeas Corpus, and the fishermen were released from the temporary character of the prohibition, as far as St. John was concerned, was merciful and dismissed the fisherman, it being "his duty to obey the law, and that the fishery officers have the instructions by this time, and that for the future there will be no difficulty in regard to "drifting."

Now, all this is very childish, and the Carleton fishermen will, no doubt, soon begin to understand that the "hum" which was got up to promote a "hum" in favor of Sir Leonard. The case in a nut-shell is, that Sir Leonard's Government passed an order to rob them of a privilege they had always enjoyed, in order that Sir Leonard might seem to do them a favor by restoring it. As Sir Leonard has induced Parliament to increase the taxation of fishermen, perhaps he might—if those of Carleton led off in a demand to that end—take steps to render them no worse off in this respect than they were when he became Minister of Finance in 1878. He and his Government are working wrongs upon our people generally every day, through their misgovernment, and while it may not be hoped that they will do the public any good, every body would be grateful if they will repair the injury they have done.

Canadian Fisheries.

We have before us the Report of W. F. Whiteker, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries for Canada, being Supplement No. 2 to the last annual Report of the Department. It contains the details of statements submitted in the general report, and is very interesting reading to those who take an interest in the valuable industry of which it treats. It shows that the total value of the catch of fish in the Dominion for 1879 was \$13,529,254 against \$13,215,678, the preceding year. The catch in the different Provinces for 1879, compared with 1878, was as follows:—

Table with columns for Province (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, P. E. Island, British Columbia) and years (1878, 1879) showing values in dollars and cents.

The varieties of fish include codfish, herrings, mackerel, halibut, pollock, hake, halibut, alewives, trout, salmon, shad, smelts, bass, oysters, lobsters, maskinonge, pike, pickerel, bass eels, whitefish, etc.

The returns also include fish gano, whale oil, fish oils, porpoise oils, etc. For the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1879, the value of fish exported amounted to \$4,197,322, against \$4,846,566 during the same period in 1878. From the trade returns, we learn that the value of fish exported during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1879, was \$7,072,203, against \$6,929,366 in 1878, being an increase of \$142,837.

EXPENDITURE.

The Expenditure and Receipt account shows the following:—

Table showing Expenditure and Receipt account for Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia, listing items like Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements.

Under the head of Fish Breeding are also reckoned Mr. Samuel Wilmot's salary and travelling disbursements, being applicable to the several establishments in the Dominion, \$2,844.62. And under the head of general disbursements is included the sum of \$342.25.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Table for Prince Edward Island showing Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements: \$1,293.25.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Table for British Columbia showing Inspector of Fisheries' salary and disbursements: \$1,423.73.

MANITOBA.

Table for Manitoba showing Fishery Overseers' salary: \$ 200.00.

RECEIPTS.

The collections during the fiscal year appear as follows:—

Table showing Receipts for Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia, listing items like Rents, license fees, fines and confiscations.

were opened during the past season, one at Grand Falls, N. B., and the other on Dunk River, P. E. I. The whole number of fish distributed for breeding purposes, during the spring of 1879 is put down at 21,732,700. In 1878 there were 27,754,000 distributed for the same object. The report also states that in the fall of 1878 there were 26,951,000 vivified eggs deposited in the hatching-troughs of the several fish hatcheries in the Dominion. In the year 1879 the number amounted to 28,369,000.

At another time we shall return to the report and refer in detail to matters of special local interest which it suggests.

Opposing the Lumber Business.

The St. John Telegraph of Monday last has a timely article in which the injustice of the burdens placed on the lumbering industry by the policy of the Government is pointed out. The statement in the Telegraph are borne out in the experience of everyone connected with the business, from the chopper and teamster to the manufacturer and shipper. No other industry is compelled to bear such burdens of taxation as are heaped upon that of the lumberer, for not only is it obliged to pay excessive taxes without receiving a single advantage in the way of protection, either directly or indirectly, but after supplies of all kinds have been made to cost dearly by the operation of the tariff, the local Government comes in with its unrighteous Stampage tax and adds to the imposts which places New Brunswick lumbermen at a great disadvantage in foreign markets. The Telegraph's article is as follows:—

The tariff has doubled the taxes which fell upon the lumber interest, as unacceptably shown in a recent case, given by a lumberman, but it has added nothing to the value of lumber. The consequence is that more especially in a dull lumber market, but lumbermen are obliged to cut down wages, as has actually been the case, and yet the operator must submit to bear a large portion of the burden, seeing that it cannot be shifted on the laborer. The consequence is that an industry in which \$100,000,000 of capital is engaged; which produces for export and home consumption over \$200,000,000 a year, giving a proportionate employment to labor and proportionate demand for farm produce, is handicapped and burdened by the tariff. Not only is this the case as shown by a lumberman, but the business is compelled to purchase articles of consumption and used at greatly increased prices. We alluded the other day to a case in point, given by a lumberman, in which, according to the Sea, are used by lumbermen. The cost was \$116.71; the duty \$78.30, the rate of duty 67 per cent, a nice imposition for a "war" industry. The Finance Minister calls that, in 1879, in New Brunswick furnished \$4,031,734 worth of our \$5,372,000 of exports. The same market, but lumbermen are obliged to cut down wages, as has actually been the case, and yet the operator must submit to bear a large portion of the burden, seeing that it cannot be shifted on the laborer. The consequence is that an industry in which \$100,000,000 of capital is engaged; which produces for export and home consumption over \$200,000,000 a year, giving a proportionate employment to labor and proportionate demand for farm produce, is handicapped and burdened by the tariff.

British Parliament.

In the Commons, on Thursday last, Sir Charles Dilke declared the statement issued that the English fleet would shortly proceed to Besika Bay. Sir Charles Dilke (Liberal) announced that he would move the House for the recall of Sir Bartle Frere from the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Gladstone said the estimated surplus of Sir Stafford Northcote is already swallowed up by £200,000 for necessary supplementary estimates. He states that the Indian finances rendered it necessary to provide for a larger surplus. In view of negotiations with France, he asked authorities to reduce the duties on wine to 6d per gallon, for the wine of 20 degrees alcoholic strength, and proportionately for higher strengths, the reductions to be dependent upon obtaining a reduction in French duties on English goods.

Mr. Gladstone proposes to replace the malt tax by a tax on beer, to increase the income tax 2d for the half year, and to adjust and increase the rates for licenses for the sale of Liquors. He estimates these changes to produce a surplus of £281,000. Mr. Gladstone said the malt tax is really a tax on raw material and a restraint on British industry. The beer tax will be 6s 3d per barrel. He proposes abolishing the license for public brewing and establishing a license on private brewing and raising the drawback upon the export of beer. The Times is favorable to Gladstone's financial statement. It concludes by saying that the supplementary budget will give Gladstone £381,000 for contingencies, which he considers sufficient; and it calculates that in future years the changes proposed will bear much rich fruits.

The draft of the report of the Bradfield Committee declares the House to be entitled to refuse to allow Braggall to take the oath.

The Providence Regatta.

One of the greatest rowing events of the year is to take place at Providence, R. I. to-day. A despatch of last Saturday from the latter place gives the following items of interest respecting those who are to participate in the principal events of the day:—

So far five professional entries have been put for practice—Hanlan, Boyd, Ross, Weisberger and Plaisted; and but two in the amateur class—Laing and Holmes. Three of the professionals—Hanlan, Boyd and Weisberger—have secured quarters at East Providence, near the banks of the stream, while the others, with the exception of Laing, who arrived yesterday, are quartered at Pawtucket as guests of the Pawtucket Club. The movements of the Canadian and Englishman are closely watched, as it is believed there will be a close race between those professional scullers.

Our Fish Trade with the United States.

Mr. Whiteker, Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries has addressed the following letter to the Toronto Globe as a private citizen and not in his official capacity. It contains information of great interest to a large proportion of the people of the Maritime Provinces:—

SIR:—In view of prominent action by the American Government to restore import duties on certain products of the Canadian fisheries, I have the honor to consider the probable effect of such legislation on the fish trade of the Dominion. The New England fishing interest seems to have persuaded the authorities at Washington that the very existence of this industry depends upon free access to United States markets. It is assumed, therefore, that the re-imposition of Customs duties against Canada will be a substantial, as it is a vicious, sort of retaliation for alleged injury sustained by Canada in the case of the Fisheries Treaty and the fiscal operation of the Treaty of Washington, from 1867 to 1873, was \$4,063,375; of which \$1,137,859 were duties on fish products, and \$2,925,516 was absorbed by other markets. Thus, under a tariff meant to be prohibitive, 28 per cent, was marked in the United States and 72 per cent in other countries. In six years which have transpired since the removal of duties under the Washington Treaty, from 1874 to 1879, these exports have averaged \$1,291,734, of which \$1,221,000 worth was imported into the United States and \$4,251,731 worth found other markets. The percentage to the United States was a fraction over 71. Whilst the annual increase of fish trade during this latter period averaged \$1,908,912, only \$382,317 worth was imported into the United States. The business with other countries has been increased to the extent of \$1,186,196 yearly average. This enlarged export to other countries, and the increased markets is a consequence of increasing

production and demand, and bears no special relation to the remission of duties under the treaty. Between the years 1867 and 1879 the value of the Canadian fisheries increased in value from about four millions to ten millions of dollars, and between 1874 and 1879 this increase amounted to near thirteen millions of dollars. The ratio of increased production was greater throughout the prohibitory than the free period. An extended list of the United States cannot, therefore, be credited with stimulating the fishing industry of Canada in any peculiar manner.

Comparing our fish trade for twelve years, under the Treaty of 1854, it is found that while the average yearly bulk was \$8,960,375, the relative proportion of exports to the United States was 35 per cent, and 65 per cent to other countries. There is, therefore, a comparative decrease under the Washington Treaty, which may be accounted for in part by the transfer of attention to other markets, where an enforced experiment has become an established advantage. Such also was the case in respect of the lobster business, in which the export of canned lobsters to European markets increased between 1874 and 1879 from about \$300,000 worth to \$1,200,000 worth, without materially decreasing the annual export to the United States, notwithstanding the notorious lobster tax. This cut-dodge was not used in 1875 for the purpose of giving to United States citizens, who were causing lobsters in Canada, because of the exhaustion and closure of the Maine and Massachusetts fishery, a monopoly of the United States market, to the disadvantage of Canadian canners. If the existing lobster regulations had been firmly adhered to at that time, this disconcerting practice might have been foiled of any appreciable benefit to its authors, and at the same time we should have economized our own resources, and been still datable. We could supply the greater part of this demand from Canadian instead of from American produce. The exclusive use of our inshore might have increased the Canadian catch, and now the fair ones will be doubly anxious for Old Sol to put in a continuous appearance, in order that they may obtain copies. Hanlan, it appears, is not the only Canadian who will start in the professional scull race. It is understood now that Jacob Gaudier, of Toronto, is entered for the professional contest.

Among the arrivals to-day were Wm. Grant and D. S. Booth, of Toronto, who are interested in the success of the champion. They visited the course, and were much pleased with the outlook, though in favor of rowing the race in heats should the field of starters be large. They have engaged rooms at the Narragansett, for a party of forty-Torontonians, who are warm admirers of their townsman, and they will reach here the first of the week. A telegram, received from Toronto last evening, says that Dave Ward, Hanlan's trainer, started for Providence to coach him in the Seakonnet regatta against Boyd and others. He is one of the celebrated Ward brothers, whose achievements with the oar have gained them a world-wide reputation.

The champion set for his picture yesterday, and now the fair ones will be doubly anxious for Old Sol to put in a continuous appearance, in order that they may obtain copies. Hanlan, it appears, is not the only Canadian who will start in the professional scull race. It is understood now that Jacob Gaudier, of Toronto, is entered for the professional contest.

Terrible Steamboat Accident.

Two of the Floating Palaces of Long Island Sound Collide.

New York, June 12—10.50 a. m. The steamer "Narragansett," which left New York last evening for Stonington, and her companion, the "Stonington," which left Stonington for New York, collided off the Connecticut River in a dense fog about 11.15 last night. The former took fire and sunk in eight fathoms of water. The passengers of both steamers were transferred here at 10.15 this morning. It is impossible to ascertain the loss of life; thus far only two bodies have been recovered.

A Sportsman's Paradise.

THE NEW HOME OF THE RESTIGOUCHE SALMON CLUB. We learn from the New York Times of 8th inst. the following particulars connected with the purchase of the Fraser property on the Metepedia by a Club of New York gentlemen. They are called the Restigouche Salmon Club and are 40 in number. They have organized themselves into an association and opened a private fishing and shooting preserve on the Restigouche River. The purchase of the grounds has been completed and the club organized within the past six weeks, and already the club-house is open and some of the members are enjoying the pleasure of the place. The cost of the property to the club was about \$32,000. Its area is 1,600 acres, and it lies chiefly on the south bank of the Restigouche River, at its confluence with the Metepedia, and only 12 miles from tide-water running up from the Bay of Chaleur. The estate, says the Times, was formerly the property of a New-Brunswick named Fraser, who for several years conducted on it a sort of Summer hotel, furnished a portion of the land, and also engaged somewhat in the catching and curing of salmon. About 400 acres of the land have been broken, and lie now mostly in meadows. The remainder being virgin forests of the most romantic and primitive description. There are upon it the Fraser homestead, now designated the "club-house," and capable of accommodating about 40 to 45 persons; a store, a farmhouse, a private cottage, a Post Office, two buildings that will be used as the quarters of the Indian guides and as a storehouse for boats, canoes, and tools in the Winter, and several barns and other buildings. The railway depot, Post Office, and telegraph office are within 100 yards of the club-house. Opposite the club-house the Restigouche is about 2,000 feet wide, and there is a small but picturesque island in the centre of the river.

The Providence Regatta.

The Providence Regatta. One of the greatest rowing events of the year is to take place at Providence, R. I. to-day. A despatch of last Saturday from the latter place gives the following items of interest respecting those who are to participate in the principal events of the day:— So far five professional entries have been put for practice—Hanlan, Boyd, Ross, Weisberger and Plaisted; and but two in the amateur class—Laing and Holmes. Three of the professionals—Hanlan, Boyd and Weisberger—have secured quarters at East Providence, near the banks of the stream, while the others, with the exception of Laing, who arrived yesterday, are quartered at Pawtucket as guests of the Pawtucket Club. The movements of the Canadian and Englishman are closely watched, as it is believed there will be a close race between those professional scullers.

Our Fish Trade with the United States.

Mr. Whiteker, Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries has addressed the following letter to the Toronto Globe as a private citizen and not in his official capacity. It contains information of great interest to a large proportion of the people of the Maritime Provinces:— SIR:—In view of prominent action by the American Government to restore import duties on certain products of the Canadian fisheries, I have the honor to consider the probable effect of such legislation on the fish trade of the Dominion. The New England fishing interest seems to have persuaded the authorities at Washington that the very existence of this industry depends upon free access to United States markets. It is assumed, therefore, that the re-imposition of Customs duties against Canada will be a substantial, as it is a vicious, sort of retaliation for alleged injury sustained by Canada in the case of the Fisheries Treaty and the fiscal operation of the Treaty of Washington, from 1867 to 1873, was \$4,063,375; of which \$1,137,859 were duties on fish products, and \$2,925,516 was absorbed by other markets. Thus, under a tariff meant to be prohibitive, 28 per cent, was marked in the United States and 72 per cent in other countries. In six years which have transpired since the removal of duties under the Washington Treaty, from 1874 to 1879, these exports have averaged \$1,291,734, of which \$1,221,000 worth was imported into the United States and \$4,251,731 worth found other markets. The percentage to the United States was a fraction over 71. Whilst the annual increase of fish trade during this latter period averaged \$1,908,912, only \$382,317 worth was imported into the United States. The business with other countries has been increased to the extent of \$1,186,196 yearly average. This enlarged export to other countries, and the increased markets is a consequence of increasing

directly opposite the lower stand of the Narragansett Boat Club, off Regatta Point, and in full view of the spectators on all the stands. One of the gentlemen hazarded the remark that the professional race bade fair to be one of the finest on record. He seemed to think that Hanlan would win and would be pushed to his best record; to win the amateur prize, although there were some strong entries to contest for superiority.

While in this city, yesterday, Alderman Flynn stated that Frenchy Johnson, the well-known sculler, had forwarded to Capt. J. F. Ormond, of the Eastern Rowing Association, colors by which he desires to be designated in the race. Frenchy will arrive at the course on Monday, as will also James H. Riley, of Saratoga, both of whom are entered for the professional race. Johnson is well known as the colored sculler, and Riley is fresh from the recent game struggle with the champion of the Potomac. By the first of the week the course will be alive with tiny craft propelled by powerful arms, and the galaxy of talent that will be here to participate in the great struggle will, in point of number, probably never be exceeded in any race.

Among the arrivals to-day were Wm. Grant and D. S. Booth, of Toronto, who are interested in the success of the champion. They visited the course, and were much pleased with the outlook, though in favor of rowing the race in heats should the field of starters be large. They have engaged rooms at the Narragansett, for a party of forty-Torontonians, who are warm admirers of their townsman, and they will reach here the first of the week. A telegram, received from Toronto last evening, says that Dave Ward, Hanlan's trainer, started for Providence to coach him in the Seakonnet regatta against Boyd and others. He is one of the celebrated Ward brothers, whose achievements with the oar have gained them a world-wide reputation.

The champion set for his picture yesterday, and now the fair ones will be doubly anxious for Old Sol to put in a continuous appearance, in order that they may obtain copies. Hanlan, it appears, is not the only Canadian who will start in the professional scull race. It is understood now that Jacob Gaudier, of Toronto, is entered for the professional contest.

Terrible Steamboat Accident.

Two of the Floating Palaces of Long Island Sound Collide.

New York, June 12—10.50 a. m. The steamer "Narragansett," which left New York last evening for Stonington, and her companion, the "Stonington," which left Stonington for New York, collided off the Connecticut River in a dense fog about 11.15 last night. The former took fire and sunk in eight fathoms of water. The passengers of both steamers were transferred here at 10.15 this morning. It is impossible to ascertain the loss of life; thus far only two bodies have been recovered.

A Sportsman's Paradise.

THE NEW HOME OF THE RESTIGOUCHE SALMON CLUB. We learn from the New York Times of 8th inst. the following particulars connected with the purchase of the Fraser property on the Metepedia by a Club of New York gentlemen. They are called the Restigouche Salmon Club and are 40 in number. They have organized themselves into an association and opened a private fishing and shooting preserve on the Restigouche River. The purchase of the grounds has been completed and the club organized within the past six weeks, and already the club-house is open and some of the members are enjoying the pleasure of the place. The cost of the property to the club was about \$32,000. Its area is 1,600 acres, and it lies chiefly on the south bank of the Restigouche River, at its confluence with the Metepedia, and only 12 miles from tide-water running up from the Bay of Chaleur. The estate, says the Times, was formerly the property of a New-Brunswick named Fraser, who for several years conducted on it a sort of Summer hotel, furnished a portion of the land, and also engaged somewhat in the catching and curing of salmon. About 400 acres of the land have been broken, and lie now mostly in meadows. The remainder being virgin forests of the most romantic and primitive description. There are upon it the Fraser homestead, now designated the "club-house," and capable of accommodating about 40 to 45 persons; a store, a farmhouse, a private cottage, a Post Office, two buildings that will be used as the quarters of the Indian guides and as a storehouse for boats, canoes, and tools in the Winter, and several barns and other buildings. The railway depot, Post Office, and telegraph office are within 100 yards of the club-house. Opposite the club-house the Restigouche is about 2,000 feet wide, and there is a small but picturesque island in the centre of the river.

The Providence Regatta.

The Providence Regatta. One of the greatest rowing events of the year is to take place at Providence, R. I. to-day. A despatch of last Saturday from the latter place gives the following items of interest respecting those who are to participate in the principal events of the day:— So far five professional entries have been put for practice—Hanlan, Boyd, Ross, Weisberger and Plaisted; and but two in the amateur class—Laing and Holmes. Three of the professionals—Hanlan, Boyd and Weisberger—have secured quarters at East Providence, near the banks of the stream, while the others, with the exception of Laing, who arrived yesterday, are quartered at Pawtucket as guests of the Pawtucket Club. The movements of the Canadian and Englishman are closely watched, as it is believed there will be a close race between those professional scullers.

Our Fish Trade with the United States.

Mr. Whiteker, Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries has addressed the following letter to the Toronto Globe as a private citizen and not in his official capacity. It contains information of great interest to a large proportion of the people of the Maritime Provinces:— SIR:—In view of prominent action by the American Government to restore import duties on certain products of the Canadian fisheries, I have the honor to consider the probable effect of such legislation on the fish trade of the Dominion. The New England fishing interest seems to have persuaded the authorities at Washington that the very existence of this industry depends upon free access to United States markets. It is assumed, therefore, that the re-imposition of Customs duties against Canada will be a substantial, as it is a vicious, sort of retaliation for alleged injury sustained by Canada in the case of the Fisheries Treaty and the fiscal operation of the Treaty of Washington, from 1867 to 1873, was \$4,063,375; of which \$1,137,859 were duties on fish products, and \$2,925,516 was absorbed by other markets. Thus, under a tariff meant to be prohibitive, 28 per cent, was marked in the United States and 72 per cent in other countries. In six years which have transpired since the removal of duties under the Washington Treaty, from 1874 to 1879, these exports have averaged \$1,291,734, of which \$1,221,000 worth was imported into the United States and \$4,251,731 worth found other markets. The percentage to the United States was a fraction over 71. Whilst the annual increase of fish trade during this latter period averaged \$1,908,912, only \$382,317 worth was imported into the United States. The business with other countries has been increased to the extent of \$1,186,196 yearly average. This enlarged export to other countries, and the increased markets is a consequence of increasing