Grand Auction Sale

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

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

Pung Sleighs,	Mirror, Pictures,	Japanned Safe for Papers,
Single Sleigh, velvet lined,	Tapestry Carpet,	3 Pairs Snow Shoes,
Double Sleigh, do., do.,	Curtains, Whatnot,	Hammocks,
Concord Waggon, (American.)	Black Walnut Chairs,	2 Canvas Fishing Tents,
Sunshade Carriage,	Do., do., Parlor Desk,	4 Fishing rods and Lines,
Double Seated Phaeton,	Marble Top Chiffioner,	Tackle complete, with grand assor
Set D'bl Harness, silver mount'd,	Hat Rack &Stand, 8 day	Dinner and desert dishes, in green
Gent's Riding Saddles, Ladies Side Saddle,	Carnete Brus'le Stair do	gold complete, 1 China Breaxfast Se
Riding Bridles,	Brass Rods, Catches,	Large Trifle Stand,
fartingales,	D'r Scraper, Rubber Mat,	
fortising Machine.	Oak Hat Rack & Stand,	
Iron Sink,	1 Superior Bedroom Set,	
Copper Pumps,	in Black Walnut, with	Cut Glass Tumblers,
Iron, do.,	Crockery set complete,	
0 m. oft. dry pine boards 1st quality		Decanters,
5 m. do., Pine & Spruce Boards,		Silver Ice Pitchers and Tray,
Lot Scantling,	Mahogony Invalid's Ch'r.	Silver Urn,
4 in. fall and tackle complete,		Silver Tea Set and Tray, Cake Basket,
et of Fairbanks' Platform Scales,	~ ~ ~ ~ .	Dinner Desert Ivory, Bal-
tefrigerator, brls Boiled Linseed Oil,	Cane Easy Chair, Small Mahogany Sofa,	lanced handled Knives.
Can Varnish.	covered with hair cloth,	
Brl Roofing Pitch,	Book Shelves & Brackets.	Large and Small Silver Cruet Star
Grindstone, Wheelbarrow,	Curtain Hangings,	Cake and Bread Box,
Garden Urns,	Oak Bedroom set complet	e,Set Plated Dish Covers.
Lawn Mower,	Wire spring Mattress,	Set Wire Dish Covers,
Weed Cutter,	2 Iron Bedsteads,	Crumb Tray and Brush,
Forks and Shovels,	1 single do. do.,	2 Kitchen Tables,
Watering Pot,	Spring Mattresses,	Chairs Vottle
Cooking Stoves,	1 Bed Louinge Com n Repp	, Copper Preserving Kettle,
Self Feeders,	1 Oak Wardrobe, 1 Oval Mahogany Table,	Copper Tea Kettle, 3 Clothes Horses,
Square Stove, arge lot of Stove Pipe,	2 Mahogany Bureaus,	Iron Wire meat safe,
opper Coal Scuttle,	3 Looking Glasses,	Candle Moulds in Frame,
coal Urn,	1 Convex Mirror,	Cord Wood, Coal,
ire Iron Sets.	3 Large D'ble Wash Stand	
Wire Guards,	3 single do., do.,	Bird Cage, Stone Jars.
Fire King Extinguisher,	3 Feather beds,	Hose for washing windows,
rawing Room Furniture, bl'k wal-		Hardwood Wash Tubs,
ut covered with Maroon Repp,	2 Comfortables,	Tin Ware, Flat Irons,
farble Top Centre Table,	Hardwood Bedsteads,	Italian Irons, Steamers,
	Books, Book Case,	Cullender,
urtains and Poles,	Maps, etc., etc., Pictures,	Bread Grater, Flour Sifter, Rolling Pins,
cabinet Organs,	1 Iron Bath, full size.	Meat Tray and Chopper,
Pipe Organ,	1 Tin Bath, Shower Bath,	Buffalo Robes, Carriage Wrappers
iolin, Guitar,	Large Easy Chair,	Venetian Blinds, &c.
	Clothes Press,	First Class Mitch Cow,
apestry Carpet and Rug	Mahogany Gun Case, con't	grand the state of
lagatelle Board,	2 br'ch load'g Fowling p'es	
et Parlor Croquet,	1 Single brl., do., do.	和自己的 建基础 医抗原性性 化化原子司
fantel Ornaments,	1 br'ch load'g do., single	
	barrel complete with, nece	es-
	sary requirements,	於且認識的關係的我自然的方式。
	Mahogany Case Containing	
Sahogany extension Dining Table,	Pigtal Parmala and all	
oak Chairs, Large Mahogany		Alta dia kendi diyasi salah salah sa
Side Beard and Wine Cooler, And a variety of other useful and e	quirements.	

value of their money by attending this sale

ATTEND THIS UNRESERVED SALE.

Terms:—Sums of \$20 and under, Cash; over \$20 three months with approved joint notes.

The residence of Mr. Kelly, together with buildings and premises attached thereto—will, previously disposed of —be leased by auction at 12 o'clock on the first day of sale.

C. C. WATT, Auctioneer.

Chatham, August 10, '80.

IMPORTATION

AUGUST 1ST. 1880.

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

"HORROCKSES" 32 and 36 INCH

WHITE COTTONS.

SHIRTING COTTONS.

(Thoroughly shrunk for night shirts.) 150 PIECES LIGHT AND DARK

ENGLISH PRINTS.

"Pompadour" Prints, Cardinal Cambric. Regatta Shirtings.

Scotch Cheviot Tweeds, (new styles,) 8-4 Brown Damask Table Linen. Honey-comb and Huck Towels, Patent and French Canvas.

24 and 26 Inch Black (Furniture) Hair Cloth.

Dress Materials.

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

WHITE PICQUES, QUILTINGS and BRILLIANT.

Gent's Linen Collars and Cuffs,

Gent's India Rubber Braces.

Specially ordered:

LADIES' COTTON UNDERCLOTHING, ___IN___

Chimese Drawers. Night Dresses, and

PLAIN AND TRIMMED.

J. B. SNOWBALL,

First Class House Coal,

ex Bk. "Bruenow." For sale

Cheap for Cash,

public generally, that he is now prepared tertake funerals, and has a superior assortmen

COFFINS and CASKETS.

Orders left at the Subscriber's house or sho

Real Estate for Sale.

To be sold by Private Contract. - The House and

JOHN McDONALD.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON.

King Street, will receive prompt attention.

Chatham, July 12th, '80. 6r12

CUY, BEVAN & Co.

WATER STREET, CHATHAM HOUSE COAL COAL. ANTHRACITE **200 TONS**

Received per Schooner "Teal," from New York, a cargo of Anthracite

COAL.

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

Apply to THOMAS F. GILLESPIE, Chatham, Aug. 12, '80.

DRESSMAKING.

JAMES CORMACK,

prepared to attend to any orders in line with which she may be favored. Mayberry, who has had an experience of several year at the business in Boston, and is confident of being able to satisfy patrons in both styles and and prices.

ICE CREAMS, ICE CREAMS,

T. H. FOUNTAIN'S.

Ice Cream of a superior quality made by a Triple Motion Freezer of the latest style can be had every day, God willing, Sundays excepted. Next to Ullocks Livery Stable.

Lost.

St., now occupied by the Subscriber. Also 3 acres of Grass Land on the westerly side About a fortnight ago, on the steamer "Andover" of the Old Napan Road. For terms apply to of Opera Glasses. Any person bringing the same to the ADVANCE Office, will be rewarded.

Chatham, Oct. 1, 79.

Miramichi Advance,

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 public sentiment in political matters. Toronto West is one of the strongest Conservative constituencies in the Dominion. In the general election of 1878 Mr. Robinson, the Conservative candidate, polled 2,165 votes, while his Liberal opponent, Mr. Hodgins, polled only 1.528 making a Conservative majority of 637 votes. On Saturday last Mr. Beatty, the Conservative candidate, with all the influence of the Government

in 1880. There were two other candidates in and Mr. Caperol, who received 19 votes. Even if these gentlemen's votes were added to those polled for the successful 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 candithan 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. 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

The people can well understand the signification of the facts, as we present them, in their simplest form. They give unmistakeable evidence that the National Policy craze is subsiding and the electors-now undeceived-are ready to pronounce against the false cry by which they were misled in 1878. The Conservative majority from Ontario 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 elections are held. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces the Liberal gains are much greater than in Ontario. Altogether, therefore, the outlook is very cheering for the Liberals and, consequently, for the country.

Trade of Chatham.

Custom House during the month of sistencies. August, with that for the corresponding month of 1879 :-

	tion.	collected.	
1879,-\$4,199	4,433	1,826.03	t
1880, - 4,460		1,690.49	t
Valu	e of Export	8.	a
1879,		67,564	
1880,			p
The details of	exports ar	e as follows .	i
2110 4044115 0		C tas rollows .	1
	FISH.		
To United St	ates :-		1
Salmon		21,258 lbs.	
Sounds			
To United Ki	ingdom :		0
Lobsters		7,200 lbs.	1
To France :-	till the	BUT A COLUMN	6
Lobsters		32,160 lbs.	6
	LUMBER.		(
To United K	inadom .	5 252 000 a f	1

Deals etc., 530,000 pcs. Palings, 134 tons Timber. To France :- 2,541,000 s. f. deals To Australia:-1,628,000 s. f. deals,

STONE. 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: Deals, etc.

7,739,000 11,352 9,522,000 There is a gratifying increase of business in favor of 1880 shown in the above returns-all due to the improvement of the lumber trade in Great Britain and

Professor Hind's Criticisms on Fishery Statistics.

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

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

from the Professor's letter: If, as you say, a record of all the fish exported has been kept at the Custom Houses since 1877, whereas the export statistics were only guess-work before that time, be the correct explanation of the

you will find recorded on page 216 of the recent and most authentic in the depart-Trade and Navigation returns for 1874. I ments of the Canadian Pacific Railway think the same fish can be bought on your and of the Interior, so that for those who coasts at from three to six cents a pound, | really wish to study the character of the according to the season of the year.

Nova Scotia in 1874, bought in a pound for them. In the Nova Scotia returns you find this | a line of breakwaters from all the dangers

item, (page 168):-"Fresh mackerel, 1,612,500 pounds,

"value \$79,791, or at the rate of five cents a pound, very nearly." Nova Scotia enterprise went even furfor these fresh foreign laxuries; but Onfresh Cod, Haddock, Ling and Pollock. In Whale oil, Nova Scotia was economical, in his favor, polled 2,058 votes, while she paid 41 cents for the same article for Mr. Ryan, the Liberal candidate, polled which Quebec gave 88 cents a gallon.

1,836, the Conservative majority being We fancy that the gentlemen who thus reduced from 637 in 1878, to 222 originated the above statistical information are the only ones who are capableof attempting the explanation sought, the field-Mr. Wright, who received 45 but it is not probable that they will trouble themselves in the matter. All exporters of fish are, we under-

stand, required to enter their shipments at the Custom Houses, and if the duty is as carefully performed all over Dominion as at Chatham, and Newto be substantially correct.

Among the extraordinary items in the Fishery Returns, Professor Hind quotes date received 107 votes less on Saturday from page VI of the Fishery Commissioner's Report the following, as found in the Quebec returns of catch:

"1,200 boxes smoked salmon, at 10c a box!" The italics are the Professor's.

The item stands thus in the Report "Salmon, smoked, No. of boxes 1,200 This is evidently a misprint as "lbs." should be substituted for boxes. For corroboration turn to Dr. Wakeham's

Report page 50 of the same book (from which the figures are extracted for page VI.) and the entry there is: Salmon, smoked, \$, quantity 1,200, value

The dollar mark is placed under the word, lbs. and is evidently intended to

signify a repeat mark. The inferencemaking allowance for the inexcusably bad proof-reading, correction, and revision-is that the salmon were valued at ten cents a pound. To the ordinary reader, the item is puzzling and mislead-We hope to hear again from Professor Hind on this important subject. When the manner in which Fishery Licia

have performed their duties has been justly criticised by the ADVANCE, during the past three or four years, we have, in return, been loaded with abuse 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 blunderers to account, but to take vigorous, steps to render the official statistics of the The following figures represent the Dominion something better than a mass Trade of Chatham passing through the of disgraceful and misleading incon-

False Balances. Imports. Consump- Total duties and tricks that are vain." There is a pair of large scales, upon one of which s a sack representing "Expenditure, 1879-80" and labelled \$25,161,712 and, reights in his hands severally labelled, Excise collected 1878-9, \$600,000, 'Customs collected 1878-9 \$700,000.' Cartwright has come up on one side and is exclaiming, "Ah that's my old trick." 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 "If this money was spent last year and Sir Leonard Tilley knows how to get it back again and use it in paying vote of thanks for the operation.

other debts we will be obliged to him, and I would be in favor of giving him a "The truth is, as the Public Accounts will show you, we used that \$1,300,000 before, and we have not got it to use now, and we are \$1,700,000 behind in the financial expenditure up to the 30th

assisting Mr. Blake in so pointedly placing Sir Leonard's "false balances" be-

The Prophets' Field.

The Dominion Government when controlled by Sir John Macdonald, in what cricketers would call his first in nings, 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 their standpoint, that when Sir John returned to power! he was encouraged to improve an opportunity which presented itself of rendering another clergyman's holiday-time interesting and profitable to both himself and those who might have time, opportunity and inclination to read the book published under Government auspices, by Rev. Daniel M. Gordon of Ottawa, who was sent to the Northwest last year. The Montreal Witness says of the

The party were sent out to examine the country from Port Simpson on the Pacific, across northern British Columbia, and through the Rocky Mountains, by way of Peace River and Pine River Passes, to the prairies, before the final selection of a Pacific terminus for the railway. Mr. enormous discrepancies between catch and Gordon, therefore, went from Ottawa to exports in New Brunswick and Nova San Francisco by rail, thence by steamer Scotia, how do you account for the fact to Victoria, V. I., as a necessary prelimithat the imports of fish are equally pary to the more interesting exploration of anomalous, particularly in the year 1874, new territory. The history of the journey our great salmon year, according to the from Victoria to Winnipeg is not only infishery reports? During that year, Nova structive but entertaining. The resources Scotia, with an alleged remarkable catch, of the different parts of the country, the actually imported 6,742 pounds of salmon | manners and customs of the Indians, and from the United States at eighteen cents a the character of the white settlers, are pound. New Brunswick, being surfeited carefully recorded; the illustrations are observations by M. Marey. With an tempt, and he will not be surprised to wards to the region of—coal, and vertigo, etc., and it never has failed to our

country, this work will prove invaluable. Mr. Gordon's route led him from Victoria United States about 800 tons of fresh to the mouth of the Skeena by boat through own vessels, and paid just about five cents | length, which possesses all the advantages of deep sea navigation, yet is protected by

the Indians, conducted by Mr. Duncan at in British vessels, for home consump- Mettahkatlah, is fully described. Port Simpson, at the mouth of the Skeena, has a good harbor, which is never frozen. fact, it enjoys a climate as mild as that of Halifax, although ten degreesfarther north, that is, as much north of Halifax as Halifax ther than this. She paid 11 cents a pound is of the lower part of North Carolina. for fresh Cod, Haddock, Ling and Pollock | This is owing to the warm oceanic current. imported from the United States in 1874. The route led up the Skeena by boat as far New Brunswick was more liberal, as as the forks, thence on foot to Lake Babine already stated, she paid 13 cents a pound and up this lake to Fort McLeod, where ed, continuous, infinite, immutable, the party divided, some under the direction tario, purchasing in the same market, of Dr. G. M. Dawson, proceeding through the Rocky Mountains by way of Pine River Pass, while the rest of the party, including Mr. Gordon, descended Peace River by boat, both divisions intending to meet at Dunvegan. This part of the tour was remarkably beautiful, but as Mr. Gordonsays, "sketches, photographs and words alike fail to give an adequate picture of it. as even if one could thus convey any clear conception of separate parts of the Pass, it is mpossible to reproduce that sequence and blending of views that was wrought by our own motion down the river' as it ceaselessly shifted the scenes." From Dunvegan various exploring trips were made to investigate the character of the Peace River country, then the party separated and Mr Gordon came alone by way of the Lesser Slave Lake to Edmonton and thence to Battleford. Of this region heremarks, "Asday afterday passes. castle the returns of fish exports ought one becomes more and more in love with the climate as well as with the country, and can understand how it should be noted for its peculiar healthfulness, and especially for its reedom from fevers and from diseases of the throat and lungs ... At this point fresh meat and fresh butter were again obtainable. Mr. Gordon reached Winnipeg on the 29th of October, having been journey ing from the 13th of May. Of the vast prairie land which he had traversed he says, "Day after day the impression of its wonderful fertility and of its vast and varied attractions deepened on us, while day after day the vision of its future became more glowing, as we seemed to hear the tread

> of advancing settlers and the blended sounds Mr. Gordon's day after day visions 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 "visions" being realized has grown more dim and we long for a "forty parson power" or some other potent influence to restore us to our pre-confederation hopefulness and realised material progress.

Scientific Notes and News.

A rose-tree of Hanover 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 found in the pores of the Uralian amethyst. The pressure which must have been exerted to liquify the carbonic acid is estimated at seventy-three atmospheres.

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 Capricornius, a micros copic crustacean, will produce a progeny numbering 4,500,000 in the course of "GRIP" has given the public a good six months. This is, however, but one thing in the last number. It is a car- of the many marvels which the microsoon entitled "Weighs that are dark cope has shown in the unseen world

Among the animals inhabiting the bottom of the Caspian Sea are found several species having well-developed upon the other, a sack representing organs of sight. This is taken as an Revenue, 1879-80," labelled \$23,468,- indication that even at great depths 85. Behind the "Revenue" sack light is not completely absorbed, as in rouches Finance Minister, Tilley, with 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 and Gordon Brown, of the Globe, is also | shrub, but flies into a clump of dead looking on with disgusted interest, while leaves, where it so adjusts its wings on 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 alcholic liquors into vinegar has long been a matter of The people are obliged to Grip for dissent. Pasteur holds that the formation of vinegar is a physiological phenomenon caused by the vegetation of a particular cacterium, the Mycoderma aceti, while Liebig saw in it merely a chemical action of oxygen upon alcohol. Recent observations are regarded as 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 having proved the most suitable. Experience with sleepers of various kinds of wood has shown that the durability of oak is increased by impregnation, from 13.6 years to 19.6; pine, from 7.2 to 15; fir, from 5.1 to 9; beech, from 3 to 16.5. It will be noticed that the preservative effect upon sleepers of beech is remarkable, the prepared wood lasting five and one-half times as long as

In Europe and Hindostan, according to Dr. James Law, variola is so common in pigeons and poultry as to constitute a veritable plague. Thus, Guersent records that out of a dovecote of one thousand, scarce one hundred could be found that did not bear marks of the disease, while Tytler says the poultry yards in India were habitually depopulated by the plague. Bechstein and others, claim that this is the true small pox, derived from the human being and conveyable back to man. That this affection has not been recognized among us may, perhaps, be due to the fact that men and pigeons do not live so much in common here as in Italy and India. The influence and value of gymnastic

exercises is well illustrated by some

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 macketel, and brought them home in her a wonderful channel some 500 miles in is more than quadrupled. It may be inferred, therefore, that the young soldiers breathe twice as much air as beof the sea. The remarkable mission among fore 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 :- "S. ace is a real, objective, immaterial, extendeternal, and absolute whole of capacity to receive extended substance, existing in time, extension of infinite length, infinite breadth, and infinite depth, which is ideally divisable 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 conjunctibility; and 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 Assineboine.

The following from a letter written to friends at home by a young gentleman Restigouche now in the Canada Pacific Survey, will be interesting to many of our readers :-IN CAMP, ASSINEBOINE RIVER,

July 11th, 1880. "We had a hard time of it night before last and yesterday. In the morning we Chief remaining behind to see that the camp was moved, and all the things brought across the river (the Assineboine.) We crossed on a raft away up the river, but the chief had to go about six miles down, that is by the line, about twenty-four by the river. 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 axes had been left on the line, 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.

camp and told us where it was-only 16 miles from where we left off work. pork, tea, &c. disappeared was something astonishing. I was going to swim the where I was. Had I done so I would have got on the chief's trail and followed it into

came up. The last one-across the Assineboine-was tough. I had to take a rope | frightened. over, so fastened it around my waist with my belt. I had 185 feet of 3 and 125 feet of 3 rope to pull across a current of nearly PICTOU COAL MINES.—OUR CORRESPONthree miles an hour. 1 got across all right, but when about ten feet from the shore could not make any headway as the current had then bagged the rope and at every stroke seemed to pull back and under. was just going to unbuckle the belt and let the rope go, when they threw me a small rope and with that I got out.

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

The King of Deficits.

[From the "Freeman."] Sir C. Tupper was fond of calling Sir I Cartwright a king of deficits, and he peated this phrase so often that the Tory newspapers all took it up, and repeated it in turn, until, no doubt, many an honest, but credulous man believed that the title was well deserved. Sir Charles also asserted repeatedly that the deficits during the five years of Mr. Cartwright's 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 when Sir Charles leads, now re peats this absurd statement, and gives its figures, which are as follows:-

"There is some satisfaction in regarding this exhibit, more especially when we compare it with the record of the four preceding years. Sir R. J. Cartwright's

3,248,000 "If to this we add the \$390,000 which he dishonestly hid away by charging to capital account, we find a total of over \$7,000,000 defficit for the four last years of

It requires consummate impudence to retend that Sir R. Cartwright and his colleagues are responsible for the deficit of 1878-9. That year commenced July 1st, 1878, and in September the Mackenzie Government were defeated. They at once made way for the Tories, who managed the affairs of the country 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 revenue, instead of increasing with the renewed prosperity, which they promised that the country would begin to enjoy as soon as the Tories had carried the elections, tell mates by nearly \$800,000!! For this ne held responsible. They even add to throws a six in. stream. Sir S. L. Tilley alleges should be transfer-

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 serious deficit to them, or for their successture when, because of the business dethe revenue again declined. Only Sir C. 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 deficits 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-Deficits in 1878-9, 1879-80, Mr. Cartwright's deficits-

\$4,488,959

1874-5, 935,644 \$1,824,420

Conservative deficit in two

In 1876 7, 1,460,027

Less surplus in

In 1877-8, 1,128,147

years in excess of the Liberal deficit in five years,... In this, be it observed, Sir S. L. Tilley's own figures for the last two years are used, and thus the case is put in the best possible light for him in which it can be put without a flagrant disregard of truth.

Serious Railway Accident in Prince Edward Island

The Examiner of the 26th describes a serious accident which occurred on the Island railroad on the previous day. We packed our duds and started for work, the left Charlottetown at the usual hour-4 box for digging. o'clock. The train was made up of two platform cars loaded with coal-asheet-iron flue about forty feet long being laid lengthwise and bearing on each - one secondclass car and baggage car combined, and a first-class car. The train was under the the means by which the pits are ventilated. charge of Conductor Perry. As it passed a certain point on the line, one of the section men is reported to have remarked that the couplings of the platform cars were another, upon opening which we found looser than ought to have been, and that 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 At one p. m. a man turned up from the the platform cars, tearing up the roadway, parts of the mines by trap-doors, attended and toppling over the passenger cars. one in the second class car was injured. got in about 5.30 p. m., and the way bread, But in the first class car Mr. Theophilus the Trapper," our friend replied "No! Stewart received a severe contusion in the back, Mr. George McLeod had his face river, but thought I had better remain | completely broken up, Mr. Helliwell had his shoulder blade broken and was bruised on the side, Captain McInnis was bruised and shaken, Miss-was also hurt, but I have had a few hard swims since I not seriously, while the remaining passengers were only very much shaken and the large quantities of coal being manu-

An Interesting Trip.

DENT'S EXPERIENCE ABOVE AND UNDER-

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 Pictou County Nova Scotia and view some of her industries.

After a delightful drive of a few hours. during which we had ample time to view the scenery about the border of New Brunswick and the sister Province of Nova Scotia, we began to ascend the Cobequid 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. then began to descend, following for some distance, the Folleigh River, which empties into the head waters of the Baie de Française, and in a short time reached Truro, the County Town of Colchester, and one of the prettiest, if not the prettiest

town in the Maritime Provinces.

Leaving Truro on a fine morning at 10 and after a few hours drive through deep glens and high hills, we arrived at Pictou Landing and crossed the harbour to Pictou Town in the steamer May Flower. Pictou is a town of from five to thousand inhabitants and contains some fine public and private buildings, among the public buildings are the Custom House, New Academy, etc.

Leaving Pictou at 7 a. m. the next

morning in the steam tug Tiger, we en-

joyed a fine sail up the Middle river to the wharf of the Acadian Coal Co. which we reached in about twenty or twenty five minutes. By the kindness of the driver of the Acadian Coal Co's. train, we were given a seat on the Locomotive, and were soon spinning along towards the village of Westville and Acadian Mines, which places we reached after a drive on the iron horse of about nine or ten miles. Westville is a village of from 1,500 to 2,000 inhabitants and contains a number of stores, churches and hotels. After doing Westville above ground, and also the engines and machinery for hauling the coal up out of the bowels of the earth, we, in company with Mr. Maxwell, the underground boss, a fine genial Scotchman, repaired to the room where the miners' lamps are stored. These lamps are of two kinds, the common seal oil and the safety lamp. The common lamp is about three inches in height, and one and a quarter inches in diameter across the top, and one and three quarters at the bottom; projecting from one side, is a small hook by which the miners fasten them to their hats or caps. The safety lamp is about ten inches in height. The lower part, consisting of about three inches, is of glass; the upper part consists of several plies of wire cloth, which allows air enough to get in to the flame to keep it burning, but will not allow the flame inside to communicate with the gas outside so as to cause an explosion. Each of us being supplied with a safety lamp, we started for the pit. The shaft by which we descended was about nine off considerably, they exceeded the esti- feet square with a pitch for the first 400 feet of about 25° and for the next 1,600 and for all their waste and extravagance feet from 27° to 29°. Along this shaft lies in that year, Sir C. Tupper and his organs | the pump for pumping the water out of pretend that the Liberal Government must the mine. It is worked by steam and the deficit of two millions actually "roll- this shaft, and about fifty feet from it, is ed up" in that year, the \$1,300,000 which | the shaft by which the coal is drawn up.

To a stranger entering and going down red from the accounts of that year to his the slope for the first time, feelings to credit in 1879-80. Our readers will at which he probably is a stranger, come over Costiveness, Sick Stonach, Sick Headache, once perceive how dishonest is this at- him. He is on the path that leads down- Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart with millions of pounds of Salmon, went into Cod, Haddock, Pollock and Ling, and imported these fish in a fresh state from the United States at thirteen cents a pound, as the military tempt, and ne will not be surprised to numerous, being taken from photographs has obtained a record of the respiration of certain young soldiers at the military tempt, and ne will not be surprised to numerous, being taken from photographs instrument called the pneumograph he by Dr. G. M. Dawson, Mr. Selwyr and dishonest, do not give the Mackenzie Gov-left the surpluses which there are several, being from the most of certain young soldiers at the military of the region of certain young soldiers at the military of the region of certain young soldiers at the military of the region of the region of certain young soldiers at the military of the region of certain young soldiers at the military of the region of

has to feel, rather than see the way. How ever, after he is down for an hour or so he can see much better, owing, I suppose, to getting more accustomed to the situation. that their predecessors had bequeathed a On reaching the foot of the slope, which is about 2000 feet from the mouth, and from ful efforts to cut down ordinary expendi. 750 to 800 feet in perpendicular depth, we observed two roads, called levels, going in pression prevailing over the whole world, opposite directions, along which the coal is drawn to the place of ascent. These levels Tupper ever ventured to allege that \$390, extend about a mile in each direction Taking the right-hand path we started to explore the various passages, etc., which abound in great numbers through an extensive underground area.

Along this level and at distances of from

twenty five to forty feet, other tannels are driven in the coal seam called back balances," each of which is laid with iron rails. We ascended one of these to the height of about one eight of a mile on a car, in doing which we observed tunnels, each of which is numbered, driven in at right angles by the miners digging coal, at distances of from forty to fifty feet apart. At the top of these back balances which have the same slope as the one by which we descended, is a large drum worked by a lever and attended by a boy. Around this drum a wire rope is passed, one end of which is fastened to the car by which we ascended the other to a box filled with iron, which is heavier than the empty car and accordingly descends drawing up the empty car. When the miners have filled a car or box they bring it to the back balance and place it on the empty car, which has now become heavier than the box of iron, and so descends to the level where it is taken charge of, and hauled by horses to the foot of the shaft. After viewing all to be seen here we started to descend on the empty car, our guide having cautioned the breakman who attended the drum to "let us go easy." At first we moved slowly, but soon increased our velocity to chain lightning speed, which caused us to hold on to the car for dear life to keep from falling upward, and our friend Maxwell to exclaim "That's what he calls going easy." The quote: The afternoon express, with pas- thickness of the seam worked here is about sengers, etc, for Georgetown and Souris, 9 feet, and the miners are paid so much per

Having visited all the points of interest below, we commenced the ascent, and in about thirty-five minutes we reached a point about 75 feet from the top of the shaft, where we turned to the left to view After traversing a distance of about thirty feet, we came to a trap door through which we passed and about fifteen feet further on ourselves in a large underground chamber. those cars were, consequently, swaying | To our left was a slope connecting with the considerably. But all went well until a mines below, and in front a huge furnace curve about a mile and a half or two miles | kept burning night and day with a temperature of about 212°. The air, highly heated, ascends through a large chimney. and causes the cold air and gas from the mines to ascend by the last mentioned slope, the air having entered by the two some distance over the sleepers-smashing first mentioned ones. It is guided to all No by little boys called trappers. Upon inquiring the name of one if it was "Robert but Devil Skin," and as his Satanic majesty is said to be of a dark hue, we thought the name in that respect rather appropriate.

Having spent some time at the Acadia Mines, we took train to the Albion, which the first objects to attract our notice was factured into coke, which is, we understood, used in large quantities by the Londonderry Mines in the manufacture of

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

> "TIMOTHY HACKWORTH" NEW SHELDON. DURHAM, August 1838.

We were informed by the engineers in charge, that the driver who came out to Pictou with and ran her at first, was now engineer of the pump for pumping water out of the pit. Accordingly we made haste to find this pioneer of railrad drivers in America, thinking to find him old and feeble. We were agreeably disappointed, for he is hale and hearty with a good deal of the fire of youth in him yet. Mr. George Davidson, for that is his name, informed us that the road from the Albion Mines to their loading grounds was the first railroad in America. "Sampson" the first locomotive and he the first engineer. We saw two other locomotives.

built in 1839. In these the cylinders are

on an angle of about forty-five degrees.

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

Having "done" this pit we commenced the ascent, which was accomplished in the sameltime as the descent, and taking leave of our conductor, took train for Pictou, well pleased with our cruise in the arth,

however, building a large brick building

into which they are going to place an

engine for the purpose of pumping air down

August Flower.

The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt similar names expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This Medcure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint