Hanlan, he said, had gone back on his best friends, or apparently done so, and of a sudden his popularity went up like a rocket. A few years ago, before Ross sustained his second defeat at Hanlan's hands, he was thought a great deal of. This defeat caused his backers to be lukewarm, and only a few tried men stuck to him. Then came his loss of the Halifax race, followed by Riley's triumph over him. In the midst of this, it is no wonder that Ross would "sour" on his fellow citizens, and that he should desire to see what he could do in a place where there is greater room for an oarsman. Unfortunately he did not fall into the best hands, and that was the greatest mistake Ross ever made. The gentleman had the belief, furthermore, that Ross could have defeated Riley, but he was not allowed to win. The statement of Ross later, in reference to that contest, would seem to confirm this theory. He has been ordered to lay low, until something big happened—and for that reason threw over the race with Johnson-so that when he did come out it would be with a rush. "Like Hanlan in many respects" remarked the gentleman. SHERIFF HARDING'S OPINION OF THE VIC-

A representative of the Telegraph called on Sheriff Harding, last night at his resi dence, Waterloo street, and had a pleasant chat with the sheriff about Ross, his abilities and his idea as to how the St. John sculler came to win this regatta race. The Sheriff remarked, when the object of the mission was made known, that he, being here in St. John, could not be expected to know much about the race, how it was rowed, etc., and the telegrams, h sagely remarked, did not lend assistance of material value upon which to gauge reason for the result-Ross won. The telegrams say, said the Sherriff, Ross won, Plaisted second. Boyd third, Hanlan not placed. Now, continued he, if no accident happened HANLAN HAS LOST BY ROWING THREE RACES

WITHIN A MONTH, was pressed by the field, and Ross, keeping within himself till near the finish, burst rowed all competitors down. Hanlan has heretofore (except at Barrie) rowed all his opponents down within a mile, stopped, taken a full breath and naturally being a man possessed of good lungs, was ready to take a fresh dash. And this in my opinion where Hanlan's great success lies. He is able to row his opponent down within a mile of the goal, and then take a good full breath and pull with re. newed vigor. But if a man can be got who can row Hanlan, the course over and give him no chance to renew his wind. then you have the man who can beat him. But Hanlan has the natural abilities for his adopted profession, and a man of that kind in any line is hard to excel. But this time-this race at Providence-he has probably been pressed, his previous work has told on him and, having no time to catch his wind has burst.

Reporter-Well what about Ross, car he beat Hanlan? The Sheriff-He cannot, NEVER COULD, AND NEVER WILL BEAT

HANLAN. Though I have always looked upon Ross as the second best oarsman in America,

yet he cannot beat Hanlan. Reporter-When did you first see Hanlan? Sheriff-The first time I saw Hanlan was on the Schuylkil, and then I made up my mind that he was the best man that had yet appeared. There are no whims nor notions about him, he is a thoroughly practical man, a man as I

have said before, naturally adapted as a ber he took a trip to Scotland under the guise of seeing the elephant, but his trip was a part of his training. He went Market. away and let nature recuperate herself. He is a man possessed of strong powerful lungs, as anybody can infer for himself, but he is only human and can be overworked. Now you know, as well as I do, that this Providence race is the third within a month. This exertion would tell on any human being. But you know, or it is generally known, that THERE IS MONEY AT THE BACK OF ALL

Reporter — Gambling? Sheriff — Yes. gambling it is. But do not understand me that I insinuate that Hanlan's backers would sell a race. They will not do that. said the sheriff, seriously. But they will give a race and there is a vast difference between selling a race and giving a race. Reporter-As Chief Justice Allen says. there is a vast difference between murdering a man and murdering a ship? Sheriff continued the Sheriff, Hanlan is soon to row Trickett. This regatta it a good medium by which to show to the world that he can be beaten as well as be victorious. If he should go to England.

WITH A RECORD SHOWING THAT HE WAS BORN TO CONQUER, all betting would be one-sided, except that the few Australians who might come over with Trickett, would back their man. Reporter-Hanlan's backers would not sell a race then you think? Sheriff-No. they would not. I am positive of that. They could have no object in selling a race; they would lose more than they would gain in the end. Indeed, they have no need to entertain any such thoughts.

Reporter-is there not some intention of matching Ross again against Hanlan? Sheriff—There is a feeling that way perhaps, but it is a foolish idea. St. John men had better keep their money in their pockets, for there is not a doubt, as I have already stated, but that Hanlan can beat Ross. In closing the interview with the Sheriff, he submitted the following query Is it becoming a custom for flyers to take a step down in the scale of success, that they may be sensational?

Legal Decisions in Newspaper Cases. The attention of subscribers is directed

to the following: 1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office-whether direct-

ed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not-is responsible for the payment. 2. If a person orders his papers discon-

tinued, he must pay up all arrearages, or the publisher continues to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the Office or not.

to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

## Does Advertising Pay?

There is no instance on record of a well failing of success.

advertising. -Bonner. Advertising has furnished me with a competence. - Amos Lawrence

money. - Nicholas Longworth. Constant and persistent advertising is a sure prelude to wealth .- Stephen Girard.

that business .- A. T. Stewart

have done nothing in my speculations. I and reached down under his counter in a they, doubtless, occupied nearly all the for Nova Scotia—say \$3,000—and that openly practiced in the Bay of Fundy or weeklies with "The Living Age" for a have the most complete faith in printer's suspicious way. Mr. Wade at first time which the fishery officers gave to wasted on the Inspector for New Bruns- with the sanction of the Department of year, including the extra numbers of the

## Miramichi Advance,

#### Lumber Driving.

It was feared that round stocks would fall short of manufacturers exvolume until night. The river and tributary streams are, consequently, at excellent driving height and it is beor browed on the river-banks in the spring will now be marketed.

Spruce Deals in Liverpool The Timber Trades Journal of 5th inst. received by the last English Mail, referring to the condition of the Wood

Market at Liverpool is rather hopeful. Spruce deals, however, appear to be still a doubtful article to pronounce upon, the reference to them being as fol-Pitch pine is much firmer in price, and the stock of hewn and sawn being moder-

ate higher rates will be wanted, as the shipping season is now drawing to a close, timber of both kinds is difficult to obtain abroad, unless at higher rates. The other articles speak for themselves, and with the exception of spruce deals nothing more need be said. There is an impression that for some time to come, say the next two months, the importation of spruce deals will be moderate, and that present prices will be maintained as some shippers are witholding their stocks rather than send them upon a market which does not pay for the production.

A Local Public Requirement The need of a place in Chatham where their products and where housekeepers | tection and fish culture: and other purchasers may find what the place affords in the way of meat, vege- Nova Scotia tables, fish, etc. is becoming more obvious every day, and those who are P. E. Island in a position to move in such matters ought, in a practical way, to recognize the necessity that presents itself. No intelligent householder needs to be told what the advantages of a Town Market are, while the market farmer and fisherman can readily comprehend the benefit which such a place would be to them. A Market in any convenient locality within the town would be the one place where both purchasers and sellers could meet each other, the former being saved the inconvenience of seeking at half a dozen different places to find the necessary materials for a dinner, while the latter would be saved the labor and vexation of hawking their produce from door to door.

Not long since an attempt was made to establish a Market under existing law. It appears there is now a permissive Act of Legislature by which the County Council has authority to vote an assessment for a Market in Chatham. In the exercise of their usual policy the representatives of the outlying parishes objected to the assessment, arguing that the benefit sought would be one which Chatham alone would enjoy. The prolow the matter up and the place has in consequence, continued to be without a

adjoining Chatham-viz., Nelson, Glenelg, Hardwick, Newcastle-and also Alnwick-would derive direct benefit, as all such institutions, where, well a Market House, two of which, being jects. owned by the town, could be made use We take the ground that the value -Yes, I should think there was. But, the inconveniences to which the public officers to be engaged in each. The Our contemporary misrepresents us are subjected through the want of one.

## Nepotism.

Pinafore appears to have a very useful mission in politics. It suggested "Parliament" and a good many minor political squibs, which have hit off public weaklings and shown up errors in public affairs very commendably. As many of our readers know, Mr. Pope of P. E. Island has provided snug places in the public service for a good many of his relatives. This nepotism is thus hit off by Grip after the style of "Pinafore":-

I am the Minister of Marine, And although I do look green. I draw a handsome stipend and fulfil the utr hopes, Of my brothers and my cousins and all the o

Popes, Of my brothers and my cousins. Whom I reckon by the dozens, All the Popes!! You may be surprised to hear

That every blessed year, Some fifty thousand dollars (by my pulling Whom I reckon by the dozens

## A Little Story That General Garfield

Gen. Garfield, unlike many Canadian protectionists, is sound on the currency question, and it is probably due to him more than to any one man, with the possible exception of Secretary Sherman, that the Greenback-repudiation heresies were 3. The Courts have decided that refusing | put down. As an illustration of the greenback folly, Garfield told a good story on the stump in the campaign two years ago. It was to the effect that Senator Ben Wade, of Ohio, when in San Domingo, went into a shop in that place to buy a straw hat, such a one as he might get for 25 cents at home. Forgetting for the sustained system of judicious advertising had issued paper money, Mr. Wade asked How much, for instance, would the the price of the hat, and was astonished Courier, the Sun, the Telegraph, etc., dumb in reference to it. My success is owing to my liberality in to hear that it was only to be had for have the Government expend per annum what he thought an attempt at extortion. ments for hatching Codfish, Herrings, in comparison with those of the Mari- the decision of the Court below, which I advertised my productions and made loafing in the store, and he thought likely he was about to be robbed. But the old man was hard to scare. So throwing down a silver half-dollar, he said, "Take that He who invests one dollar in business or nothing." After looking at the piece of should invest one dollar in advertising money with some surprise and testing its quality with his teeth, the shopkeeper Without the aid of advertising I could put it in his pocket as something precious,

brought up a handful of greenbacks, San out \$1,000 in change for the half dollar and straw hat. Canadian Greenbackers will please take warning. - Telegraph.

#### The Management of our Fisheries.

The St. Croix Courier has, at last, found out how to say something in the pectations owing to the great scarcity way of reply to our remarks of 13th of water that had prevailed for a few ult. in reference to its attempt at a disweeks up to Tuesday. On that day, cussion of the Fisheries question. It is however, a fall of rain commenced and to be regretted, however, that in its continued with steadiness and fair reply it has simply reiterated the threadbare statements of the Sun, Telegraph and other papers, which were thrown together from the blue books lieved that all the logs that were affoat in the first place by the Inspector of Fisheries for this Province, who imagines they will assist him in erusade that he is engaged in against certain gentlemen belonging to the service in the Upper Provinces.

Having very recently discussed the figures (and the arguments based thereon) with the Telegraph, it may seem monotonous to go over them again, now that they are paraded with an impress under the Courier's notice in the other the arguments available with which to show how untenable is our opponents' position. The argument of the Inspector and the papers referred to is developed in the following, which we take in its entirety from the Courier:-

Let us look at the yield of the different 1879 and see the disproportion between country people may go to dispose of the yield and the amount paid for pro-

> \$5,752,936 2,554,722 2,820,395 367,933 1,402,301 13,843,94 Thus Ontario and Quebec, which together do not yield much over one third of the production of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, receive for protection nearly fifty per cent more than is allowed to the two latter provinces. If we take the item of fish breeding the discrepancy is still

more apparent, as will be seen by the following table for this service: Ontario 5,772,90 2,687,44 Nova Scotia New Brunswick 1,293,25 Thus again Ontario and Quebec received

nearly four times as much for fish culture as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick although the fisheries of the latter are so much more valuable and capable of so much greater expansion than those of the upper provinces. Looking at the staff of fishery officers the same disparity is found In 1879 the staff of Fishery officers con

The disparity here is very striking. The insignificant fisheries of Ontario are protected by nearly as many wardens as the important and valuable fisheries of New Brunswick. If the salaries paid to these officers also be taken into account, a vast disproportion is found to exist between The argument of the above is that

the number of officers, amount paid for salaries and disbursements (which come There is little doubt that the parishes | under the head of Protective Service) and also the amount expended for fish culture, should, in each province, bear a fixed and uniform proportion to the from a Town Market House here, but annual yield of the fisheries in each. This is a specious proposition which a Maritime Provinces were paid more managed, are supported by tolls, it good many papers seem to have deter- than they earned. The Courier also seems that the enterprise should be mined, all at once, to impress upon the expresses its surprise that he does not taken hold of by the town of Chatham | minds of their readers with a sameness alone. The rental of stalls would be of argument in support that is painful quite sufficient to maintain the Market to read in this day of the fresh and which would, therefore, be no charge on crisp editorial writings which charac- Mr. Pope-of all men-dare not dismiss the ratepayers. There are several sites | terise the press of the Maritime Prowhich are understood to be available for vinces in dealing with nearly all sub- and that of his political admirers, in stances, were so important, that the Gov-

be dealt with in such a way as to remove in determining the number and pay of It says :migratory and inland fishes, which fre. quent and are taken in the estuaries and fluvial portions of our riverswhere they are, in a greater or lesser degree, at the mercy of inconsiderate fishermen-are those which practically monopolise the time and attention of officers. It is the Salmon, the Alewive, the Trout, the Whitefish, the Maski nonge, the Bass, the Oyster, etc: not the Cod, the Herring, the Mackerel, the Haddock, the Pollack, the Hake. the Lobster, the Halibut that demand and should receive the protection of the Department. The Lobster requires a little attention, but as the regulations respecting its capture are only intended to affect the canning establishments, three or four officers each in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, would be sufficient to attend to the enforcement of the law. To meet the argument which the Courier would have us be lieve in, we will take the value of Nova Scotia Fisheries, (using round numbers) and deduct therefrom the value of the

Cod, Herring, Mackerel, Haddock Pol-

lack, Hake, Halibut, Shad, Lobsters

and their products, together with that

of the fresh fish sold in the local

markets with the following results :-

Total Value of catch Value of above-named sea and coast fishes requiring but little protection The fishes represented by the above 5,606,740 require but little protection and no expenditure for Hatching Houses. It is, therefore, not right to simply take the lump sum value of fisheries in any province, without discrimination and make it the basis of an argu- tion with the above also. Its ignorance ment, which only shows how little of Mr. Whitcher's position in the fishthose who make use of it really know

time on the sea and near the coasts tive provinces, pro rata, it will find form. It is not necessary in large tidal Domingo currency, and gravely counted among the Cod, Herring and Mackerel that their salaries will be above areas, however much it may be so up fishermen who, as we all know, require the average of those of Ontario and the St. Lawrence, and no time should no such gentlemen to watch them. If Quebec. It is quite certain that when the Courier and its friends will put us the lion's share of the money the Overright and we ask them to inform us what the duties were that the fishery | Courier wants more "Superintendents" officers of Nova Scotia performed in connection with the Cod, Herring, ence of Ontario and Quebec, where each Mackerel, Ling, Pollack, Halibut and officer, in his own district, is amenable Haddock fisheries:

> The Ontario fisheries produced \$366.-733 worth in 1879, (not \$367,933 worth. an error in the addition of items in the Blue Book makes appear), or \$164. 654 worth more of inland fisheries needing protection than Nova Scotia, with its great total catch of \$5,753 000 worth. and it is, therefore, evident that, all things considered, Nova Scotia has a greater number of officers than she is entitled to when the real merits of her requirements are understood. The fact that \$7,102 are spent in fish

culture in Ontario, while but \$2,687 are expended for the same service in Nova Scotia, is the basis of a claim that of originality in the Courier. It may an injustice is done to the Maritime be, however, that they had not fallen Provinces. This, however, seems to be very childish. If a greater sum is papers previously to the time that expended on this account in Ontario journal received them, and as our reply than the interests of her fisheries reto the Telegraph may have been simi- quire, it is an injustice, not particularlarly unnoticed we will re-state some of ly to the Maritime Provinces, but to the grounds on which we differ from the whole Dominion, and the same may the position of the Inspector and the be said if the Nova Scotia fisheries papers referred to, taking, however, capable of artificial propagation are not only one or two of the many phases of assisted by means of hatcheries. We believe that there has been, and still is. much dishonesty and deception of the public, as well as of the Department. connected with Dominion fish hatcheries. It seems also that the time has arrived when the fishermen of Ontario should reap some benefit from the outprovinces for the year ending 30th June lay for salmon breeding experiments at Newcastle, Ontario. These are not fit subjects, however, for inter-provincial jealousies, for we do not believe that causes of complaint, where they have real existence, are the outgrowth of endeavor of any one section of Canada

> In connection with the attempts that have been made to stock Ontario waters with the Salmo Wilmoti there have been unfair criticisms upon Mr. Samuel Wilmot, chief of the fish-culture branch of the Department. These, however, have evidently been prompted largely by personal malice. Mr. Wilmot, no doubt, started with the belief that he would be successful in the praiseworthy undertaking to which he has given so much faithful labor, and it is difficult for him to abandon his Salmon theories. The sooner he does so, however, the better it will be for the interests of pisiculture as an object of Government support in Canada. He has not yet, like the Inspector for New Brunswick and some other officers, been convicted, of misrepresenting the condition of the work under his charge and placing the Department in a humiliating position before the public. We are glad to observe that he is giving increased attention to the artificial reproduction of number of Salmon ova laid down in the Newcastle Hatchery. The criticisms to which his work has been subjected will effect of increasing his vigilance in connection with both the parent establish-

to secure unfair advantages over others.

ment at Newcastle, Ontario and the others throughout the Dominion-and thereby lead to improvement all round. The Courier says it was a strange admission that Hon. Mr. Pope made when he said in Parliament that officers in the dismiss such officers. That is not an easy matter, for as they are nearly all the appointees of his political friends, confiscate them "on view." The questhem. That is his business, however, cluding the Courier.

Before we part, for this time with of without cost. The time has evident- of the catch in the different Provinces the Courier we must touch upon some ly come when the Market matter should ought to be but a minor consideration points we made in our previous article.

> when it says that we "demand that fishery officers of the Maritime provinces shall be paid just the same salaries as those of Ontario and Quebec."

First, we want the same protection every respect, and secondly we ask to have our officials paid for their services as much as those of either of the highly-favoured Provinces just mentioned. We want a Superintendant of Fisheries for the Maritime Provinces with the same powers that Mr. Whiteher has in Ontario. We want the N. P.' for the preservation of our fish increased yet more highly, and we want an officer not in Ottawa or Montreal, but in St. John or Halifax, who can give immediate supervision to the protection of the

valuable river fisheries that we now pos-The Courier's general disclaimer will not do. It should state explicitly what t means by saying it demands "the same protection in every respect" and as much pay? If our interpretationstrengthened, as it is by the figures we have quoted above from its last article -is not correct it should let us know what the correct interpretation is. In reply to its demand for a Superintendent, etc. we said :-

"The Courier appears to misunderstand the nature of our Fisheries organization. Mr. Whitcher has no special powers in Ontario. He is a general officer for Canada-Commissioner of Fisheries for the Dominion. As such he acts as a deputy of the Minister in the Fisheries Branch of the service. It would be as correct to say that Mr. Pope ought to have "the same Ontario. There is no "Superintendant of Fisheries" in Ontario; neither is there even an Inspector of Fisheries in that Pro-

not say we "misrepresent" it in conneceries service ought to condemn anything deemed innocent until his guilt

he was soon undeceived. The merchant they were so foolish as to spend their sums amongst the officers of the respective never have been enacted in its present ton, are the publishers.

useless inspecting officers and clerks get seers and Wardens must suffer. Still, the and is too blind to profit by the experi-

directly to the Department. We will pursue this subject no further, just now, but trust the Courier will study it up a little and we promise to do all that can reasonably be expected of us in the way of correcting its errors and clearing away the misunderstandings it appears to have of the whole question.

### St. John County Market

The following from the St. John Glob in reference to the prices, etc., at the Country Market of that city on Saturday

last will interest many of our readers :--It as a pleasure to walk into the Country Market this morning. The stands at either end were occupied by flower dealers, whose blooming plants perfumed the whole Market. There was more activity, too, than there has been for some weeks stocks were larger and better assorted than they have been of late, and purchasers were correspondingly more numerous. Beef sold at from 3 to 6 cents; mutton at from 5 to 7 cents.; lamb at from 8 to to 11c., and shoulders at from 7 to 10c. a pound. Potatoes brought from 30 to 45 cents a bushel, according to quality. Raddishes and lettuce sold at 40 and 50 cents a dozen bunches respectively. Rhubarb was as low as 1 cent per pound. Butter continues to fall, and to-day it was sold readily at from 14 to 16 cents a pound by the tub, and from 16 to 18 by the roll. dozen. Lamb skins were sold at from 35 to 40 cents each, and sheepskins at \$2 each, being a little lower.

There were some magnificent salmon on his gallant comrades. the stand at the foot of the Country Market this morning, and in the Fish Market. ranging from 9 to 35 pounds in weight. They continue to fall in price, and to-day were readily disposed of at from 15 to 18 but were stationary at from 5 to 8 cents a pound; codfish continued at 31 cents; finen haddies at 6 cents; smoked salmon at 15 cents; and trout at 12 cents a pound. Mackerel were 5 cents each, and lobsters from 3 to 8 cents each.

#### [Ottawa Citizen July 18th.] Important Judicial Decision Respecting the Bay of Chaleur

Fishery. At the recent sittings of the Supreme Court of Canada, an appeal from a judgment rendered by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, was heard, which involved several important questions. Judgment was given last week, and the decision of the New Brunswick Court reversed, the Court of Appeal being unanimous. The case in | Donald on behalf of his descendants, after question was that or McFee vs. Mowat. The plaintiff, McFee, of St. John, New Brunswick, was engaged in the business of a a fisherman on the Bay of Chaleur. Mowat the defendant, is fishery overseer for the Restigouche division. In July, 1876, he received information that McFee had sent a boat and men out into the bay to drift for salmon, and as such drifting is, under the fishery laws, illegal, and the nets and appliances are made liable to forfeiture, he determined to watch for their return and seize the boat and nets. The drifting took place at night, but at daylight next morning. Mowat saw the boat coming ashore with wet salmon drifting nets in it containing one fish (a shad). So soon as Trout and Whitefish and decreasing the | it landed Mowat seized both boat and nets, and declared them forfeited to the Crown as being seized and confiscated "on view" under one of the provisions of the act. Mckee . sontended iththe heaving and when be liked, provided he kept more than three miles from shore, and as he had gone more than three miles on the night in question, he brought an action against Mowat to recover the value of his boat and nets, and damages for being prevented from carrying on his business. The was no doubt, however, that it was within the bay, as it was about opposite the River Charlo, and they gave McFee dict, and held that because Mowat had

not seen the nets actually in the water and actually being used in drifting, he had no right to seize and tion of the three mile limit on the Bay of Chaleur, and the right of a fishery officer to seize nets "on view" under such circumernment appealed the case to the Supreme Court of Canada, and, as above mentioned, that court has unanimously reversed the judgment of the court below and ordered a judgment to be entered for the defendant Mowat. The Supreme Court of Canada have decided that the whole of the Bay of Chaleur comes within inrisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, and that the three mile limit does not apply to it. With reference to the seizure "on view," Mr. Justice Gwyne, who delivered the judgment of the Court, says !- "The evi-We quoted what the Courier said as dence given upon that subject was, in my opinion, sufficient, otherwise a most beneficial act will be stopped of much of its efficiency. I do not think that the term 'on view' in the act is to be limited to seeing the net in the water while in the very act of drifting; it appears to me if the party

> of the offence charged, that is sufficient for the purposes of the act. The fish here was a shad, not a salmon, but the net was wet, and it was sufficiently apparent that the fish was caught with the net; the defendant had, therefore.occular demonstration that the net, which was a drifting salmon net, had been just recently used in the bay, and that the boat with the net had but reached the shore. on return from such use when he seized. This evidence appears to me to have been quite sufficient to come within the purview of the 4th sub-section of section 16 of the Fisheries Act, to justify the defendant to seize the materials, implements, and appliances so used.'

The effect of this important decision will be greatly to strengthen the hands of the Dominion fishery officers, and to preserve the efficiency of our excellent system of protection established under the Physicians we would say, this preparation Fisheries Department, for regulating and improving our estuary and river fishings. We direct the serious attention of the

readers of the ADVANCE to the portion of the above judgment relating to the LYMAN, Toronto seizure of the defendant's property. The evidence seems too slender to justipowers" in the Maritime Provinces as in | fy the act of the Overseer. The defendant may have been fishing illegally, according to the letter of the law, as strained by the Overseer, but the We only wonder that the Courier does seizure and confiscation of property under such circumstances reverses the well understood maxim of British Justice and principle that a man is to time that the San Domingo government of the subject they presume to discuss. on the subject coming from it, and we do proved. While no objection can be Magazine; "Music in St Paul's Cathedral, not wonder that it evades the point-is made to the decision that the Bay Chaleur belongs exclusively to Canada, When referring to the excess of pay it seems monstrous that the highest \$400. Mr. Wade was also indignant at on erecting and maintaining establish- received by the fishery officers of Ontario | Court of the Dominion should reverse There were several ill-looking fellows Mackerel, Pollack, Halibut, Hake and time Provinces the Courier seemed to in its judgment, stood between an un-Lobsters? The Courier, however, finds forget that there are no Inspectors in just and un-British provision of an Act fault because we have not such Hatcher- either Ontario or Quebec. In Nova intended to be administered with greaties which cost something very handsome. Scotia and New Brunswick there are est consideration and caution, excepting The whole value of the Salmon, Ale- Inspectors and they are useless, or even in extreme cases. It seems a singular wives, Trout, Smelts, Shad and Bass worse than useless in this province, at thing that this drifting for salmon in a year), the subscription price (\$8) is low; taken in Nova Scotia in 1879 was 202. all events. If the Courier will take the vast sub-ocean like the Bay Chaleur while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to 079. These are migratory fishes and money paid on account of the Inspectors should be considered a crime, while it is send any one of the American \$4 monthlies

be lost in expunging it from an Act of which it is one of several most arbitrary and senseless provisions.

#### Has Death Forgotten Him?

Angus MacDonald born in Islay Scotland on the 12th day of February 1777 and consequently now in the 104th year of his age, is yet living near the village of Acton in the County of Halton, Ontario. Mr. MacDonald enlisted at Glasgow in

March 1803 as a driver in the Royal Ar-

tillery and afterwards served in the Pen-

insula under Sir John Moore and the Duke

of Wellington. His first experience of

hard active service was at Walcheren, he being one of the few who survived the horrors of that ill-fated expedition. He fought at Vittoria at St. Sebastian and was engaged in the rout of Marshal Soult's army at Toulouse. But the day he remembers best is the 18th of June 1815, when he took part in the Titanic struggle on the field of Waterloo. He relates that in the afternoon of that day he sat on his horse, sword in one hand and trumpet in the other, seeing the ranks fast thinning and the squares grow smaller under the terrible fire of the French, and saw the Duke of Wellington kneel down by a fir bush which he grasped with his left hand while with his right hand raised he prayed that either night or Blucher would come, 10c.; veal at from 3 to 7c.; hams from 9 Mr. MacDonald states that by reaching out his arm he could have laid his sword on the shoulder of his kneeling command. er. And when the fight was over he and some of his comrades rode out in the moonlight over the field of carnage, and in one place, where there was a small hollow in the ground, their horses trampled Eggs remained at from 10 to 12 cents a in blood nearly to their saddle girths and on the same night he saw the Iron Duke weep like a child over the dead bodies of

Mr. MacDonald was discharged May 1st Canada in 1832. He obtained a grant o land where he now resides and has seen cents a pound, according to the cut. Hali- his children and grand-children grow up and go out into the world. For the last fifteen years he has been totally blind but has never ceased to be cheerful and loves to relate the scenes of his eventful early life to an attentive listener. On Monday 12th February 1877 his

children, grand-children, great grandchildren and a few friends met to celebrate his 100th birthday at the house of his sonin law. Mr. George Elliott. Among the visitors were three clergymen and after the company had partaken of a sumptuous repast prepared by the old gentleman's Mr. P. Ferguson, one of the grand-sons and a suit of clothes presented to Mr. Macwhich a prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. of the gathering the aged patriarch, leaning on his staff, with his descendants around him, implored the blessing of God upon them and their succeeding generations. The scene, as eye-witnesses say, and may be imagined, was very impressive,-Halton Co. (Ont.) Atlas.

A SPADE-Professor-Now, I ask you as practical miner, what spade is the best? Third year man (scornfully)-why, the ace, of course. (Sensation.) - Acta Columbiana.

A BIG CAPTURE :- Toronto, June 15. -Harrison, the notorious counterfeiter, who He was taken with the detective to the woods where a box was found in the ground containing 7 plates, viz.: \$10 bills on the Ontario Bank; \$5 bills on the Canadian Bank of Commerce; \$4 bills on the jury found that the fishing took place Dominion Bank; \$1 and \$2 Dominion of more than three miles from shore; there | Canada notes, and two \$5 dollar U.S. legal tender plates.

There is a standing reward of \$5,000 by the U. S. Government for the capture of the last two mentioned plates. The whole of them are valued at \$15,000. Harrison has been counterfeiting thirty years. He is an engraver, and his work is so well executed that the American notes have passed through the Treasury Department unnoticed. This is considered the biggest on the continent for years.

NORTHROP & LYMANS' Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and the Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda. For the Prevention and Cure of Coughs Colds, Bronchitis Laryngitis, Scro-

May 12, '80.

fula in various forms and all affections pertaining to Consumption.

Its effects have been in a great many cases.

wonderful. In Pulmonary Complaints its

beneficial results have been specially noted, not only in increasing flesh and strength. acting 'on view' himself sees what if tes- but in allaying the irritation, subduing tified by him would be sufficient to convict the morbid condition and healing the affected parts. The Hypophosphites Contain the active principle of Phosphorus, is the most Heating Power of the Blood, and a vital element in the tissues of the Body, Brain and Nervous System, and the Lime and Soda, which constitute the Strengthening Properties of the Bones, form an Invaluable Agent, in supplying through the Blood, to the System, the material essential to Life and Health This preparation we give to the public under its original and simple name in order to convey as accurate an impression as possible of its real qualities. EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL and the Hypophosphites of LIME and SODA discloses in its name alone is so conpounded that a dose for an Adult

> LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The numbers of "The Living Age" for the weeks anding June 12th and 19th respectively, contain the following articles: Animal Intelligence, and The Letters of Charles Dickens, "Westminster;" Memoirs of Madame de Remusat, "Quarterly;" "Cymbeline" in a Hindoo Playhouse, "Macmillan:" What Shakespeare Learnt at Lchool "Fraser;" Ascent of Roraima, "Temple Bar;" A Persian Garden-Party, "Tinsley's "Leisure Hour;" Social and Literary Dandyism, "Saturday Review;" The Pinch | Chatham, of Wealth, and Matthew Arnold on Poetry and Religion, "Spectator;" Professional Fools, "Globe;" Anchor Ice, "Nature; and in the way of Fiction, "A Young Lady's Letter," and instalments of "Adam and Eve," and "He that Will Not When

contains two grains each of Hypophosp-

hites of Lime and Soda. Price, 50 cents

per bottle. Prepared by NORTHROP &

He May," with the usual amount of poetry. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a ink. Advertising is the royal road to thought he was reaching for a pistol; but. their duties, for we cannot suppose that wick—say \$2,500— and divide these Fisheries. The law against it should latter, both postpaid. Littell & Co., BosGENERAL BUSINESS

SUMMER. SPRING, 1880, SUTHERLAND & CREACHAN,

Wholesale and Retail Drapers.

-----DIRECT IMPORTERS OF----

GENERAL DRY GOODS, NEWCASTLE.

Anticipating the good times, (which we confidently hope are at hand.) we were exceedingly fortunate a buying our IMMENSE STOCK OF SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS early last February, saving FIRST CLASS GOODS AT OLD PRICES,

which means TWENTY PER CENT. LOWER than any house in Miramichi. We have imported this season per S. S. "Nestorian" and "Sarmatian" from I.C.R. from New York, Boston, Montreal and Toronto,

OVER \$25,000 WORTH OF MERCHANDIZE, simply N UMERABLE in detail and MAGNIFICENT in description.
We of e the highest class of Goods at the lowest living prices. We purchase all our stock for really money and sell for Cash. Please compare our Goods and Prices, for comparison is a severe test. Country dealers and store keepers will make money and get information by examining our prices.

We sell sound, undressed Grey Cottons, and Fast Prints at 5c and 6c per yard. Our STRICTLY ONE PRICE SYSTEM gives equal rights to all whether experienced or not, in

Dress Prints, Household Goods, Millinery Mantles, Family Mourning Goods. Haberdashery, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, Window Curtains, Smallwares, Men's Clothing and Furnishing, etc.,

n fact everything to be found in any first class warehouse We are Sure Death to Due Bills and High Prices. SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN,

Public Square Newcastle

**SPRING** 1880.

Received per R. M. Steamers, via Halifax, a portion of my Spring Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of

1816 and emigrated with his family to Genuine Scotch Tweeds, Cheviot Tweeds. Dutch, Kidderminster, Scotch and Tapestry Carpets.

ENGLISH FLOOR OILCLOTHS,

(4/4 and 8/4 wide.)

# OILCLOTH, ENAMELLED CLOTH,

Felt Drugget, Felt Crumb Cloths.

grand-daughters, an address was read by Table Linens, 5x8 and 6x8 Table Napkins.

Lace Curtains and Curtain Nets, Cameron of Acton; and at the breaking up LACE LAMBREQUINS, CURTAIN FRINGES. Cord and Manilla Door Mats.

Women's and Misses' Cotton Hosiery.

Colored Sicillians for Dresses, (very cheap.) Black Lustres and Brilliantines. Black Cashmeres, "Courtauld's" Black Crapes, (shower proof) Black French Merinos,

BLACK FRENCH KID CLOVES, COLORED KID CLOVES, 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.)

counterfeiting arrest which has been made FRILLINGS, PEARL BUTTONS, &C., &C.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

FOR SALE. The Subscriber's Stock of DRY GOODS, including the following

White and Unbleached Cottons, Flannels, Denims, Winceys, Mens' and Boy's Tweeds, Dress Goods. Velvets & Velveteens, blk & cl'd. Hosiery. Tweed, Flannel & Cotton Shirts, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, &c., &c., Sail Canvas. Cotton Duck, Lines & Twines

Fishing Nets: MANILLA AND TARRED HEMP ROPE. Alsohis 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, Waggon Axels & Springs, Sporting and Blasting Powder, Fuse, Shot, Glass, Putty, Paints, Linseed, 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 30, '80.

SUMMER 1880.

ON and after MONDAY, JUNE 14TH., Trains will run on this Railway, in connecnial Railway, daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows :-GOING NORTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE. THROUGH TIME TABLE. EXPRESS. ACCOM'DATION. EXPRESS. Leave Chatham. 4.00 a. m. 3.15 p. m. 6.17 " 7.15 " Depart 4.00 a. m. 3.15 p. m., Arrive Bathurst, Chatham Junc., Arrive, 4.30 8.20 " 1.02 " 11.15 5.10 GOING SOUTH. LOCAL TIME TABLE. EXPRESS. ACCOM'DATION

Leave Chatham, Halifax, Trains leave Chatham on Saturday night to connect with Express going South, which runs through St. John and Halifax, and with the Express going North, which lies over at Campbellton until Monday. Close connections are made with all passenger Trains both DAY and NIGHT on the Inter-Fullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. John on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and to Halifax

n Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from St. John, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from

The above Table is made up on I. C. Railway standard time, which is about the time kept All the local Trains stop at Nelson Station, both going and returning at the Union Wharf, Chatham, and forwarded free of Truckage, Custom House Entry or other charges. ation over this road, if above Fourth (4th) Class, will be taken delivery of Chatham Passengers wishing to return from the Junction by the same train may obtain Tickets fo the trip both ways at one fare. Tickets for the Chatham Railway are sold at the Junction Station (as well as at the Chatham end

Halifax, Mondays, Wednesdays and Friday

the line) and all passengers are requested to procure them before going on the Cars. Passengers who are not provided with Tickets will be charged extra fare.