

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

Don't FORGET the Newcastle Fair and Exhibition this evening.

THE DEPRESSION must be passing away, because the St. John News says so.

ROYAL ARCADE.—The Semi monthly meeting of Miramichi Council, No. 441 R. A. will be held in their Council room this evening at 8 o'clock.

PERSONAL.—The *Telegraph's* Woodstock correspondent writing on 29th ult. says:—"The Rev. Mr. Stanislaus Doucet, Chaplain to Rt. Rev. Dr. Rogers, Bishop of Chatham, and Rector of Pokenouche, was in town on Monday and left on Tuesday. While here he was the guest of Rev. Mr. Murray."

Thos. D. Adams, Esq., of New York, and Mr. Williams of the same city, who have visited Miramichi each summer season for several years, were among their friends here recently.

Hon. Attorney General Fraser was in town on Tuesday last.

Hon. Robert Marshall, M. E. C., was in town this week.

Hon. Surveyor General Adams was in town on Monday.

Hon. Robert Young, President of the Executive Council is in ill health.

Rev. Mr. Richards of St. Louis, was in Chatham yesterday.

Mr. W. G. Anslow of the *Advocate*, is we are glad to observe, able to attend to business again.

EXCURSION.—John C. Miller Esq., gave a number of his friends a very enjoyable excursion in a down-river direction on Monday last in the *Derby*. Messrs. Thos. D. Adams and Williams of New York were the special guests of the day.

THE METHODIST FESTIVAL in Chatham Temperance Hall, on Tuesday afternoon and evening, was well attended, considering the publicity given to it. The tables reflected credit to the ladies in charge and those who contributed to them. The net proceeds amounted to \$50.

FIRE.—The fire residence of Mr. Thos. Vye, situated on the left bank of the Southwest Miramichi, nearly opposite Nelson, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. The furniture and other property in the upper portion of the house were destroyed. There was partial insurance.

GOOD FISHING.—T. D. Adams Esq., and Mr. Williams of New York, accompanied by Hon. M. Adams, and R. R. Call, Esq., returned from a salmon fishing trip to the upper waters of the Northwest Miramichi last week. They had a most successful trip, taking 52 Salmon and Grilse and thirty large Trout.

FIRE AT DERBY.—On Friday night last fire was discovered in a Warehouse belonging to J. J. Miller & Co., Derby. An alarm being given the hand engine belonging to the firm and also the donkey engine of the Park Factory were brought into requisition and by skilful management the fire was got under after the interior of the building was considerably damaged and the contents destroyed.

PRONIC AND SOIREE.—The Committee in charge of the arrangements for the St. Mary's Church Picnic and Soiree, which is to take place at Newcastle on Tuesday, 17th inst., are taking steps to make the affair one of the most attractive ever held on the Miramichi. The Moncton Brass and string Band is to be in attendance and every possible provision is to be made for a full bill of thorough holiday enjoyments.

SEIZURE OF FISH.—It is the custom of some fishermen, as well as of people living along our rivers to bring trout to Chatham for sale, and it is suspected that the fish are, for the most part, caught with nets, but it is seldom that a seizure is made. Overseer Wyse learned on last Saturday that a lot of trout had been brought to town by a fisherman who was not supposed to believe in the N. P., so he seized them. In a few minutes they were distributed, gratis, among the Overseer's personal friends.

THE PICNIC at St. Margaret's in aid of the building of the Presbytery, lately destroyed by fire, came off on Tuesday last and in spite of the doubtful weather, was fairly successful. Ample refreshments were furnished by the ladies in the new unfinished house, dancing was provided for in the new barn, as well as other games and amusements outside, which were well enjoyed. His Lordship, Bishop Rogers was present during the afternoon accompanied by the Rev. Mr. McDonald. We may add that the barn is completed and the house partly shingled.

MILITARY.—Lieut. Col. Mansel, D. A. G. and Lieut. Col. Macchane, Brigade Major, visited Chatham last week and inspected Capt. McKnight and Capt. Fenlon's Companies, 12th Battalion. The weather was unfavorable for military display, but the officers and men acquitted themselves so well as to receive commendation from the inspecting officers. We understand that Capt. McKnight's army was also visited and pronounced to be one of the best arranged and cared for in the Province.

THE SCOTT ACT.—Northumberland will vote on the Scott Act, September 2. The importance of drawing out a full vote of the electors cannot be overestimated. As long as liquor dealers know that the Act is put in force on the strength of a minority just so long will they be tempted to continue selling illegally. Although the Act is assumed to be in force in King's County, liquor is as openly sold in some places as it ever was. A very small proportion of the full vote of any county has been polled so far, a matter, we think, for general regret.

CHATHAM RAILWAY.—The sale of the Chatham Railway which has been postponed from time to time, at the instance of the Local Government, took place on Tuesday. It was made by the Sheriff of the County under an execution issued on the suit of James Kitchen, Contractor for laying sleepers and rails and partially ballasting the road, subject, however, to a previous mortgage held by J. B. Snowball, Esq. The Railway and its belongings were bought by A. A. Davidson, Esq., who, we understand, was acting as attorney for Miramichi parties, the amount realized being some two or three dollars more than sufficient to cover the execution and mortgage.

Temperance Convention.

Yesterday morning the Temperance Convention, called by a meeting held July 26th, composed of the representatives of Newcastle and Northumberland Divisions Sons of Temperance, the Chatham Temperance Reform Club and others, met in the Temperance Hall at eleven o'clock. The delegates present were:—Messrs. Geo. Stothart, Chatham; D. McGarr, Newcastle; Geo. Fowle, George McKay, Black River; J. Grieron, Red Bank; John Burr, Douglastown; W. H. Grindley, Blackville; Anthony Adams, Messex.

The Rev. Messrs. McBain and Teed, with a number of other prominent temperance men also attended.

On motion D. McGarr Esq. was called to the chair, and D. R. MacLachlan was appointed Secretary.

The chairman briefly explained that to

carry out the law under the Canada Temperance Act, it would be necessary to have three representatives at each polling booth.

After some discussion, it was moved by Mr. B. Stapledon and seconded, "that a body of seven, be appointed by this Convention to act as a Central Committee."

On motion the following were appointed: Messrs. B. Stapledon, D. T. Johnstone, Chatham; Messrs. Matthew Russell and M. O. Thompson, Newcastle; Mr. A. J. Jessen, Douglastown and Messrs. Duncan Davidson and Geo. Stothart Chatham. Mr. George Stothart was appointed Convener.

It was then moved by Mr. D. T. Johnstone, seconded by Mr. S. Frost and resolved: "That agents be appointed for the different polling booths in the County to call a meeting of parties favorable to the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, and at the meeting so called, that the necessary number of representatives be elected to attend at the election, and that the Secretary of same meeting communicate to the Secretary of this Convention, the names of representatives so elected."

The following agents were then appointed:

HARDWICK.—George Fowle, GLENELG.—Lower Glenelg, Hugh Cameron; Upper Glenelg, George McKay.

CHATHAM.—District No. 4, John Sinclair; No. 5—D. Davidson;

No. 6—Geo. Stothart; No. 7—Jas. Firth;

No. 8—Chas. Sargent;

NELSON.—Lower Nelson, John Burchill; Upper Nelson, John Flett;

DERBY.—John Betts;

BLACKVILLE.—Lower District, John L. Schofield; Upper do, W. H. Grindley.

BLISSFIELD.—B. Archibald;

LUDLOW.—Justice Fairley;

SOMERSET.—Upper District, Elisha Smith; Lower District, James Vaze;

NORTHEAST.—At Hutchingson, R. Adams, Trout Brook, Jasper Maddock;

NEWCASTLE.—Upper District, Matthew Russell; Middle District, M. O. Thompson; Lower District, Geo. Stephens;

ALNWICK.—Oak Point, Joseph McKnight; New Jersey, James Anderson;

Tabusintac Bridge, John Johnston.

Several matters were then discussed among which were the necessity of sending instructions to agents, and of having some lecturer to go through the County. In relation to funds, it was moved and carried that the agents to the different districts collect what funds they could for the cause.

It was also ordered that a number of copies of the synopsis of the Canada Temperance Act, be printed, and that the Central Committee be empowered to call a convention to meet in Chatham at any time before the election.

The convention concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

COUNTY COURT.—On Tuesday forenoon His Honor, Judge Williston, adjourned the County Court *sine die*, stating that, for the first time in the thirteen years of his official service in the capacity of County Judge, he was obliged, by ill health, to let term business go over.

It is fortunate that Judge Williston's temporary indisposition comes at a time when there is a lull in litigation and only a minor criminal case was before the Court. He has heretofore generally managed to dispose of the business of the Court with a fairly governed only by considerations of judicial policy and the rights of the postponed term are, no doubt, content to wait the restoration of his Honor's health.

One of our Public Men.

Hon. Surveyor General Adams publishes a communication in which, in characteristic language, he attacks the Editor of this paper, accusing him of writing the letter of our Tabusintac correspondent, "St. Ann Devotee." He quotes the letter and concludes as follows:—

An Ethiopian cannot change his skin nor a Leopard his spots. The letter article is taken from the last *Advance*. D. G. Smith went to Tabusintac the day after I visited it. D. G. Smith is the author of the above article. D. G. Smith's word "to use an expression of a very modern writer," should be received by the reading public with about the same credulity as a dietician's oath. D. G. Smith's word "Ann Devotee" should be awarded a prize for unadulterated, deliberate lying. Try again D. G. and I'll praise you and your production to the moon. It gives me the greatest jubilation.

Your very Obedient and Humble Servt., M. ADAMS.

We apologize to our general readers for marrying the columns of the *Advance* with the above specimen of Hon. Mr. Adams' style. Then, however, a man, exalted to the public position which he occupies, has no more respect for himself and his name than the position of Surveyor General of the Province, and also that he should represent the constituency in which this paper is published. On public grounds we pity the constituency and on personal grounds, Mr. Adams, himself. We had hoped for better things from him, but he is fast destroying all promise of public usefulness as well as forfeiting the private respect of those who once were his best and most interested friends.

Pioneering at Red Rapids.

This fine Tobique settlement continues to progress. It will be remembered that quite a number of St. John people, urged by the decision of the shames, sought refuge in it between one and two years ago. Among these names of Ganter, Skinner, Lewis, Dr. Drou, Fisher, Kilfoyle, Gillespie, etc., will be familiar to some of our readers. Mr. Kilfoyle is now in town and is a good specimen of a thrifty pioneer. He brings good advice from the settlers. They rejoice in fairly comfortable houses, fine fields of wheat, potatoes, buckwheat, turnips, lots of peas, beans, cucumbers, etc. Kilfoyle, himself, has got up a log house 19x21½ feet inside, with a good cellar. He found the lumber was \$14 a thousand in that region, and so he cut down and hewed what he needed and made 7,000 shingles besides for his own use. He has the following crops:—

2 acres of wheat (Lost Nation);

15 acres of buckwheat;

1 acre of oats;

1 acre potatoes;

1 acre of turnips;

besides several patches, such vegetables as beets, cucumbers. He is quite proud of his success, and that of the other settlers, none of whom, he says, are likely to starve in that quarter. They need a grist and saw mill very badly. Kilfoyle has worked in loading ships. His tools, value for \$200, were lost in the great fire, but his family did not suffer from it. He never received any assistance on account of his

losses, but has fought his way so far. He and others who have settled on Crown land will become quite independent in a few years, and, as a rule, will be far better off than those who leave the Province.—Tel.

The Bay Chaleur.

A correspondent of the *Telegraph* furnishes the following sketch of some of his travels on the Bay Chaleur:—

"In this warm weather, when the thermometer in this comparatively cool region, registers in the neighborhood of the nineties, to get out on the water is refreshing. There are quite a number of small craft sailing up and down the Bay, with Bathurst as head quarters at this season of the year. There is the subsidized packet owned by Burns, Adams & Co., with a captain whose courtesy cannot be excelled. It is presumed that the packet carries passengers if required.

There are others the result of private enterprise and others again owned by manufacturing establishments and doing business for the owners alone. On one of these your correspondent embarked some days ago and proceeded down the Bay on a trip, the object of which need not be mentioned here. The sea was delightfully smooth, indeed very much more so than was agreeable to the owner either of the craft or of the cargo, for the progress made was rather slow. When 24 hours had elapsed we were some 30 miles on our journey and how much longer we would have staid there became I do not know but a steam tug coming along your correspondent changed vessels and proceeded on his way. Such a trip gives one an idea of the business carried on in the Bay and on the shore.

The cargo consisted partly of flour and other commodities for fishing establishments along the coast, and partly and chiefly on this occasion of lumber for the erection of a new lobster packing concern on the Island of Miscon, and the owner of the new establishment was on board as supercargo. Between seven and eight miles from Bathurst, at the beginning of what is called salmon beach, there was a freezer erected last year by Boss & Southwood, but operated by Mr. Fish of Newcastle. Unfortunately the salmon freezers were very easily operated this season. Ten miles down is the lobster packing establishment of George Smith & Co., the oldest of those owned by that firm. Two miles further along is one owned by Samuel Bishop, and operated this year for the first time. Mr. Bishop for a year or two past has worked one which formerly belonged to O. Turgeon, Esq., and situated some 16 or 18 miles up the Bay. Soon after passing Mr. Bishop's premises you come to the sandstone region, where for six or eight miles of coast griststones are made for the Quebec, Montreal and Boston markets. Then comes another lobster packing establishment of two years standing, operated by James Buttiner. At Grand Anse is found the second and most extensive establishment, that of G. Smith & Co., where this season over 100,000 pounds have been put up, very separate pound in a can by itself, since the season commenced. John Windsor works one of his places at Grand Anse too. Six or eight miles down, at a place called Beech Cove is another canning place, owned by a Mr. Mayo, from Boston, who with his family resides here during the season. A few miles further, at Point Mizzenet looking across at Caraqueette, is another establishment, owned by Angus Maclean, who is about to erect another at Miscon. Crossing the mouth of the river and going down two or three miles you meet another establishment of two years standing owned by A. S. Sutherland. Here ended my journey by water on the present occasion.

Of Caraqueette and its exports of cod I need not now speak further than to say that the unsalmonable will be exported this year, that is to say, C. Robin & Co. will send out 8,000 quintals, Hon. R. Young 3,000 R. Young, C. 3,000 and W. Frising & Co., 1,800. I am sorry to hear that the prices in Naples, where the most and the best of the fish is sent, are lower than usual. Norway is sending fish into Naples, and although it cannot compete with our Caraqueette friends in quality, yet the interference is such as to bring down the price.

A drive through to Tracadie is not without its attractions, though it is very hot in the woods. Pokenouche presents great variety of water and forest, and it is said that the best fishing up the river is very good. In that neighborhood, just beside the grist mill, the writer had an hour's good sport. At Tracadie the lumber mill of the Messrs. Stewart is at work, and several of those who have the oversight and get the highest wages are St. John men who have wandered far away for work."

Salmon—Letter from Overseer Mowat.

To the Editor of the *Miramichi Advance* :

SIR:—Professor Hind's letter on the unusual scarcity of salmon in all our North Atlantic rivers this year, possesses very great interest, and I hope it may be the means of further elucidating the mystery. "The oldest fishermen," of whom we have a few good specimens, say—and it is some comfort—that 40 years ago, when salmon were in abundance they experienced just as poor, if not worse years than this has been. Many men of skill and knowledge believe that from the marks, and brines and worn condition of very many of this season's fish, they are actually being caught in the grip of the ice, or embayed by it and destroyed in some way, in their migration here. Our weather here last fall was not colder than usual, and the river presented a good show of both salmon and grilse, as well as a very large show of smolt and parr. All the June and July fish, had gone before cold weather. The Professor says, some salmon only visit the rivers for sanitary purposes, being biennial spawners, or only doing so once in two years. Before I can believe this theory, I must have stronger proofs, for such salmon do not enter any of the Bay Chaleur rivers. All our June fish, and they very seldom arrive before the 1st—often as late as the 10th) have the ova half developed. The July and August fish, are still further advanced, giving ova about 10th October, finishing by 20th, and going to sea in about 10 days after, some of them immediately. During the 7 years I have been engaged in pisciculture the time has been uniform, not varying more than two days, even although the salmon chanced to come three weeks earlier. These fish do not winter here in the river, and whether they are the first fish of the succeeding spring I cannot say, but I suppose they are. Our Spring kelts are fish coming from sea late (or in middle) of November with the ova half developed, and I should think stage as the June fish, and I should think requiring three months to mature; to go well up to head waters at once, where owing to the numerous spring brooks the ice does not form to the same extent or solidity, often thawing out in February and March and where they deposit. Following the ice down in the spring, these kelts will be found quite different from

the fall kelts, being well mended, and bright, with the next year's ova quite well formed, the roe being from 3 to 4 inches in length.

Now, should those roving sanitary schools spoken of by the Professor enter this river, they must do so under the ice in April and depart before our netters can catch them. I have known our estuary, clear for 3 and 4 weeks, before a fish made its appearance. To show the rapidity with which they come I may state that I took, not long ago, a salmon at the Indian House, with a partially digested caplin in it. The caplin never leaves salt water, and the nearest point at which the salmon could get it is Huron Island, 72 miles from the Indian House. That extreme cold may retard the growth of the ova, is possible, but to extinguish the instinct or desire, to spawn after the ova is fully developed, is impossible.

Owing to the very heavy and severe ice runs, both fall and spring, as well as the heavy spring freshets, which the most of our Canadian salmon rivers are subject to just at the time when ova is newly laid, or when the young fish is bursting the shell, artificial propagation is much more a necessity than in more favored countries; this last spring particularly the river bed has been completely upset by spring ice destroying most, if not the whole of the naturally laid ova. Independent of this cause, I know, from actual examination that three fourths of the ova naturally laid are dead eggs. I attribute this fact, principally to the rapidity of the water carrying away the mill before coming in contact with the egg; probably, also, to either a want or an excess of males. I have observed on a bar where 15 or 20 fish were spawning a large male rushing round chasing smaller males and grilse and paying little attention to the females spawning, and we now know that if the egg is a very short time in the water without contact with the mill it will not fructify.

I do not ignore the giving of all due care to the preservation of the rivers, so that a good stock may be always there for natural production, but even, by artificial production, 95% can be turned out, in our Canadian rivers at any rate, it is a most valuable assistance and one that we cannot afford to despise.

That every river has its own fish, is certain and that every fish finds its own river, and knows it—and I believe also knows the portion of it where it passed its young days—I believe also. I saw a peculiarly marked fish, having three old spear wounds on one side, while boating in the fall of 1867. She was spawning on the bar at Larry's Gulch. The next fall, not five yards from the same place, myself and men again saw her. In the June of the following year, I found her in Mr. Hadwood's ice house at Athol House, taken in a net there. Her weight was 32 lbs. The three scars or cicatrices on one side were so marked that there was no possibility of mistaking the fish.

Salmon in some rivers may rush, and keep rushing for the head waters as, for instance, in the Fraser River. I give our salmon credit for more sense, they know there is more danger in the small, contracted pools, or head waters, than where the big pools and deep water exist, and since the thorough protection was inaugurated the large pool at Metepedia holds more fish than 30 miles of the Kedgwick, and the fish now spawn from tide water to the source. I am certain there are some of the very first run fish in Metepedia pool to day, and any expert can tell by the color and condition of the fish how long they have been in the fresh water.

I fully endorse the Professor's opinion respecting the use of the hook on the lower jaw of the male fish, having actually observed it in '73. The following year I told Mr. Chas. Hallcock of it, when I expected he would laugh at such a theory, but he didn't. Still, I can hardly go so far as the Professor, having kept the sexes separate for a week before being mature, and many of them have given ova freely on lifting them out of the water. But in many cases, when you can feel the eggs completely separated and the fish ripe, a smart grasp or two behind the fins at the throat of these fish will bring the ova.

Now, Mr. Editor, be it from me to you to say he is wrong in any of his conclusions I only tell you what I know from actual observation and experience in the Restigouche River, and no other. Any light or information respecting the nature and habits of our most valuable fish should be disseminated, and I trust you will have many contributors on the subject.

I am Sir yours truly, JOHN MOWAT, Restigouche Fish Hatchery, Dece Side, July 29th '80.

Waking Up.

A Miramichi correspondent of THE SUN, writing July 30, says:—

Our salmon fishery below Chatham has virtually closed for this season. The scarcity of these fish will be a great drawback to those parties who have been preparing for British export in winter. Now that the fall spawning salmon will soon enter our river, any prices so enhanced on account of the scarcity, the poachers will be stimulated to greater activity than ever in the upper and shoal waters. It would be well for the authorities to double the force of wardens for a season. If our salmon spawning grounds are not protected, in a few years we will have no more to export. A few thousand dollars on extra protection would be well spent.

It is some satisfaction to find "the Sun" interest in the Miramichi coming round to the views we have always endeavored to enforce. As our salmon fishermen are so heavily taxed than any other class it is only fair that their interests should be protected.

THE SCOTT ACT.—The discussion between Prof. Foster and E. King Dods for and against the Canada Temperance Act, at Hamilton closed on Saturday night last. The meetings had been attended by thousands. It is said the Hamilton clergymen are all in favor of the Act and the local newspapers against it, the printer of being that the vote at the polls will be adverse to the Act.—Telegraph.

John Melick Sentenced.

Saturday last John Melick was placed in the dock in the St. John County Court and His Honor, Judge Waters, addressing the prisoner, said he had pleaded guilty to three indictments of forgery, and that as a merchant he must have known the crime to be a terrible one and the penalty severe. The offence was a double crime, and the prisoner was guilty of forgery and robbery. The acts did not appear to be the result of straitened circumstances, but to have been deliberately planned. The offence had been done by the prisoner with his eyes open, and it was necessary that the law should be vindicated and society protected. He hoped that the prisoner's offence might prove a warning to others. His Honor's sentence was:—"That the first indictment you be imprisoned in the Dorchester Penitentiary for the space of five years; on the second indictment, for forging the name of Putnam Bros., a further five years, to be computed after the end and expiration of the first sentence, and on the third indict-

ment, for forging Mr. Alex. A. McDougall's name, five years, to be computed after the end and expiration of the previous sentence—with hard labor." Melick is now in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Fashionable Wedding at Wolfville.

(Halifax Evening Mail July 29)

Yesterday, at Wolfville, the most interesting and fashionable wedding that has occurred for a long time, took place. The parties most interested in the ceremony were Mr. James S. Harding, of the firm of Harding & Hatheway, St. John, N. B., and Miss Maie J. Pineo, of Wolfville. The decorations in the church (St. John's Episcopal) were simply magnificent, and were arranged under the direction of the curate, Rev. Mr. Peters. Over the altar was a large bell of flowers, completely overshadowing the bride and groom.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. O. Ruggles, of Kentville, at 11 o'clock. The groom attended by Mr. Wm. Pineo, brother of the bride, and his brother Mr. Charles Harding, were the first to arrive at the church. Shortly afterwards they were joined by the bride, accompanied by Miss Harding, sister to the groom, and Miss Brown of Wolfville. The bride was dressed in ivory colored satin, made in London, and wore a veil of Irish lace, which was presented to her a short time since in Germany. The bridesmaids wore dresses of cream and sky blue. The impressive ceremony of the Church of England was performed, the bride being given away by her father. During, and sometime previous to the ceremony, the church was packed to its capacity, after which showers of good wishes were cast upon the happy couple. As usual, the bride looked charming, and the tenth commandment was repeatedly violated. The groom, of course, tried to be unconcerned, but in so doing made a most miserable failure, and looked decidedly bashful. After the usual congratulations, the party adjourned to the residence of the bride's father, where a sumptuous repast was disposed of, in the way of a wedding lunch, when the newly married couple, accompanied by a large party of friends, drove to Hansebury, where the train to Halifax was taken. Slippers and boots and rice being profusely showered on the bride and groom as they left the paternal roof.

Last night, Mr. and Mrs. Harding registered at the "Waverley," and this morning left by the I.C.R., on a brief wedding tour.

VERY IMPORTANT!—The St. John News of Friday last, has the following important announcement:—"We intended yesterday to say that the Eastern Townships were represented as being one of the very best 'grazing' not grain districts of Canada." The "Northampton" appears to have thrown around the time she was in St. John, and now that the superlative virtue has left the vicinity of the *Avon* office, there is no good reason why that paper should not carry out its intentions.

A Noteworthy Case.

(St. John "Globe.")

The appointment of Mr. J. E. Turnbull, to a position of trust in the new Penitentiary at Dorchester, is a matter that deserves special reference. No objection whatever can be taken to the appointment. On the contrary many persons in St. John, who are politically opposed to the Government, or who are wholly neutral, will not regret any good fortune that may come to Mr. Turnbull. He is a hard-working man, of great integrity, and whilst he has been a warm partisan, he has never been an ungenerous opponent. It is the necessity which compels Mr. Turnbull to accept of an office at all that we regret. He was an ardent advocate of Confederation, and was one of the few men who honestly believed in it—as we suppose he does yet. He made speeches and wrote letters favoring Confederation. He saw in the opposition of the *Globe* to that scheme evidences of shortsightedness, of lack of patriotism, and at times even his zeal carried him so far as to denounce this journal with considerable asperity, and, at times, very unjustly. Carrying on an extensive planing mill, sash and door making factory, etc., he saw in Confederation for himself opportunities to extend his business while he made Canada a great country. And, now, a Government office is the end of all of this. Since Confederation was consummated his sons have grown up to manhood, and they sought in the United States the livelihood their own city denied them. Of course Mr. Turnbull like many other good citizens, lost heavily by the fire; but he suffered from two things. First, St. John did not grow as he anticipated it would as a result of Confederation; and next he found no Canadian market for his goods, but on the contrary his most formidable competitor was the Upper Canadian producer. The National Policy brought him no relief. Gradually, through no fault of his own, despite unwearied energy, unlimited hope, and never failing industry, he has been hemmed in, and though he leaves in business a substantial financial ruin, his factory—whereas, long "hum" has been so often described in the papers—is closed, and his manufacturing career in St. John is, we fear, ended.

This is a most regrettable matter, for it is a positive loss to have to part with a hopeful, hard working and capable mechanic. But the case is a clear one. We will not put the blame on the National Policy, although according to the theories of the National Policy supporters—this case ought not to have happened—but it is a marked and positive instance of the remarkable way in which Confederation has lighted here one of its greatest local ills.

Bradlaugh not a Novelt.

Thomas Carlyle is quoted by the *Pall Mall Gazette* as authority for the statement that Mr. Bradlaugh is not the first Englishman whose speculative views on religious matters have afforded precedence to an English Parliament at a time when the attention to modern business.

In the second Parliament of Oliver Cromwell James Nayler afforded material for what Mr. Carlyle describes as "interminable debates, excelling in stupor all the human speech, even in English Parliaments, this editor has ever been exposed to." "Four hundred gentlemen of England," he continues, "and I think, a sprinkling of lords among them, assembled from all the counties and boroughs of the three nations, to sit in solemn debate on this terrific phenomenon: a mad Quaker, seeking to fancy himself a new incarnation of Christ. Shall we hang him, shall we whip him, bore the tongue of him with hot iron? Shall we imprison him, set him to oaks? Shall we roast, or boil, or stew him? Shall we put the question whether this question shall be put: debate whether this shall be debated? In heaven's name what shall we do with him, the terrific phenomenon of Nayler? This is the history of Oliver's second Parliament for three long months and odd

Nowhere has the unfathomable Deep of Dulness which our English character has in it more stuporously disclosed itself. Who is there that has the strength of ten, even that is able to support these things? Couldst thou debate on Nayler, day after day, for a whole winter? Thou, if the sky were threatening to fall on account of it, wouldst sink under such labour, appointed only for the oxen of the gods." "The honourable gentlemen," Mr. Carlyle continues, "did at last decide what to do with Nayler, who, after being whipped, branded, and tongue-bored, and put to pick oakum on bread and water, finally repented, and confessed himself mad; after which 'this world great phenomenon, visible to posterity and the West of England, was got wind up.'"

THE MARITIME BANK INJUNCTION CASE.—On Friday last, Judge Duff in Chambers at St. John, delivered judgment on the application to dissolve the injunction restraining the Maritime Bank from holding their annual meeting on the first Friday in June, and preventing the Bank of Montreal from voting on its shares. After remarking at considerable length on the different features of the case, and citing authorities in support of his premises, he proceeded to deal with the arguments and allegations presented when the application was made. He decided to grant an order dissolving the injunction with costs.

SEA LIONS.—The American Express Company transferred through Chicago recently, seven large sea-lions from the Pacific Ocean en route for New York, whence, they will be shipped to London, and there placed in the Zoological Gardens. They are being transported in ventilated water tanks. They were in good condition, and while in Chicago were fed with two hundred pounds of fish.

STILL UNSETTLED.—Cablegrams from Mr. Benjamin, the eminent London barrister, who has charge of the appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada, state that his opinion is that the Ottawa judgment will be reversed and that of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick sustained. He states that the indications are that the Court will decide in that way. The effect would be to upset the working of the Act. Tel.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE.—The numbers of *The Living Age* for the weeks ending July 24th and 31st respectively, contain the following articles: The Slavonic Menace to Europe, "Quarterly," A few Weeks upon the Continent, "Contemporary," Atheism and Repentance, a Familiar Colloquy, by W. H. Mallock, "Nineteenth Century," Fishing and Fishing Literature, "Blackwood," Victor Hugo, "Temple Bar," Sterne, "Cornhill," Scientific Results of the Howgate Expedition, 1877-78, Sir John Lubbock on the Habits of Ants, and Sign Language among the American Indians, "Nature," Heresy in Science, "Pall Mall Gazette," The Nature of an Oath, "Spectator," with instalments of Mrs. Oliphant's Story "He that will not when he may," and the usual amount of poetry. A new volume began with July last.

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