The Lumber Trade.

market. There was no improvement.

and the prospects at the time of writing

were not bright. There were no re-

St. John Spruce was offered at £6 15s.

There is no new feature to report in

Taking the tone of our business in

It is hardly necessary to say anythin

ng merchants, who, referring to the

found for asking the prices now current

abroad, if the goods are to be sold at a

of Mr. Samuel Schofield, of St. John,

Liverpool, dated 11th March, 1881, to

Deals-The winter continues favor-

earlier than usual. No doubt a large

quantity has been cut, although reports

from some quarters state that the quan-

tities have been over-estimated. Some

few deals are coming to market by rail

and sell at \$9.00 to \$9.25. There is not

much contracting ahead, chiefly owing

owing to the continued dull reports

from your side, buyers here are afraid

to contract, and it is becoming more and

more evident every day, that prices out

The reports from the United States

ports are not encouraging, markets be-

advise your friends, only to purchase at

present prices what they absolutely re-

quire for immediate wants, because

unless something unusual and unfore-

seen happens, prices of deals will be

much lower here during the summer.

Mr. Schofield appears to be a "nice

party" in his way and he ought to be

highly prized by the lumber trade on

this side of the water, because the above

was printed in a circular by Mr. Scho-

field's principals and distributed amongst

the trade in Great Britain. The first

sentence of last paragraph above quoted

well known to be so broad a mis-state-

ment that few men in business here can

inderstand how Mr. Schofield could have

had the temerity to make it, and its

concluding sentence—whether so intend-

Tracadie.

ment for tenders was circulated in

satisfactory condition.

ing well supplied and trade dull.

here must come down sooner or later.

to the high prices asked by sellers : but

which we referred a few weeks since.

able, and I think the season will

to Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co.,

from those now current.

ex quay, with no takers. A sale

Greennock realized about £6 10s."

market says :-

Medical.

Vegetine

Labratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine

Vegetine. Vegetine.

Vegetine

Vegetine Vegetine

Vegetine Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the System.

Vegetine Removes Pimples and Humors from the face. Vegetine

Cures Constipation and regulates the Bowels. Vegetine

Is a valuable remedy for Headache Vegetine

Will cure Dyspepsia. Vegetine

Vegetine

Removes the cause of dizziness. Vegetine Relieves Faintness at the Stomach. Vegetine

C res Pains in the Back. Vegetine Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

Vegetine Is effective in its cure of I Vegetine

Is the Great remedy for General Debility.

Vegetine Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the

VEGETINE Spring Medicine.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Removal.

of Chatham, that he has taken the Bakery, for-merly occupied by Mr. Philip Anslow, near Mr. Thomas Fountain's store. Anything in the bakery line can be had either at Mr. Fountain's or at the bakery, and all orders left at either places will be punctually attended to.

The bread wagon will run as usual daily.

JOHN WYSE Chatham, Aug. 17,th, '80.

LONDON HOUSE.

CHATHAM, N. B' Dress Goods, Prints, Cottons,

at a small advance on

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Fleur, Corn and Oat Meal, Tea in Chests, Haif Chests, and Quarter Boxes, Tobacco, Sugar, Soap, Butter &c., at lowest cash prices.

RICHARD HOCKEN. Feb. 3, 1881.

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

If you want to "see yourselves as others see you" we invite you to call at the Phetograph Studio, on Duke Street, nearly opposite the

CANADA HOUSE

where we are prepared to take

PHOTOGRAPHS TINTYPES at lowest possible rates

CHILDREN A SPECIALTY. old pictures copied and enlarged. We are also pre-pared to do picture framing to order

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION. Our motto.-" Satisfaction guarranteed

pay.
Give us a call—nearly opposite

CANADA HOUSE.

SEWING MACHINE.

MERSEREAU & THOMSON.

I respectfully inform my friends and patrons that I have by no means given up handling the WANZER SEWING MACHINES. and may be found at the Studio above named, where

all orders shall receive prompt attention. Repairing attended to as usual. J. Y. MERSEREAU.

Removal.

The Subscriber in returning thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage extended to him during the past year, begs leave to inform them that he has removed to the large and well known store formerly occupied by F. J. Letson, Esq., where will be found a full

Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Earthenware, Groceries, & Provisions,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will open up in a few days a very excellent line of English Scotch and Canadian Tweeds suitable for spring and summer wear. Also a beautiful and choice lot of English Coating, personally selected in Montreal.

W. S. MORRIS.

N. B.—These goods will admit of my making suits 10 per cent less than heretofore.

Miramichi Advance,

Gloucester's New Sheriff.

The virtual dismissal of Sheriff Vail

Provincial Government not to re-appoint him, and the appointment to his office of a Mr. Doucett, seems to give great dissatisfaction, not only to the many friends of Mr. Vail, who has so ably discharged the duties of the position for about six years, but also to people of all classes in that county. With the reasons which the Government may give for the removal of Mr. Vail we are not acquainted, but it is due to the public and to the friends of that gentleman that they should be given, especially in view of the fact that he was appointed by Hon. Mr. Young, President of the Executive, with the concurrence of the present Attorney General, supported by the present Provincial Secretary and the other members on the Government side in the legislature—gentlemen who still assume that they control the affairs of the province, although they have called to their aid others from the ranks of their opponents—the latter joining in the re-appointment of Mr. Vail, two

years in succession. The fact that Mr. Young and other gentlemen indicated induced Mr. Vail to remove with his family from a distant county and assume an office which was admittedly a difficult one to fill efficiently, shows that they must have had considerable confidence in his abilities, and the further fact that he remained in the office for six years, must also be taken as evidence that their confidence was not misplaced. That he was not reappointed at the expiration of the last annual term, while no charge against him has been made known to the public, is therefore, calculated to excite enquiry in a general way as to the unexpected and unusual action of Mr. Vail's former friends. If these gentlemen (the members of the Government who sanctioned his nomination by Hon. Robt. Young) have acted in a conscientious manner and in the public interest, it follows that Mr. Vail must-by some action of his own-have forfeited the confidence that was reposed in him. If he has done so, the fact should not be concealed, for although he has a good many friends who, in the absence of any knowledge of cause for the treatment he has received, condemn his removal from office, they would undoubtedly experience a change of sentiment on the subject, were they assured that there was just cause for the action taken. We shall await developments with considerable interest, for we have heard nothing up to the present writing to justify the treatment Mr. Vail has received, and, yet, we cannot believe he has been relieved of office without charges having been preferred against him.

A Gloucester correspondent who writes quite fully respecting Mr. Doucett, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Vail, does not at all refer to the causes, real or assumed, of the latter gentleman's removal, but he appears to be quite convinced that a bad choice has been made in filling the office. Referring to Mr. Doucett, with whom he says he is so well acquainted as t enable him to form a correct opinion of his fitness for the office to which he gazetted, he writes :-

He seems to me unfit for any position where competency, capability, and other -and most essential-virtues are required. From my experience of him he possesses none of the requisites for the office. He was in the employ of Mr. Burns of Bathurst, and I learn that gentleman found his conduct so unsatisfactory that he was obliged to discharge him. He was recommended to the Government by Mr. Mc-Manus, M. P. P., and when the fact be-

came known, the influential friends of that gentleman asked him to withdraw the nomination, on the grounds that Mr. Doucett was unfit for the office. Some members of the Government had believe, spoken or written to the same effect. Mr. Wedderburn, Provincial Secretary, visited Bathurst for the purpose | say :of making enquiries into certain rumours afloat respecting the man, and I am safe in saying, he could find only distrust and dissatisfaction respecting him. He, at all events, heard enough to cause him to say "he did not think he, D., would be apinted." He said however, "as to the

man's competency or incompetency, the "Government has nothing to do-the "responsibility in that way rests on "the representative who recommends "him, but as to other qualifications, the "Government feel bound to make enquir-'ies, for 'tis not Gloucester alone that is 'interested, but the whole Province," etc. The Provincial Secretary made special enquiries at Mr. Burns' respecting the character of Mr. Doucett, and, it is said, endeavored to get Mr. Burns to take the responsibility of having his appointment thwarted, but although Mr. Burns answered Mr. Wedderburn's enquiries as to what he knew concerning the man, he declined any responsibility, saying he gave the information simply to assist the Govern-

ment in forming a correct judgment of the person who had been recommended for an important office. It is well known that Mr. Young manœuvred in every way to get Mr. Mc-Mannus to make another nomination, and that the appointment is very distasteful to him, nevertheless he swallows this pill that Messrs. Adams and Landry prepared for him, and he remains in office. won't say anything now, of course, for that would be acknowledging his weakness. He will now, no doubt, try and put the best face possible on the matter and seek credit for appointing "a Frenchman." That is the card which Messrs. Young, Turgeon, Adams, Landry & Co. are now playing; at least they profess a great advance and elevate the French people, they would have appointed some one out of that body who would reflect some credit on it. There are quite a number of Frenchmen whom I could name, any one of whom would make a good Sheriff, and whose appointment could not reasonably be objected to—certainly not in the score of nationality. The appointment of Doucett is bad and injudicious, no matter from what standpoint it is viewed. Mr. Adams has openly proclaimed that he supported the nomination and pressed the appointment, just because it was "distastesful to Burns" of whom he was not afraid, if all the Bathurst people werea nice reason, truly, and worthy of a statesman. I have heard on good authority that certain members of the Government advised McManus to press the nomination, and said they would resign if the Messrs. Landry and Adams are the men. It is rumoured that the appointment was gazetted without the concurrence of all

the members of the Government. whom we have every confidence as a better that he should continue as leader only to each other, having their chief at business and public man. He is, probably, better informed on the subject tives," when they reap the fruits of They seem to be dead to all prope than any other person outside of the their reckless misrule, should not have sense of integrity in the discharge of Government and its immediate friends their inevitable defeat excused on the public trusts, and to imagine that public and supporters, so we hope Mr. Burns ground that they had lost their great patronage is their legitimate plunder will excuse the use that has been made and only natural leader. The people and public interests matters of secondary their factories in the district will have the

Burns in reference to the appointment that part of the letter, but as there is no doubt about it, the facts being pub- abettor. lished, will assist in enabling the public to understand the whole subject the better. If our correspondent is right and entirely free from prejudice in the of Gloucester, by the decision of the matter, it ought not to be difficult to deal with the office of Sheriff in Gloucester County, more judiciously than it has been dealt with.

The "Sun's" Freshet Report.

Our references of last week to the St. John Sun's excited and untruthful report of the "jam" at the Southwest Miramichi Railway Bridge and its effects, the loss of lumber, etc., provoked a reply from that paper as undignified and specious as its original offence was inexcusable. The Sun defends deal of excitement prevailed, imagines that statement will be cepted as a sufficient reason why correspondent should cause the worst possibilities of the event to be put into cold type, and go forth to the public as the deliberate conclusions of a press representative. If the Sun wishes the public to understand that it obtains its news from the most hysterical persons it can find-persons who care nothing for the consequences of what they may write, and who think they are justified in representing the sentiments prevailing amongst the least informed and most ignorant classes-its reply to our remarks are to the point, but, otherwise, they mean nothing, and its unreliable statements stand without any excuse. If its despatch had been sent on Saturday night, it might have been overlook. ed, on the ground that the danger was not then believed to have been over but as it was sent on Sunday, at least twelve hours after the logs were secured at the Railway bridge, and when every man who visited the bridge having the intelligence which a newspaperman should possess, felt sure that the loss of logs had been averted, it was simply an outrage. If the sender was neither knave nor fool, he, certainly, proved himself far too reckless in his statements to be trusted by any respectable newspaper. The Sun will not, by calling the ADVANCE names. be able to make its readers here overlook the fact that it did its best to create a false alarm. Its course in matters affecting the Miramichi has too often lef behind it the trail of malice and misrepresentation for us to allowits offences to go unrebuked and if, in defending our material interests against either the lunacy or malice of its management, we find it necessary to speak in plain terms, we shall not allow its wellestablished reputation and practice as a vituperative sheet to turn us from a manifest, though unpleasant duty.

The "Conservative" Leadership.

Just as Sir John A. Macdonald was on the point of leaving Quebec for Engand, he received a note from the editor of the Toronto Mail, requesting that the latter be made acquainted with Sir John's intentions respecting the leadership of the Conservative party in Canada-especially in view of the fact that a number of the Liberal papers had stated that Sir John was to relinquish the leadership in a short time. Sir John replied, referring to his ill-health. but speaking of his recovery, saying he hoped to return "nearly as good as new." He added :-

"Should this be so I hope to return 'to Canada with renewed strength, and with a resolve to yield to the strong pressure of my colleagues, to remain at the head of the Government and the Liberal-Conservative party."

This indicates that Sir John had pro posed to retire, else the "strong pres sure" to remain as leader would not have been necessary. It was, therefore, unnecessary, and ill-timed for the editor of the Mail, in addressing Sir John, to

"The more unscrupulous and malevolent of the Opposition press have been stating that the condition of your health is such that you cannot

Government." etc. It is fortunate for the party, that Sir John feels that he may be able to retain and discharge the duties of the position which he has so successfully filled for nearly a quarter of a century. He is pre-eminently fitted to be the leader of his party, and it is doubtful whether any other member of it could approach to the success he has met with in its organization and management. may, in fact, be said that the party is a thing of his own construction. It resembles no other political organization in the world, and has no fixed, distinctive principle. Its practical creed is the maintenance of itself in power at the sacrifice-if need be-of everything else, while all the ingenuity and ability of its many undoubtedly able members are exercised in reconciling the public to He its ever-changing policies. That there is nothing in a name-in some instances. at least—is strikingly proved by the fact of Sir John's party appropriating to itself the terms, "Conservative," "Tory" and "Liberal"-the latter belonging, undeniably, to the great party opposed interest in that nationality. If, however, to him and his followers. Men who care Department's intention to ask for tenless for principle and the future of the country, than for mere present personal success are found among all classes of the be got in the woods cheaply, that, with people and when they have inter- this advantage on their side, they can ested themselves in Dominion politics, underbid any competitors for the work they have soon discovered that their natural position was within the ranks of the easy-principled, ably led, political band which now insists that Sir John shall continue to lead them. It is evident that the more astute gentlemen in the ranks of the party recognise that its | rule rather than the exception, it ought strength lies entirely in the leadership to be dealt with by the people. There of Sir John, and that it could scarcely is a "family compact" there of large survive one parliamentary session with proportions, the organization of which any other of the different aspirants to is as perfect as that of any of the asnomination was not acted on. I assume the position at its head. Sir John has sociations of public plunderers in the hosts of personal admirers even among his political opponents, and his determi. nation still to lead will, therefore, give the supervisorships and all offices of Our correspondent is a gentleman in satisfaction all round, and it will be until 1883, and that the "Conserva- the head of our Provincial executive.

neighboring republic. They hold the commissions of the local Governmentpatronage, and seem to be accountable

work in Gloucester, having become the

allowed to them.

of men will be taken as a sufficient cover long managed as they now are. The were correct, we would have omitted for the multitudinous political sins of manipulation of the Little Tracadie which he has been either the author or Bridge tenders is only an illustration of Hon. R. Young's general course in such matters and of his sense of the moral obligations resting upon him in the discharge of the duties of the important The St. John Globe of Monday afteroffice he holds. His course is most renoon says :- "Advices from England prehensible and calculated to bring disby to-day's mail do not give encouragcredit upon that much-abused and mising information regarding the wood

Mr. Imrie and the "Times."

used institution-Responsible Govern-

cent sales at Liverpool, but a cargo of The Chatham Advance pretends to be lieve that Peter Imrie is conscientious in his defamation of the Canadian North-West. Peter some time ago signed The Timber Trades Journal of 14th report speaking in high terms of this same May, referring to the Liverpool wood North-West. What has produced the change ?- Moncton Times.

We made no "pretension" of be

the condition of our market which calls lieving or disbelieving anything in confor comment. Orders still come in nection with Mr. Imrie. We said that slowly, and are taken at low prices. because of the Government's adoption of the National Policy, Mr. Imrie had broad and general sense, there is no modified his recommendation of the disposition to buy for arrival, and from this fact we may assume that the gener-Canadian Northwest as a good place al opinion is that the future course of for English agricultural emigrants. We trade for this year, will not hold out our said nothing more than this respecting hopes of much improvement in prices Mr. Imrie's treatment of the Northwest, but we quoted a letter which Mr. Imrie further upon the subject of importation addressed to the Times, and which that to this market, for a study of the stock paper has not yet dealt with, save in a ist of last month will convey far more manner calculated to reflect discreditdirectly the position of our requireably on the fairness and honor of New ments than any amount of advice that Brunswick journalism. The Times was could be conveyed through your pages. To put it shortly, we cannot do better rude and vulgar enough to answer Mr. Imrie's statements by references to his coat and cap, and it elegantly styled him goods are pressed by agents, not only an "egotistic idiot," insinuating also that he "made some demand or other tries, says, if they, i. e., shippers on the Government and met with would only leave us alone for about polite rebuff." Mr. Imrie, in a dignified six months, we should get round. This is truly the case, and no warrant can be

"I assure you, you have been mis-inform I never made any demand, and never met with any rebuff. The arrangements of the delegates with the Government with respect to the really triffing The following is a portion of a letter matter of expenses, were too simple to admit of any misunderstanding, and certainly there was no misunderstanding, no unpleasantness of any kind, so far as l

As to the accuracy, or otherwise, of th views which I have ventured to express (and which I was in duty bound to express.) I will only say that if they be disproved. I shall be a great deal more ready

to withdraw them than ever I was to advance them. The views Mr. Imrie advanced went to show that owing to the Government's protective tariff and policy having rendered the taxation of farmers and the working classes higher and more burdensome than they were when he recommended the Northwest as a home for these classes of emigrants, that section of the country would not offer the advantages which he had represented it view of all this I think you may safely to possess under the Liberal Government's revenue tariff with incidental protection. Mr. Imrie was, doubtless conscientious in his statements, for he did not wish to be the means of deceiving emigrants from his native land. His course was an honorable one, which the Times seems to be incapable of appreciating, so it simply calls names and substitutes an impertinent description of Mr. Irmie's clothing for the argument which it lacked to sustain it in the false position it had chosen in its desire to serve its party.

[St. John "Sun."] A Lumbermen's Grievance.

George McLeod and John Ford, represented or not -- places its writer in the ng the milling and lumbering interests of front rank of those whose efforts have Northern Kent, visited Fredericton last promoted the tendency of the English week to protest against the local Governlumber market towards its present un ment's policy of selling outright, to parties interested in mannfacturing hemlock bark extract, portions of the timber lands The Proposed Bridge over the Littl licensed to them for general lumbering purposes-land for which the mill-owners A correspondent, writing from Gloupay both mileage and stumpage. It appears that the Crown Land Department cester County, says that there has been has advertised for sale 1,000 acres of land the usual advantage taken of the public on the Richibucto river under license to (usual in connection with the manage-Mr. Walker, and from which he draws ment of Hon. Mr. Young) in the matter supplies for his mill on Bass river, and of the proposed bridge over the Little surveys have been made of other blocks Tracadie River. Generally stated, the on the Coal Branch, the Kouchibouguac facts appear to be that the advertiseand the Kouchibouguacis, affecting the other mill owners. There is a considerable semi-private way, being witheld from number of hemlock trees on the streams even the North Shore papers, and posted named, and the Government claim that only in comparatively out-of-the-way under the terms of the licenses granted to places. The proposed bridge will be a the mill owners and lumberers these lands and the catastrophe was one of such mag-"much longer remain at the head of the large one, which we presume will cost can be sold at any time. It may be justi- nitude as to place it in the list of the fiable to withdraw such lands from the and there will be materials used largely lumbermen when they are actually requirin its construction which can only be ed for settlement purposes, but it seems scarcely just or reasonable to refuse to se'll procured to advantage in the winter these lands, so necessary to the supply of season. It was known last year that a the saw mills of the country, to one class new bridge was required and that it of lumbermen, and to sell them absolutely was the intention of the Board of Works (not simply license them) to another class to build it within a reasonably short of lumbermen. In one case, the trees are time, yet the people of the locality and cut down, hauled out, sawn into lumber some of our bridge builders expected and form a staple export of the country. that the call for tenders would be duly In the other case, the trees are cut down advertised at a season of the year and a and stripped of their bark, which alone is sufficient length of time before work removed; the trees themselves are left to was to be commenced, to enable them rot in the woods; the prosecution of other to procure the materials required to the lumbering is greatly obstructed; and the best advantage. We are credibly inrisk of forest fires is greatly increased. formed that the statement in the AD-Yet the destructive system is encouraged VANCE of the 12th inst., to the effect the expense of the conservative that tenders for building Little Tracadie system, and to the imperilling of a staple industry and of milling establishments. Bridge were invited, was the first really which have been costly enterprises, mainpublic intimation given in regard to the tenders-one correspondent says for their existence on territory which is that "the announcement was posted wrested from them at a moment's notice! behind Mr. John Young's store door, If anything of the kind were attempted in and had not been heard of in any other Northumberland what would the millquarter until the ADVANCE referred to owners say? It would scarcely be safe to it." We are further told that parties who were privately informed of the be in a ferment and the policy-if it is a policy-would be speedily throttled. The ders, procured a good deal of the maprinciple would seem to be not less objecterial required last winter, when it could dovernment will consider the whole question very fully before deciding to sacrifice one which, with some good features, has a while, with their intimate connections with Hon. Mr. Young they may rely on learn that the millowners' protests have having a considerable bill of extras not been favorably regarded by the Local Government, but there is still time for the This mode of manipulating publi-Government to reconsider their original

ernment cannot pass over without serious injury to the public interests. St. John " Telegraph." Sir, -one or two articles and letters on he above subject have appeared in your contemporaries setting forth the above nuestion from the lumbermen's point of view. I would crave your indulgence that the other side of the question may also be placed before the public. It is argued that the selling of a certain quantity of land in Kent County to a firm interested in the Bark Extract business on the sole condition that they erect one of N. B.—These goods will admit of my making suits 10 per cent less than herselfore.

LAW BLANKS

At the Miramich Bookstore.

At the Miramich Bookstore.

At the Miramich Bookstore.

The goods will admit of my making of his name in the above letter. If we will always admire Sir John's brilliancy, while deprecating his want of integrity, and, in the main, his great personal affability and characteristics as a leader of the making a swaying of the upper deck, and were unable to help themselves. Scores sank in the motion, as if in a dead struggle to support by Mackenzie & Co., Chatham, N. B.

These goods will admit of my making of my making and public integrity and only natural leader. The people of his name in the above letter. If we will always admire Sir John's brilliancy, while deprecating his want of integrity, and that it is a great injustice to these gentlemen. Now they came, the boat making a swaying of the upper deck, and were unable to help themselves. Scores sank in the boat making a swaying of the upper deck, and were unable to help themselves. Scores sank in the boundary of mit to settle on its side deeper into of the upper deck of the will always admire Sir John's brilliancy, while deprecating his want of integrity, and that it is a dead that has been making a swaying of the will always admire Sir John's brilliancy, while deprecating his want of integrity among the people of Glouces- a great injustice to these gentlemen. Now the will always admire Sir John's brilliancy, while deprecating his want of integrity among the people of Glouces- a great injustice to these gentlemen. Now help the making a swaying of the will always admire Sir John's brilliancy, while deprecating his want of integrity among the people of Glouces- a great injustice to these gentlemen. Now help the making as a state of the will always admire Sir John's brilliancy, while deprecating his want of integrity among the people of Glouces- a great injustice to these gentlemen. Now help the making as a great injustice to these gentlements of

opinion that the country will say there is

a practical grievance here which the Gov-

lands they may take up as heretofore, and in fact offer to the mill owners this lumber on condition that they give them in return the hemlock bark on what lands they (the from the river and from the wreck was the boat, and evinced an anxiety about lumbermen) may hold, which surely is proceeded with. The bodies were placed the general safety which took attenalso utilized, and at the same time they as intact as before.

set in circulation in the district, and that too from trees otherwise wholly unproinhabitants, will give such an impetus to local trade and settlement that they will soon find an increased and most remunerative demand for lumber, which is always more paying than the foreign market. It must also be borne in mind that th

spruce and pine in this district have now become so scarce, and what is left of them. so small, that it is very unprofitable work, and does not give their mills anything like full employment. Hemlock logs, on the contrary, at the prices at which the will, by the erection of the bark factories, be enabled to obtain them, delivered at their mills, will offer much more remuner ative and constant employment.

Now as regards the argument that thi bark should be reserved for the use of tanneries in the future. What guarantee have we got that large tanneries will ever be established in this section? In this age of progress and discoveries can we be certain that hemlock as a tanning ago will not at any moment be supersceded by some cheaper and more perfect tanning agent? Do not India and the Levant and other tropical countries produce tanning materials which grow up and are gathered every year in the form of nuts and species of plum, etc., which are now being shipped to England and Europe generally in immense quantities, and which have almost entirely taken the place oak bark for tanning purposes? The pro duction of these articles can be forced at will and is enormously increasing, and whereas as hemlock bark only contains from 4 to 7 per cent. of tanning these articles contain from 20 to 40 per cent. The may be becoming scarcer, has been that world are cheaper to-day than they were 10 or 20 years ago, and this, too, notwithstanding that the tanning trade in the same time has enormously increased. There is an old saving that "Hay should the present generation should not be allow- struggling in a heap were pulling and ed to starve that a future on e may have a hanging on to me. merely prospective advantage.

England does not prohibit the use of coal, though scientists unanimously declare that is must, ere long, be exhausted. always be enough bark in New Brunswick. and to spare, to tan all domestic hides: and as much money is expended per cord of bark used in the manufacture of mer-Messrs. Edward Walker, John Brait chantable bark extract, as in the case of a large tannery, which invariably has to look to a foreign country for its supply of hides. which is by far the largest item of expenditure in such an industry. In this respect it contrasts unfavorably with the hemlock extract business, in which the entire expenditure is made in the country.

I am, Sir your obd't servant, CHAS. A. D. MILLER.

The Great Steamboat Calamity on the Ousen's Birthday. A special telegram published in the Ap-VANCE last week, give a few particulars respecting the breaking up of a steamer on the river Thames near London, Ontario, on the Queen's Birthday, by which a large number of lives were lost. Our despatch placed the latter at one hundred and fifty, but the estimate was short of the real loss greatest calamities of the kind that has ever happened in this or any other country. From the different press and telegraphic accounts that have reached us, we bottom of the river, beneath a struggling Beside the body lay that of another little select the following particulars, which will be read with a sad and painful inter-

A London despatch sent on the evening of the disaster says :- During the day a large number of citizent sought enjoyment in the various excursions leading from the city to adjoining towns, and for those who remained at home, the chie out-door attraction was a series of steamboat excursions through the day on the Thames River. This enjoyment was ren dered more attractive from the fact that this was the first day of the season for the boats to run regular trips, and this circumstance, taken in connection with the public holiday, naturally drew large crowds of pleasure-seekers to the river. tained for thirty years past and dependent | Trips were made down the river, a distance of about four miles to Springbank, place of popular resort, where the city water-works are located, and the three four local steamboats took down large loads of excursionists at regular intervals try it there. The whole country would | throughout the day. The steamer Victoria of the Thames Navigation Company's line was returning from Springbank about half-past five o'clock with about six huntionable in Kent. We hope the Provincial dred passengers on board and when more than half way home, a slight commotion on the boat, said by some to have been an old, important industry for the sake of the playful pranks of a number of youths on the lower deck, and by others ascribed number of very bad ones. We regret to to the boat striking on a snag, caused the erowd out of curiosity to rush to one side, and as the side of the boat sank with the additional weight, a volume of water a foot or two in depth poured in upon the decision in the matter. We incline to the lower deck, which was crowded with passengers. Instantly the crowd on both decks rushed to the opposite side, and their weight, together with that of the water shipped by the boat, caused a lurch in the opposite direction. Then it was that the disaster occurred. The side the boat sank in the water to the depth one or two feet, and while the crowd on the lower deck were struggling to save themselves from slipping down into the river, the stanchions supporting the upper decks suddenly gave way, and the whole structure, with its load of human beings. came down on those who were below. put on shore at Ward's Hotel, about 100 crushing then, on the deck, and rendering | yards further up on the opposite side of escape impossible. It is impossible to describe the scene that followed. The boat to touch at the wharf and let them off, Zopesa cleanses the entire system, stimu-

case, as all unprejudiced persons will read- water without an effort, while many others her tremendous burthen. There is no ily admit, for the extract manufacturers who were precipitated into the river un- doubt from the statement of several of do not want the spruce or pine (whatever hurt rent the air with their vain appeals the survivors, that there was more less for that succour which those of the past fear, a dreadful consciousness of the perilon these lands, they having been cut and sengers who were safe were powerless to our nature of the trip, among the pasyears and more) but on the contrary are exertions were put forth to rescue as many many were in this way say a from a

on the steamboat Louise as fast as they tion greatly away from the work of navia bark extract factory in that part of the were brought up, and then taken to the gation. It is stated by survivors that company's docks, where the task of identi- Liust before the collapse there was a comfication began. The accident occurred at motion among the passengers. They about a quarter past six, and it was past | crowded to the sides, and in the midst of midnight before the bodies so far recover- a movement which was probably borderabundant supply of hemlock logs which ed were brought back to the city. Here ing on a panic, the ship broke assunder a most heartrending scene ensued. The and crumbled down to the water's edge. down at the mill, unless the bark were bodies, as fast as transferred from the as if it were a piece of waste paper. steamer, were laid out in rows in the will have their supply of spruce logs, etc., grass by the river side all in their holiday attire, and with the aid of torches the Besides this, the large amount of money faces were eagerly examined by hundreds of anxious friends looking for their missing ones. A goodly proportion of the drownductive of any advantage whatever to the | ed are men in middle life and many children of tender years. Many were the wails of sorrow which followed the identification of a relative. Perhaps, it is a mother who discovers her child or the children a parent. One man was heard enquiring for four children. As fast the corpses were claimed, they were taken in charge by their friends and removed to

STATEMENT OF AN EYE WITNESS. James Brennan, in the employ of the Advertiser, was on the upper deck when he Victoria capsized. He gave the following account of the dread disaster :-About half-past five we were coming very slow by Griffith's dam, and I went up to Captain Rankin and remarked.

"You have a big crowd to-day, Cap-"Yes, I couldn't keep the people off

They would crowd on, although I told them there were two more boats coming

I left him then, and had hardly turned away when I noticed

THE WATER RUSHING IN down below over the bottom deck. As I looked down the stair-case I noticed the water ankle deep down below. The crowd seemed excited, and kept rushing from one side to the other. Captain Rankin told them repeatedly to stand still and not crowd so much to the side The boat now commenced rocking, and the people all rushed to the north side. when the boat went over on her side and

A TERRIFIC CRASH followed, the whole of the upper deck mass. I never lost my presence of mind, effort pulled myself up to the roof. where I found I had a small breathbe made while the sun shines," and surely that an aged man and others who were

now poured along the roof of the deck, scorching my face and taking my breath away. I became unconscious and let go The fact of the matter is that there will my hold and sank to the bottom; but touching the solid bottom of the river, it seemed to give me fresh energy, and I struggled through a lot of bodies, and, what was almost worse.

> which got tangled in my feet and pulled me frequently under water. I got clear of those and once more attempted to reach the shore, but became unconscious and would have perished in the struggling mass had not some kind hand PULLED ME ASHORE.

> After I lay there exhausted for a few minutes, I saw Captain Rankin coming ashore and said to him "How did you escape, Captain?"

"I never left the pilot house," replied the Captain. He asked me to run up town as fast as I could and give news at the dock to have

BOATS AND AXES SENT DOWN. "I will stay here and see what I can

An elderly man, who was standing near me before the accident, said it amused him to see people alarmed at sailing along

the lakes, where I have been and face, a came up till drawn out by the poles and hooks of the river men.

The following clippings are made from the Free Press :-

A TIMELY WARNING UNHEEDED. steamers as could by hook or by crook scramble upon the decks. Many warncontravention of the law governing pasenger steamers, but the new Manager. Mr. George Parish, if what has reached Free Press is credibly informed that Mr. water." Sad sight! His wife and four Samuel Stewart, Merchant, had his family aboard the Victoria at Springbank, and intended taking passage with Mr. Parish. He saw that the crowd was getting entirely beyond the carrying capacity of the a gross tonnage of 44 tons; registered steamer, and approaching the Manager.

"Mr. Parish, you had better not start that boat with such a load." Mr. Parish-Oh, nonsense; she has carried more passengers than are abound

Mr. Stewart-"Well, if you intend running her to the city with such a crowd river is excellent. From the proverbial on board, I will take my family off and shallowness of the river Thames, howwait for the next beat."

He did so, and saved his children from watery grave in all probability. That is the substance of the interview ing on oyster cans or other trifling obstaas it has reached us. If Mr. Parish has cles, or of a deck hand having to run, anything to offer in explanation of this ahead to drive a cow out of the way. serious charge, the columns of the Free | which might happen to be standing in the Press are open to him. It will also be in stream; but in the sight of this calamity order to explain why no steamer left more terrible than the majority of ocean Springbank for the city three hours previdisasters, all jesting is put away for the ous to the starting of the Victoria, more present, and the occurrence is regarded as especially as they were advertised to

WAS THERE A PANIC ON BOARD? It appears that after the boat started from Springbank, the passengers began to realize that she was dangerously overcrowded. Some of them demanded to be the river. They begged Captain Rankin

extend to all in a moment. The utmost sengers. There was an unusual degree of kept continually reminding them of the danger of moving about, and urged them As soon as possible help was secured to keep as still as possible. He evidentand the work of recovering the bodies ly was aware of the cranky condition of

Wm. D. Eckert, of London East. was

found by a Free Press reporter huddling close to a heap of burning logs, endeavoring to dry his clothing. He made the following statement :- I was a rassenger on the steamer Victoria this evening, and passed through an ordeal the like of which I hope I will never be called upon to witness again. The decks of the steamer were packed with people, principally ladies and children. I was on the upper deck during the passage, and shortly after leaving the dock at Springbank a good many passangers began keeping time with the listing of the steamer, and went as far as they could from side to side each time the vessel surged. Many people made fun of it at first, and a good deal of holloaing was done, such as "Get out your life-boats!" "Come and have a teeter !" etc., etc. While this was proceeding up stairs, the passengers on the lower deck were running to and fro, endeavoring to keep their feet from getting wet; and fully fifteen inches of water ran from gangway to gangway across that portion of the boat when she surged. The passengers below yelled and screamed in most terrific manner as the vessel co tinued to lurch, and not a single effort was made to stop the surging by the captain or his brother officers, if there were any on board. Captain Rankin was at the wheel. While nearing the bend below the Cove Bridge, probably 200 yards west of it, a greater rush of the passengers than had hitherto been experienced took place, followed instantly by a crackling noise. The women screamed, the children yelled, and for the moment, the faces of several men in the vicinity turned ghastly pale. The scene was heightened by one man jumping overboard, and almost instantaneously thereafter the coming crashing around us. I was in- posts which upheld the hurricane deck effect already of the introduction of these stantly hurled into the water, and my gave way, in consequence of so many materials, though hemlock and oak bark | companion with me, amongst a struggling | people holding on to them to save themselves from being swept overboard, and tanning agents in the great markets of the but grasped something and by a desperate the deck itself fell with a crash upon the heads of those beneath it. All who could do so grabbed something to hold by, and very many were drawn into the water by river and the roof. I was comparatively their nearest neighbors. Those who safe in this position, notwithstanding could swim were prevented from doing so, first by the crash of the deck upon their heads, and secondly in consequence of the crowd of people who were huddled together underneath the lumber. Then came a general crash, and the boat appeared to break up into several pieces, principally from stem to stern. The catastrophe was but the action of a couple of minutes. I was caught between two stanchions, and after floundering about in the water for a few moments, managed to free myself from the debris and swam to the shore. The shouting and calls for help were of the most heartrending description. They lasted, only for a few moments, however. One gentleman, whose name I do not know, swam to and from the wreck a dozen times or more. and saved fourteen or fifteen people who had freed themselves from the floating timbers. Many of my pupils were on board. I have no hesitation in saving that there were from 200 to 300 more passengers on board than there ought to have been. The excursionists, as a rule, generally take the boat for home which leaves about half-past five, and that is the

> exactly eleven minutes past six o'clock. THE SADDEST SCENE

principal reason, I fancy, why the Victoria

was overloaded. My watch stopped at

on board the boat was that in the case of George Evans, of Maitland-street. He came on board, where the bodies were a river the like Thames, and in such boats lying, fearful that his family might be among the lost. After searching for a "If you want to see real danger go on time, he was about to turn away, when he discovered the corpse of his golden-haired nor'-wester." The words were hardly little girl. He gathered her in his arms out of his lips before he was hurled to the and sank down broken-hearted with grief. mass of people, from which he never child, whom Mr. Evans did not think belonged to him. An hour later, however, he took his handkerchief, and on wiping off the little face he exclaimed, "My God! here's another little one of mine!" Sitting, nursing and weeping over the inanimate forms of his two dead children, he remained for another hour. Near by lay the form of a woman, well dressed and comely. Searchers for friends came along ings have been given the captains and one by one, peering wistfully into the upowners of the boats, that this was a direct | turned faces, and finally some one suggest. ed that the watch of this lady be examined for initials. As the chain was being drawn out, Mr. Evans said :- "I know that us be correct, appears to have paid little trinket. Merciful God, it's my wife ! heed to the safety of his passengers. The Then my two children are still in the children gone from him for ever on earth.

> PARTICULARS ABOUT THE "VICTORIA." An examination at the port which is a port of entry, shows that the Victoria had tonnage, 28 tons. She was registered on June 21, 1880, in the name of Jane Ann Wastie, and she was mortgaged to Mr. Parish, manager of the Thames Navigation Company.

> THE RIVER FROM SPRINGBANK TO LONDON. Springbank is deservedly a popular place of resort and the scenery along the ever, it has been made the object of considerable satire heretofore; and many are the stories told in jest of steamers groundan evidence of the fearful result that may follow mismanagement and fool-hardiness even were there is so little apparent

The dead recovered number over or hundred and fifty.

Dyspersia. - Strengthen your digestion, tone the stomach for utilizing and assimilating every atom of food you take, the