Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - JULY 27, 1882.

The Streets—Incorporation.

The condition of Chatham's principal streets is the subject of general comment, particularly among visitors to the town. The surface of the roadway is generally bad—not that there is such poor material in many parts of it, but because the work of levelling up and down has been almost entirely neglected. Defective drainage and no drainage at all are fruitful sources of street damage, and it is really a matter of wonder that the wretched drainage system or, rather, want of system so long in vogue, has not been superseded long ago by something more in keeping with local public requirements. The sidewalks are, perhaps, more severely and generally criticised than the other portions of the streets, because a larger number of people suffer from them. Such uneven, rotten, dilapidated thoroughfares do not, we believe, exist in any other town in America of the size of Chatham and we really believe that if all the people of Chatham could, in a body, be shown the difference between the streets and sidewalks of American towns of five or six thousand inhabitants and those they have been always obliged to stumble over at home, they would not put up with the latter any longer than the time necessary to inaugurate a new system of street management. We have frequently referred to this subject, but fear that the desired improvement will not be secured until the town is incorporated. Everything seems to be ripe for that desirable change in the management of our local affairs, for unless we have incorporation, the amalgamation of the Street and Fire services—in every way so desirable—cannot be effectively secured, nor can we have proper market facilities, the control of local revenues, or the scores of other improvements which a representative municipal body would make it their especial care to attend to. We find that a large number of people of all classes take no little intelligent interest in public matters when such questions as those embraced in provincial and federal politics are brought before them, and it is not unreasonable to believe that if Chatham were incorporated the same, or even increased interest would be manifested in municipal affairs.—Chatham is, in point of property or wealth, over one quarter of the County and, yet, it has only one-twelfth of the representation in the Municipal Council. While it has not suffered very great injustice on this account, it has fallen far short of receiving the consideration due to its importance.—This is an additional reason why the town should be incorporated, for, in that case, it would gain additional representation at the County Council Board.

As everyone who has given the subject due consideration knows, it is unreasonable to expect that any two men such as are generally chosen as Councillors can be equal to the work of looking after all the public requirements of such a town as Chatham. The consequence is the partial neglect of almost every department of the local public service. The remedy is, manifestly, in incorporation, and our leading citizens can give their attention to no more beneficial subject than the consideration of the best means for bringing it about. The matter should be taken up simply on its merits, free from general party or political considerations altogether. It is a question of great importance to every inhabitant of the town, and especially so to business people. It should, therefore, be treated in a business-like way. It will form a more profitable theme for thought and discussion than the old issues of politics on which the active minds of the community seem to work, in the absence of other and more useful material, while, even for sake of variety, it ought to be taken up and dealt with.

The Fiscal Year's Local Trade Returns.

We are indebted to the Richibucto and Chatham Customs authorities for the returns of trade for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1882. Those for Chatham are as follows :—

Imported.	Consumption.	Exported.	Duties Collected.
$90,468	$93,278	$679,299	$20,176 17

SHIPPING RETURNS.

Arrived.

	No.	Tons.	Men
From Sea	155	81,707	1776
Coastwise	227	7,624	530
Total	382	89,331	2309

Cleared.

	No.	Tons.	Men
For Sea	144	74,410	1624
Coastwise	229	5,076	529
Total	373	79,486	2153

Savings Bank.

Balance due Depositors 30th June, 1881		167,855 43
Deposited during year	62,709	
Interest added	6,749 45	
		69,458 45
		237,313 88
Withdrawals during year		39,495 93
Balance due Depositors, 1st July, '82,		197,817 95

The Returns for Richibucto are as follows :—

Imports.

Imported	$25,634
Entered for home consumption	28,032

Exports.

Produce of the Forest	$167,485
" " Fisheries	35,616
Agricultural products	2,767
	$205,868

Revenue.

Import duties	$6,111 90
Other revenues	992 54
Total	$7,104 44

Tonnage Returns.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Men
Inwards from Sea	44	17,758	450
Outwards to Sea	58	20,878	536
Total from and to Sea,	102	38,636	986
Coastwise arrived	329	15,053	1,077
" departed	203	11,856	923
Total Coastwise	622	26,909	2,000
Grand total	724	65,545	2,986

Savings Bank Returns.

Balance due Depositors, 30th June, 1881,	$57,560 98
Deposits during the year	19,271 09
Total	$76,832 07
Withdrawals during the year	9,631 16
Balance due Depositors, 30th June, 1882,	$67,200 91

The item of "Exports—Produce of the Fisheries" would appear much larger were all the fish packed and exported from Richibucto taken into account; but as these shipments are generally made *via* Halifax, that port receives the credit of them in the Dominion trade returns. Were Richibucto credited with the canned goods—the product of the fisheries—actually packed and exported therefrom, upwards of $120,000 should be added to the foregoing exports. The same remarks would apply to the product of the forest, as a considerable quantity of lumber manufactured in Kent is shipped in barges and otherwise to Miramichi, whence it is exported to European ports. The actual exports of Kent County, of which Richibucto is the port of entry, are nearer half a million of dollars in value than the sum of $105,000 as shown in the official returns.

The Salmon Tax—Departmental Favoritism.

While the Dominion election was pending the New Brunswick Inspector of Fisheries wrote to certain Overseers directing them not to collect the Salmon net tax in their districts this year and to refund any money they might have already collected as such tax. In the absence of any published Order in Council on the subject, and as the Regulation imposing the Salmon-net-tax was still unrepealed, we assumed that these private instructions were general and that the salmon fishermen would all be treated alike. As a matter of fair administration there seemed to be no good reason why salmon-fishermen in one part of the country should be taxed, and those in another part be allowed free fishing. It has always been contended by those who have given the subject intelligent and disinterested study that the Department should not go beyond requiring the registration of nets by the Overseers of the several districts, and we were surprised to find that after an order had gone out practically rescinding the tax, the fishermen in the lower parishes of this County, at least, were required to pay it, as usual, while those of the upper parishes were allowed free fishing. It will be observed that not a word was said publicly respecting this one-sided arrangement. Heretofore, it has been the custom of the Department to make the imposition and repeal of direct taxation on the fishermen known in the form of Order in Council and, as a rule, the papers supporting the Government have been especially instructed to announce the rescinding or reduction of such taxation, by advertisement. These papers, too, have generally—and very properly—directed attention to Orders in Council reducing taxation as evidence of the Government's disposition to promote the fishermen's welfare and lighten the burdens imposed upon them. How comes it, then, that the net tax has been repealed in the upper parishes, and neither the local papers supporting the Government, nor those in St. John of the same stripe, have said a word about it? How is it that an idea got abroad in Gloucester County just before the Dominion election that the salmon net tax was not only abolished, but that the money paid for the last two or three years on that account was to be refunded? Is not the conclusion that the Government attempted to make political capital out of either a real or pretended abolition of this tax, a natural one? Is it not rational to conclude that the letters written by the Inspector to the Overseers—letters which were kept secret, so far as the general public were concerned—were purely an electioneering dodge? If the ADVANCE had not taken hold of the matter and brought out some of the facts is it not probable that the Overseers who received these letters would have been obliged to consider them entirely private and pretend that they misunderstood their purport? The ADVANCE, having discovered that the Inspector of Fisheries had written certain Overseers not to collect the salmon tax this year and to refund money—if any—that they had collected as such tax, and being informed that, at least, one Overseer was attempting to collect, propounded the following to the *World*, which appears to have succeeded the *Star* as the special organ of the Inspector and Chatham Overseer,—

Could the *World* tell us of a certain Overseer who has been trying to collect the salmon net-tax since the Inspector ordered it not to be collected? And, if so, does it think such attempts honest?

The Overseer-editor replies as follows:

In reference to this characteristic bit of *Advance* nastiness Overseer Wyse informs us that he has collected the salmon net tax regularly to the present time, not having received any order or heard of any order to cease doing so.—He has not been "trying to collect" the tax, but has actually done so and made his returns accordingly. We may say, as a matter within our own knowledge, that no such order has ever been given with respect to fishing in tidal waters. Riparian owners, above the flow of tide, are not now required to pay license, and some fees that were collected before the reception of the Inspector's order were refunded.

Well, we are getting at the facts, "officially", by degrees. One day last week one of Overseer Wyse's fishermen—he has a good many of them at his call, between the ledger and official influences he brings to bear upon them—called at this office for information in reference to the salmon tax and, at last, confessed he had come from Overseer Wyse's establishment and was to report back to him. The editor instructed him to say to Overseer Wyse that if he would undertake to state the Inspector had not issued orders to, at least, some of the Overseers, not to collect the salmon tax this year, the ADVANCE would make public the fact that such orders were issued, giving names, etc. Finding that denial would be met by us with evidence against them which could not be successfully contradicted, the crank of the hand-organ is turned by Overseer Wyse, who tells what he knows—and what we knew—viz., that he has colleeted the net-tax and, also, what he hoped we did not know,—viz., that orders had been issued by the Inspector to Overseers in the upper districts *not* to make such collections. The organ ventures to state, that "as a matter within its own knowledge" no such order has been given in respect of the salmon fisheries in the lower parishes. Who would have believed that such a sectional policy would be so soon adopted after the elections? Are we to have the favoritism of ten years ago as between the upper and lower sections of the County repeated, because we have our old representative again at Ottawa? The "riparian" excuse will not do.—The attempt to keep this matter quiet will not do; and there are enough fishermen in the lower section of the County to make our present Ottawa representative understand that they are sensible of the injustice done them in this matter. This tax, which should never have been imposed, must be repealed everywhere and the favoritism and sectional preferences we have exposed must be abandoned. We hear much, though we see little or nothing, of the bounty which the Government proposed to give to the fishermen.—That is to go to those who fish in deep water. That class of fishermen are, really, to be paid, in part, for engaging in fishery enterprises. But the salmon fishermen, who go to great expense for long sets of nets and have to pay wages to and feed their crews, taking the luck of good and bad seasons, are taxed on their undertakings. The unfairness of such a policy has been impressed upon the Department, so far as the up-river fishermen are concerned, and they are allowed the advantage of free fishing, the concession being made without any publicity and in a way evidently intended to keep the down-river fishermen in ignorance of the matter. If these have not influence enough with our representative in parliament to obtain justice, they will only have to comply with the Overseers' demands, or move up river, where fishermen have the soft side of the Department.

The *World* Publishing Company may call our efforts to develop the facts in this matter, "ADVANCE nastiness," if they please, and as some of them have a much more direct business interest than we have in the salmon fishery, they may, for party reasons, be willing to put up with the injustice practiced upon them, but we cannot admire them for either their want of business acumen or lack of backbone. The abuse these gentlemen are pleased to direct against us whenever we show up public injustice or mismanagement of public affairs in which any of their number may be concerned, is a reward we have become accustomed to. As there are eight of them, and one or two of the number generally have some finger in every public pie, it is impossible to attempt corrections of local public abuses without rapping some of them over the knuckles. In most cases we simply know that wrong is being done, and attack it, and we only discover that somebody in or connected with that incongruous publishing company is hit by squeals from the direction of the *World* office.

It must be evident to any unprejudiced mind that it is unjust to discriminate among men engaged in the same industry by taxing some of them and allowing the remainder to pursue their calling entirely free from taxation. We plainly advised the up-river salmon fishermen last spring that they were not required to pay any net tax to the Department and it needed no pretence of Departmental clemency such as was conveyed by the Inspector's letters to Overseers, to relieve those fishermen of payment of the tax. The imposition of the tax was, at first and always, an abuse of authority, and every cent paid for several years back can be recovered by law from the Overseers who collected it? For the sake of uniformity, as well as in compliance with trade principles recognised by every enlightened Government, the Department should be held to its pre-election promise that the salmon net tax was to be abolished. It is true that the promise was only made use of quietly and in certain out-of-the-way localities, but as it has been brought out into noon-day light let, there be a general demand that it be adhered to and carried into practical effect. In this connection we trust it will not be considered "ADVANCE nastiness" to ask the publishers of the *World* to lay the "bitter war" business on the shelf for a time and join with us in requiring fair and equal treatment all around for our salmon fishermen.

Northumberland's By-Road Appropriations.

A great deal of importance is attached by the electors of the Province, generally, to the subject of by-road appropriations and, owing to the large mileage of such roads in Northumberland, in proportion to its share of the general grant for that purpose, our people are quite as anxious as others anywhere in reference to the apportionment of the grant made in their behalf by their local members. Most of the lists for the other counties whose members adhere to the fossilised custom of publishing these appropriations in the *Royal Gazette*, have appeared therein, but the list for Northumberland County is still held back and from what we can learn, the matter has been so managed that we shall have no regular list at all this year. Residents of different sections of the County have enquired of us concerning the matter and we have not been able to give them any satisfactory information, because our own enquiries in quarters where all the facts should be known have, so far, elicited next to nothing. The only answer we are able to give to enquirers is as follows,—The grant was divided, about as usual, by the County members at Fredericton at the close of the legislative session. Afterwards, it was taken charge of by Mr. Adams and changed in many material points. Out of the grant for this year—a grant which ought to be expended during the present season—large sums have been taken to settle back claims, which had been rejected for years.—One of these, we understand, arose when the late George Kerr, Esq., represented the County while another was repeatedly disallowed in Mr. Kelly's time. The exigences of the late election led to a recognition of these claims by Mr. Adams, and the sum available for the by-roads this year, is lessened in this unusual way. A list has been placed in the hands of some commissioners, but it is not in regular form and has not been made public as such lists ought to be. We submit that the people are not rightly treated in this matter. No member has the right to depart from precedents which were established by a class of representatives, who are acknowledged to have been superior men, and to keep the public in ignorance of what they have a right to know. We have been anxious to obtain the by-road appropriation list and publish it gratuitously for the information of the people of the County, but have been unable to do so. Mr. Adams seems to assume that because he was elected by a large majority he may now do just as he pleases in all things affecting the administration of legislative and governmental affairs, and that the people have no rights or privileges which he is bound to respect. There may be many who will justify his course, but we also know that there are many others who do not approve of it and feel very much aggrieved in the matter. Let the by-road list be made public as it has been heretofore. If Mr. Adams will not send it to the ADVANCE, let him publish it in his own organs, and thus, in part, satisfy those who have a right to know how he has appropriated the by-road money of the County for 1882.

RUN DOWN.—The New York *Herald's* St. Thomas, Ven. despatch of 25th, says: "One of the assassins of Lord Cavendish has been arrested in Puerto Cabello. He gives the names of his accomplices. He has been sent to Caracas."

LOBSTER SEASON.—The lobster fishing season has been extended twenty-one days. We are glad to know that the Department is beginning to learn that there is a difference between the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Straits, and those of Maine and Nova Scotia in respect of lobster-breeding.

The people of this country have spoken. They declare by their patronage of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, that they believe it to be an article of genuine merit, adapted to the cure of rheumatism, as well as relieves the pains of fractures and dislocations, external injuries, corns, bunions, piles, and other maladies.

MARY—Who had that little lamb
Had Teeth as white as snow;
She always brushed them twice a day
With "TEABERRY" you know.
Sold by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie Druggist, Chatham

General Notes and News.

Salmon are very plentiful this year in British Columbia. They have no hatcheries there.

It is stated that the Maritime Bank and the Bank of Nova Scotia both intend to open branches in Fredericton.

The Labrador and Newfoundland shore fisheries are a total failure. Norwegian fishermen will be compelled to import fish this season, the first time for many years.

The latest rumour regarding Canadian railways on the London Stock Exchange is that the Grand Trunk Railway has formed new alliances giving it a direct route to New York.

It is understood that the Military camp at Sussex will be formed about the 20th of September. The Monctonians tried hard to secure the camp at "the Bend" this year and failed.

The Dominion Government are offering ten locomotives for sale. There must have been some truth in Murray's letters or why should they wish to sell the engines.—*Maritime Sentinel.*

It is understood that Rev. Samuel Houston, of Bathurst, formerly of St. John, has been called to a congregation in Huntingdon County, Quebec, known as "Elgin and Athelstan." He is expected to leave Bathurst in a short time.

Some 2,000 copies of the address recently presented by the Clan Campbell to His Excellency the Governor General are at present being printed, together with the signatures attached. These will be distributed among the members of the clan in Canada.

A Montreal despatch says: "Friar Godfroi was robbed on Monday 17th of $1,152, which he had just drawn from the bank. He left the money with a boy in a store while out for a few minutes; two men fooled the boy and escaped with the booty."

The Rev. G. J. Carleton writes a letter to the *National Baptist* in which he advocates the suicide of ministers on reaching 60 years of age. After they reach that age, he says, they cease to be appreciated and their gray hairs are only signals for the commencement of their martyrdom.

A Train Wrecker in Prince Edward Island has been given fifteen years' imprisonment in the Dominion penitentiary for the Lower Provinces. At the same time a mail robber was consigned to six years in the same institution. The public will applaud both sentences as none too severe.

Alyward, the Boer leader, is now in America, for the avowed purpose of enlisting the public opinion of the United States in favor of "an effort which will soon be made to throw off entirely the British yoke." He is an ex-Fenian, and was twice in Kilmainham before his removal to the Gold Coast.

The Post Office Clerk on the train going east from Toronto on Tuesday evening 8th discovered two live snakes in one of the mail bags among postal matter. The reptiles had been placed in a cardboard box, from which they had managed to extricate themselves. The box was addressed to Three Rivers and had been *en route* from Austin, Texas.

Pope Leo was riding in the Vatican gardens, recently, when a gun was fired close beside the carriage and over a hedge. The driver, filled with horror at the thought of assassination, lashed his horses into a run; but the Pope insisted upon turning back, and then it was found that the cause of alarm was an innocent gardener near by, who was shooting predatory cats. The Pope has nerve.

England's recent action in closing and opening Suez Canal at her own pleasure, establishes a most important precedent in international law, and it will be interesting to note the effect of her movement on the other nations interested in the great National highway. If the Powers make no protest and enter no objections, England will retain, for all time hereafter, the absolute control and management of the Suez Canal.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

All the candidates for Parliament in British Columbia took care to declare their opposition to Chinese immigration; yet a rich Chinese company is erecting large buildings in Victoria for the manufacture of a variety of articles by Chinese labor. As it was foreign capital the people were asked to invite by their votes at the late elections, the most foreign responses to the invitation should be the most appreciated.

On Saturday last Hanlan authorized the sporting editor of the Toronto *Globe* to state his willingness to row any man in the world a single race for five miles for $5,000 a side, the race to be rowed next year. This challenge does not alter to any great extent the position of affairs which previously existed, but possibly there are yet more oarsmen than Ross who have not abandoned all hopes of possessing the championship.

The London *World* of 5th inst., says,—Very few people know what a narrow escape Sir Beauchamp Seymour had at Alexandria when the Europeans were massacred there the other day, but from his own lips the fact is taken. Both he and the French Admiral were returning to their ships when they found themselves stopped by a riot of some sort; they had to leave their carriages, and going on foot were much hustled, and really had a very close shave of being among the number of those who were killed. An English and a French admiral *hors de combat* would have roused both nations to some rather determined line of action.

Mr. Goldwin Smith says in a letter to the *Mail* that the *Canadian Monthly* owed its origin to the national sentiment excited by confederation and with that sentiment it inevitably languished and expired. Its history furnishes one more instance of the close communion between a national spirit and literary productions. It seems hardly possible to Mr. Smith that a Canadian magazine composed of original papers should succeed as a commercial enterprise.

A singular cause of famine is reported from some parts of Norway where the people subsist largely in summer on the eggs of the sea fowl which come in innumerable flocks to hatch their young on the rocks. This year there has been some great mortality among these birds on account, it is supposed, of the violent storms of last winter. The feathers, also, which constitute the chief export of that bleak northern coast, are, of course, as scarce as the eggs.

On monday night 17th inst the abduction of a two-year old child of Mr. Melvin Smith, a wealthy gentleman of Montreal, was boldly carried out. A note on the pillow demanded $10,000 gold as a ransom, and threatened the murder of the child if refused. A few nights after the child was left on a door step in that city, the abductors having, evidently, became afraid of detection on account of the publicity given to the affair, a portrait of the child being published in the *Witness.*

According to the Toronto *World*,—"The name of Bishop Walsh of London, Ont., is said to have been sent to Rome in connection with the vacant archbishropric of Halifax." The St. John *Globe*, however, says,—"The belief in Halifax is that the names of three priests—one from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island respectively—were forwarded. It has been stated that Rev. Dr. O'Brien, a talented P. E. Island clergyman, is likely to be appointed, but this is merely guesswork."

The mission of the independent press is to break up the superstition which leads extreme devotees to believe all that they read in the organs of their choice—all the calumnies heaped upon opponents, all the laudations bestowed on the leaders of their own side. And the reason why certain persons howl is precisely because the independent press is beginning to do all this with some effect.—*Star.*

The above item is not from the *late Star*, and we hope that its successor will not construe it as a "nasty attack" on some of its proprietors.

It would be a grievous mistake to suppose that Christianity encourages war. Religion with sadness recognizes the necessity, at times, of war, but it is something to weep over, not to exult upon. When one thinks of what has happened in Alexandria during the present week, is there not enough to sicken any human heart? Still the duty of the British Government was clear. All possible opportunity—indeed, on Wednesday a fatal one—was given to the enemy. There is no reason why so treacherous a foe should be spared. War, when justifiable, has the warranty of religion. It is a terrible necessity, but under pressing circumstances is a manifest duty.—*Mail.*

The New York Humane Society is investigating cases of incredible cruelty on the part of the butchers of that city. It has become the custom there, it is said, for butchers to put out the eyes of cattle before leading them to the slaughtering place. The butcher first blinds a long string of cattle by blows with a heavy hammer, and then the poor beasts are led up to the slaughter one by one. Sometimes it is hours after they have been blinded before the sufferers at the end of the string receive the *coup de grace*—really a mercy stroke in their case. The Humane Society's officer caught one Herman Ell in the very act of smashing in the eyes of cattle with a hammer, and the inhuman wretch is now under arrest.

There is a division in the Conservative camp on the Egyptian question. Lord R. Churchill has instructed his followers to break off from the policy of Lord Salisbury and to "go in" for the establishment of a popular native government in Egypt under English influence. This is rather a clever move. The idea of establishing a native government in Egypt under British protection gratifies at once the upholders of British interests and the advocates of Egyptian freedom. Lord Randolph, from his easy chair at Wimbledon, has, at any rate, shattered the union of the Conservative party on the Egyptian question, and it is now quite impossible that any effective attack can be made on the policy of the Government.

Mr. Braithwaite succeeded in capturing six bears within three days, at Burnt Hill Brook, last week. This place is a sort of rendezvous for bears, on account of it being the depot for the supply camps of Bevan & Co., and William Richards. Mr. Braithwaite killed two by a right and left shot. One was in the trap and about to escape, and he immediately discharged one barrel of the gun at him. Hearing a noise behind him, he turned and saw another huge animal just going into the bushes. He at once discharged the other barrel at him, killing him almost instantly. This is about as good a catch as has been made for some time.—*Capital.*

Where the "right and left shots" come in we do not exactly perceive. This Mr. Braithwaite is either a mighty hunter or he possesses the happy faculty of always impressing the reporters with the idea that he never goes into the woods without performing some exploit worth recording.

The futility of cancer cures has received several convincing proofs recently in the United States, the last of which is the case of Senator Hill, of Georgia, one of the most prominent politicians of the Southern States. This gentleman has had several operations performed on his tongue at intervals of some months, each of which was supposed to have eradicated the disease. The last one deprived him of the power of speaking intelligibly, and now he is reported to be dying from the terrible disease which has extended to his throat and so closed it that he can only be fed through a tube. Some weeks ago a case of cancer in the tongue was reported which had required the cutting out of that member altogether, in the hope of effecting a cure. In the case of a celebrated Brooklyn Doctor of Divinity, a cancer in the lip required several operations by the most skilful medical men, both in New York and London, all of which only availed, if at all, to stave off death a little while. A similar case was that of Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor General of Canada, whom the best medical advice could not save. The fact, as we understand it, is that what is called cancer is the result of a deseased state of the body, which the excision of the local outbreak does not heal.—Montreal *Witness.*

The Canadians did not win the Kolapore Cup this year.—The Toronto *Globe* special cable, dated London, July 19, says: The wind was very strong and misty when the contest for the Kolapore Cup was held yesterday. The Canadians made the biggest score at the longest range, 600 yards, and shot exceedingly well at 500 yards, but in consequence of being compelled by the rules governing the contest to adopt the kneeling position at 200 yards lost ground at that range. The following is the score by ranges:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Home Team	195	209	132
Canadians	175	203	140
Jersey	182	186	123
Guernsey	166	191	91

The aggregate of the Home Team was 5.36; Canadians, 5.20; Jersey, 4.88; Guernsey, 4.48. The Canadian Team was composed as follows: Lieut. Mitchell, 32nd Battalion; Corporal Mitchell, 10th Royal Grenadiers; Corporal Belcher, 3rd Victoria Rifles; Lieut. Crowe, Wellington Field Battery; Sapper Driver, Lieut. Richard, 4th Cavalry; Private Marks, 6th Fusiliers; Staff-Sergt. Wilson 5th Royal Scots. The Home Team was a very strong one.

"Emilius," writing to the Montreal *Witness*, says:—

"The *Herald* bemoans the lack of good poetry to-day; my attention is caught by the serial story in the *Star*, the 'Unbroken Vow.' I read a few lines only to find the story is a miserable version of a splendid novel, once called 'Olitipa,' or 'The Prairie-Bird,' written many years ago by the Hon. C. A. Murray, a near relative of the late Duchess of Inverness and the Earl of Dunmore. I am sorry I cannot lay hands now on 'Olitipa,' if I could, I would gladly lend it to the *Star*, for why give pinchbeck, when gold can be had for the seeking? I am sorry, too, for the *Herald!* If it cannot get good English poetry, why does it reproduce Canadian? A really fine ode on 'Quebec,' almost equally as good as the best work of Byron, was published by an English-Canadian a long time ago. Lord Lorne is not here to read this, but if one of our Canadian editors would reprint the ode, we are sure His Excellency would create him an F. R. C. S. for unearthing the gem. It is really magnificent poetry. It excels 'Linden,' 'Elsinore,' and the 'Exiles of Erin,' and is far superior to anything Burns wrote. Portions of Scott or Byron may equal, if not surpass, this Canadian poetry, and some of Moore's may be better, but I will say no more. Will any F. R. C. S., or any editor of a Canadian newspaper reprint the ode? The writer long ago mouldered in the dust, truly 'unwept, unhonored and unsung!"

A *Witness* correspondent, whose letter was published on Tuesday of last week, thus arraigns the toy pistol,—The sale in the States has almost completely stopped, and Montreal will probably be flooded with these cheap toys, which are driven out of the American market. The *Daily Monitor*, of Concord, New Hampshire, of Tuesday, July 18, contains the following: Eben H. Rivers, 12 years old, died of lockjaw, at Owl's Head, Me., from a toy pistol wound, Monday. An 11-year-old son of E. D Pettengill died in Portland, Me., Monday, from lockjaw, induced by a toy pistol wound. Alexander Price, 11 years old, of 126 Ridge street, New York city, was shot in the hand on July 4, and died Sunday of lockjaw. A. E. Stearns, of West Townsend, Mass., died on Sunday morning from lockjaw, caused by a wound in the thumb from a toy pistol July 8. A 7-year-old son of August Bock, living in East Cambridge, Mass., has the lockjaw, and is likely to die, the result of a toy pistol wound in the fore finger of the right hand. Thomas Skielty, 12 years old, son of Patrick B., died in Fitchburg, Mass., Monday, from lockjaw, caused by wounding himself in the left hand with a toy pistol on the 5th. The wound gave no trouble till Thursday.

A Chicago despatch of 20th says:—Fifteen fatal cases of lockjaw, caused by wounds by toy pistols on July 4th, have been reported in this city, and three in the country. Six boys died in Burlington and three in Peoria.

D. Sullivan, Malcolm, Ontario, writes: "I have been selling Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for some years, and have no hesitation in saying that it has given better satisfaction than any other medicine I have ever sold. I consider it the only patent medicine that cures more than it is recommended to cure.

Egyptian News.

(*Continued from 1st page.*)

miles off. The town is literally at the mercy of the soldiers and the people. Two British corvettes have gone to Port Said. Arabi Bey is calling in all Bedouins in the neighborhood of Ramleh.

FRIDAY, 21ST.

Omar Pasha Luffic, Governor of Alexandria, has returned from Cairo by way of Port Said. He has made the following report to the Khedive. "On the way to Cairo I saw Europeans being massacred and houses pillaged; at Damanhour, Tantah and Mihilla, where the Alexandria rabble had arrived, they cut off the hands of Berberins because they served the Christians.

The Khedive has received the following important news from Cairo: Arabi, after receiving the Khedive's letter, sent to Yakoub Pasha ordering him to assemble the notables. About seventy or eighty came together, and were told by Yakoub that the Khedive was now entirely in the hands of the English, that he slept every night on board an English man-of-war, and was providing food for the English troops. Arabi's ministers were said to be all in prison in Alexandria and guarded by the English. The Chamber was therefore asked to give advice as to what should be done. Hussein Edwi, one of the notables, said the Khedive had sold the country to the English. He ought no longer to be obeyed. Acush Pasha declared he did not believe the statements made. Great clamor thereupon arose, and several officers threatened Acush Pasha with violence. Several notables spoke, but those favouring the Khedive were afraid to express their views. Finally a commission was appointed, composed of Ali Pasha, Moharrick Achmed, Meshad Hassan Moosack, and others, mostly adherents of Arabi, to proceed to Alexandria to enquire into the existing situation. The chief Magistrates of Gardria, Menotia and Gahoubra, three out of the seven provinces of lower Egypt, have been dismissed and replaced by men of Arabi's party. In the villages all the Europeans are being brutally murdered. Even the natives who have acted as their servants were butchered. Two Egyptian regiments have been tolled off to defend Damaretta and Rosetta. The Egyptian authorities join in a very half-hearted way in the efforts to restore order and punish the criminals.

The London *Daily Telegraph* states Sir Garnet Wolsley will command the expedition to Egypt which will consist of 20,000 men of all arms.

Another battalion of marines has been ordered to prepare at once for service in Egypt.

The *Times'* Alexandria correspondent says the respectable inhabitants complain that English soldiers have robbed and pillaged their houses.

Arabi, having erected fortifications just opposite Aboukir Bay, and upon Marmondich fresh water canal, placed a dam in the canal below his position close to the fortifications, and cut the canal banks above the dam, so as to send the water along the front of his position. This shows that Arabi has made a great mistake, as by damming the canal where he has, we secure plenty of water for some time. We have set to work to fill the reservoirs here so as to save all the water possible, but plenty will remain in the canal for present purposes. Arabi's line extends from Lake Marcohis to Aboukir. Having got some tools he is now making works. We are in some trepidation about water and enquiries are making about condensers.

The *Daily News* believes that the Porte's answer to the invitation to send troops is regarded by the Government as equivalent to refusal, and that a force will be sent to Egypt without delay.

An Alexandria despatch says,—Over one hundred of Arabi's soldiers deserted on Wednesday, and came here.

The railway authorities report that all is ready for the advance of the troops.

The *Central News'* Alexandria despatch says: "A refugee from Cairo reports that numerous massacres of Europeans took place Monday on the outskirts of that city. Major General Allison will leave here to-morrow with troops to blow up the obstructions in Mahmoudich canal."

The government has chartered the telegraph ship Calabra as a transport. A long despatch from Lord Granville, foreign secretary to Lord Dufferin, English ambassador at Constantinople, dated July 11, is published. After justifying the bombardment of Alexandria, the despatch states Her Majesty's government sees no alternative without recourse to force to end the intolerable state of affairs in Egypt. It would be most in accordance with the principles of International law that that force should be that of the sovereign power. If this is impracticable on account of the unwillingness of the Sultan to act, it will become necessary to devise other measures. Her Majesty's government continued to hold the view that any invader should represent the united action and authority of Europe. They have, in fact, no interests or objects in regard to Egypt inconsistent with those of the rest of Europe, or of the Egyptian people. Their desire is that the navigation of the canal shall be unrestricted, Egypt be well and quietly governed, free from the predominating influence of any single power, and that international engagements shall be observed.

The *Times'* Alexandria correspondent says he has received a letter from the interior in which the report of massacres at Cairo and Damietta are confirmed. At Caubal a family was taken from the railway train and put under the wheels.

All the employees of the Cadastral survey at Tartah have been killed.

The official native report of the bombardment of Alexandria said that eight ironclads were sunk, two burned and four captured, and that the latter would be brought to Cairo.

The Eurepean cotton factories at Damanhour have been burned.

Le Temps announces that England and France, having submitted to the Conference their proposals relative to the occupation of the Suez canal, will not wait for its decision before proceeding to make active preparations. The French Government will consequently ask the Chamber, without delay, to pass a vote of credit to defray the expenses of expeditionary corps.

An Alexandria despatch says,—The position in regard to the water supply is becoming alarming. There has been a sensible fall of the Mahmoudich Canal of two inches. Unless more troops arrive soon to enable Gen. Allison to drive Arabi Pasha from the pumping stations, the consequences will be terrible.

The Notables at a meeting in Cairo, adopted a resolution declaring that the Khedive, having violated the constitution, is a traitor, and have deposed him They have also issued a proclamation, declaring war with England and summoning all good Moslems to fight against her.

The Egyptian authorities join in a very half-hearted way in the efforts to restore order and punish criminals. They seem anxious that the English should bear all the odium of such measures. Among the officers the men composing the entourage of the Khedive are regarded with great suspicion, and it may eventually be necessary to arrest several of them for treasonable communication with Arabi. It is feared here that the news of the coming of the commission from Cairo will open the door again to fresh talk, diplomacy, intrigue and procrastination.

SATURDAY 22ND.

A London despatch says,—In the Commons to-day, Childers, Secretary of State for War, stated that the proposed vote of credit for the Egyptian expedition will be £1,300,000- He said he would also ask a supplementary vote of 10,000 men for the army. He said that £900,000 of the vote of credit would be for the army, the rest for the navy. Dilke denied that a convention had been concluded with France relative to the Suez Canal.

The *Times* says the force for Egypt will be ten thousand men, and this with the troops sent will make a total strength immediately available of fourteen thousand men. The Duke of Connaught, Major General Allison, and Major General Sir Evelyn Wood, will command brigades. General Wood has been ordered to be ready to embark in a few days. The Government yesterday engaged ten vessels for transport of troops. The transport "Nyanza" has been fitted up as a condenser for Alexandria. She can condense 32,000 gallons of water daily. The embarkation of the whole force wil be completed within a fortnight, Cyprus will be the rendezvous of the force.

A Cairo despatch says,—The Arabs at Ismalia are murdering the Copts. Every European has left Cairo.

All the European officers who have been serving with Arabi have deserted to the Khedive.

An Alexandria despatch says,—Europeans continue to land. The streets are fairly full of English, French, Germans, Italians and Greeks. A battery of artillery, on their way from Malta, were shipped without horses. No horses can be obtained here, and the artillery, which is much wanted, will be useless when it arrives.

To-day, 250 Rifles under an aide-de-camp of Gen. Allison were pushed beyond Melaha, six miles hence, to blow up the railway. They met some of Arabi Pacha's cavalry and several shots were exchanged. The Egyptians fled after losing two dead and several wounded. The Rifles having finished work withdrew.

Arabi Pacha has levied a war tax upon the land to the nominal amount of $500,000.

SUNDAY, 23RD.

The Khedive has signed a decree dismissing Arabi Pacha and declaring him a rebel. A proclamation issued by the Khedive asks the people to assist the English, who, it says, are promoting the real interests of Egypt.

The troopship Malabar with 1,108 men and a battery of artillery have arrived at Alexandria.

Arabi Pasha yesterday massed 700 cavalry with a field gun at the pumping station of Ramlah Water Works. It is supposed that his intention is to destroy the station.

Yesterday the Bittern cruised off Rosetta to reconoitre, but did not approach within firing distance. The fort has 15 guns mounted; on the appearance of the Bittern the men stood to guns, but did not fire. At Aboukir there was a large number of guns and men, with a flag of truce flying, but no English troops landed to spike the guns. The country is drifting into fearful anarchy. Atrocities equal to any ever perpetrated in Bulgaria are committed with impunity. Arabi is flooding the country in front of his entrenchments to provide for the civil population. The chief engineer of the Bittern has been placed in charge of the steam cotton works, where he will be able to condense 100 tons of water daily from wells of brackish water.

It is considered certain that Arabi will destroy Cario unless defeated and captured.

In reply to the proclamation of the Khedive, Arabi has appointed a ministry of his own at Cario.

MONDAY, 24TH.

Ragheb Bey, second officer of the embargoed mail steamer, has been arrested. Documents were found upon him showing that for months he has acted as agent for Arabi for carrying communications between him and the Palace and the Pan Islamic committee at Constantinople. Ragheb was taken before the tribunal and upon being promised leniency if he fully confessed gave a complete list of persons with whom Arabi was connected. The list includes several influential persons at Constantinople. Ragheb also gave a list of Arabi's confederates in Egypt. A cipher letter to Arabi was found upon him.

An eye witness from Tartah states that 85 Europeans were tortured